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Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re: Patrick James Knowlton, *Petitioner*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

John H. Clarke
Counsel of Record
1730 K Street, NW
Suite 304
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 332-3030

1. FORWARD

A. Questions presented

1. As a matter of law, does the OIC's grand jury's investigative jurisdiction into the probe into Mr. Foster's death remain open until the OIC files its "final report" under the Ethics in Government Act?

2. Has Knowlton made a *prima facie* case of the government's participation in an illegal conspiracy to obstruct justice in its probe into the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent W. Foster, including abuse of the grand jury process by:

   (a) Withholding probative testimony taken before a previous panel operating under the same limited prosecutorial jurisdiction?

   (b) Causing Knowlton to suffer grand jury witness tampering and civil rights violations triggered by, and committed in furtherance of, the government's conspiracy to obstruct justice into its probes into Mr. Foster's death?

   (c) The government's ill-treatment of him before the panel, including asking him, *inter alia*, whether the man in Fort Marcy Park "touched" Knowlton's "genitals"?

   (d) Knowlton's 511-page critique of the Independent Counsel's Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.?

3. [REDACTION

]

B. Summary of the case

Plaintiff Whitewater grand jury witness Patrick Knowlton suffered witness tampering that began October 26, 1995, the very day that the FBI subpoenaed him to testify about the death of deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.

The Independent Counsel had prepared Knowlton's subpoena two days earlier – October 24, 1995 – the very day that the London Sunday Telegraph appeared in U.S. newsstands. In that Telegraph was an article about the OIC's Foster death probe that reported that Knowlton had said "his [1994 FBI] statements have been falsified," and that "the FBI told outright lie[s]" about what he had seen at Fort Marcy Park, 70 minutes before the police arrived at the crime scene. The article concluded, "Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony..."

C. Relief sought

[REDACTION

D. Parties

Patrick James Knowlton, *Petitioner*
2424 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Apartment 810
Washington, DC 20037

[REDACTED

]

[REDACTED

]

[REDACTED

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2. REDACTED

[REDACTED

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[REDACTED

]

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1 [REDACTED

]

3. JURISDICTION

A. Statutory provision

The statutory provision conferring on this Court Jurisdiction over this matter is under **28 U.S.C. § 1651.** *Writs:*

> (a) The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all write necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law.

B. Adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other Court, and the Writ will be in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction

Petitioner seeks adjudication of this matter before [REDACTED

] Thus, intervention is required to prevent frustration or obstruction of later appellate review, as the Writ is necessary to control action that could not be controlled by awaiting entry of an appealable order in the United States Court of Appeals.[2] Additionally, this Court's adjudication of this matter would encompass a jurisdictional question, the answer to which may effect the rights of all persons named in the OIC's various interim "final" reports.

Petitioner sought [REDACTED

] Twelve of Petitioner's 13 exhibits are in the Appendix hereto.

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[2] [REDACTED

4. FACTS

By order of the Special Division for the Purpose of appointing Independent Counsels, Knowlton's 20-page submission was included in the Appendix to the Office of Independent Counsel's (OIC) Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster ("OIC Appendix"). It was released to the press and public on October 10, 1997. That Appendix includes a summary of the underlying facts of this Petition, and is a part of the District Court record.[3] Excerpts from the OIC Appendix, and from Knowlton's October 21, 1998 verified Second Amended Complaint (also in the record below) follow.

OIC Appendix, pp. 1-2:

> **Facts.** While heading home in heavy traffic on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and facing over a two hour commute, Patrick Knowlton pulled into Fort Marcy Park at 4:30 p.m. on July 20th, 1993, to relieve himself. Patrick parked close to the main footpath entrance into the park, between the only two cars in the small parking lot, which were parked just four spaces apart.
>
> To Patrick's left was parked an unoccupied mid-1980s rust-brown four-door Honda sedan with Arkansas tags (closest to the footpath entrance), and on his right was a late model metallic blue-gray sedan, backed into its parking space. A man was seated in the driver's seat of the blue-gray sedan. Immediately after Patrick parked, the man lowered the passenger side electric window and stared at him, menacingly. This unnerved Patrick as he exited his car.
>
> As he started from his car toward the footpath, Patrick heard the blue-gray sedan's door open. Apprehensive, Patrick walked to the sign bordering the footpath entrance to the park and feigned to read its historical information while nonchalantly glancing to his right to see if the man was approaching. He saw the man leaning on the roof of the

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[3] APNDX 1 at 5.

driver's side of his blue-gray sedan, watching him intently. Patrick then cautiously proceeded 75 feet down the footpath's left fork to the first large tree, in the opposite direction from which Mr. Foster's body was later recovered.

As he relieved himself, Patrick heard the man close his car door. Because the foliage was dense, he couldn't see the parking lot and hoped the man wasn't approaching. As Patrick walked back to the parking lot with a heightened sense of awareness, he scanned the lot but did not see the man. Patrick surmised that the man had either gotten back in his car or perhaps could even be crouching between the brown Honda and Patrick's car preparing to attack him.

In order to maintain his distance from the space between the two cars until he learned the man's whereabouts, Patrick walked directly toward the driver's side door of the brown Honda, and then around the back of it. As Patrick reached the driver's side door of the brown Honda, he looked through the window. He also looked into the back seat as he walked the length of the car. He saw a dark colored suit jacket draped over the driver's seat, a briefcase on the front passenger's seat, and two bottles of wine cooler on the back seat. As he reached the back of the Honda, Patrick was relieved to see that the man had returned to his own vehicle. The man was still staring fixedly at him.

Of the five things Patrick witnessed at the park ((1) the man and his car, (2) the suit jacket, (3) the briefcase, (4) the wine cooler, and (5) the mid-1980s Arkansas brown Honda), the Honda itself is the most relevant. It was not Mr. Foster's car. When Mr. Foster's body was discovered approximately 70 minutes after Patrick had left the park, Mr. Foster had been dead for well over 70 minutes...

Amended Complaint:

101. On October 13, 1995... plaintiff realized for the first time that Monroe had falsified his account...

102. On October 22, 1995, a newspaper article entitled "Death in the Park: Is this the killer?" appeared in the *London Sunday Telegraph*... The article reported...

> When the *Sunday Telegraph* showed him police... summaries of his testimony – which he had not seen... saying his statements have been falsified... "That's an outright lie," he said, angrily... "They went over it about 20 times... telling me that this was Foster's car," said Knowlton. "But I was quite adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my Story"... Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony...

103. Two days later, on Tuesday, **October 24, 1995**:

(1) The October 22, 1995 issue of the *London Sunday Telegraph*, containing the foregoing article, appeared on American newsstands;

(2) The Office of Independent Counsel under Kenneth Starr prepared a subpoena for Plaintiff to testify before the Whitewater grand jury; and

(3) That subpoena was delivered to FBI agent Russell T. BRANSFORD for service on Plaintiff.

104. Two days after that, on **Thursday, October 26, 1995**, BRANSFORD served the subpoena on Plaintiff to appear and testify before the Washington, DC, Whitewater grand jury...[4]

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[4] APNDX 1 at 66-68.

Exhibit 2 of 5 the court-ordered OIC Appendix encapsulates the grand jury witness tampering that Petitioner suffered.

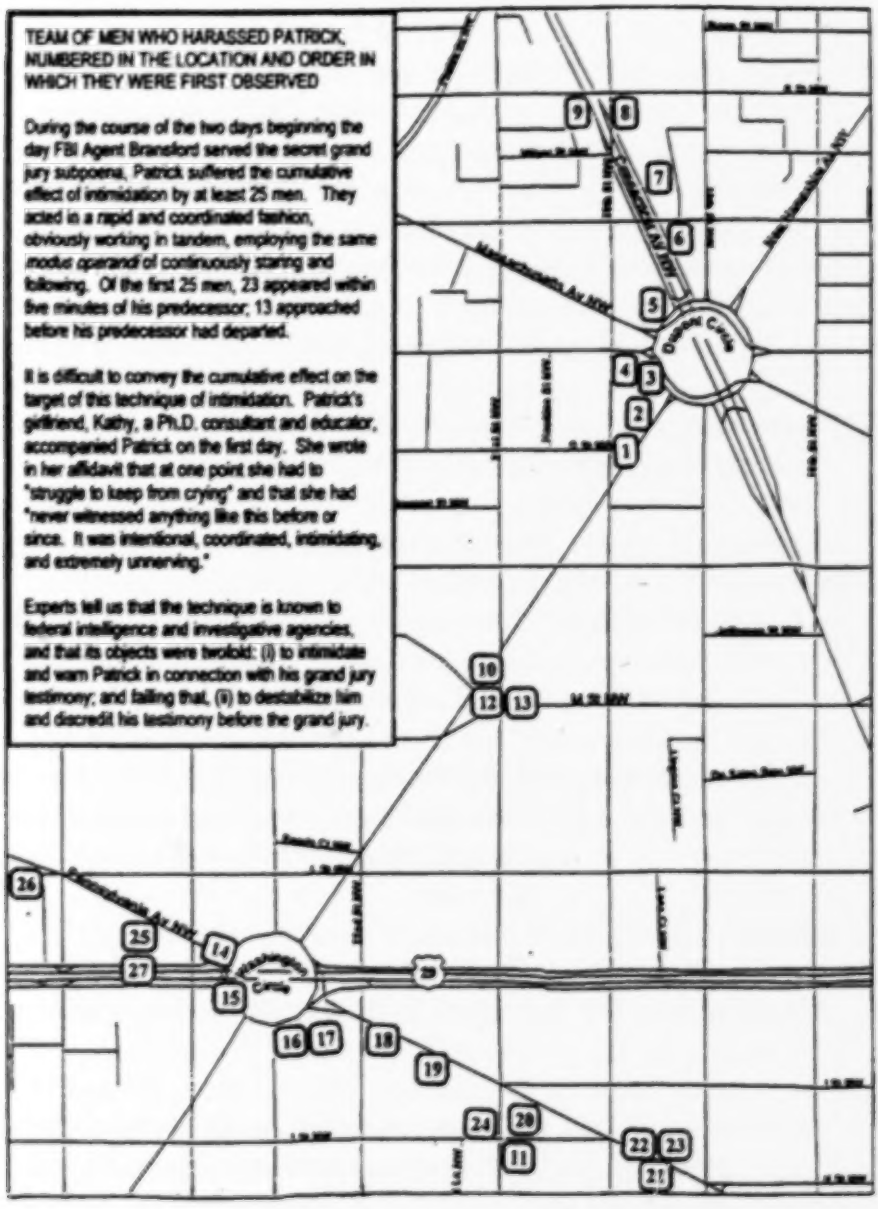

EXHIBIT 2

Thus, Petitioner Whitewater grand jury witness Patrick Knowlton suffered witness tampering[5] and civil rights violations[6] beginning on October 26, 1995, the very day that the FBI served him with the secret grand jury subpoena to testify about the death of deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster.[7]

Since his November 1, 1995 testimony, Knowlton has built a case around the proposition that this civil rights violation was a subsidiary conspiracy to a larger ongoing conspiracy to obstruct justice in federal probes into Mr. Foster's death. In June 1999, Knowlton completed his written analysis and filed it in the Special Division of the US Court of Appeals; a comparison of the OIC's September 1997 Report on the matter to over 10,000 pages of federal investigative records. Knowlton's evidence is irrefutable.

In the District of Colombia Courts, Knowlton has sought redress [REDACTED]:

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[5] **18 U.S.C. § 1512:**

* * *

(c) Whoever intentionally harasses another person and hinders, delays, prevents, or dissuades any person from – * * *

(4) causing a criminal prosecution... to be sought or instituted, or assisting in such prosecution or proceeding; or attempts to do so shall be fined under this title or imprisoned...

[6] **42 U.S.C. § 1985 (2) Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights (2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror** – [in part]: If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully...

[7] Second Amend. Comp. ¶¶ 106-150, 171-172; APDX 1 at 69-77, 83-84. And see: Affidavit of Kathryn Kaplan, October 26, 1995, APNDX 1 at 99: "At one point, I became so panic-stricken that I had to struggle to keep from crying. I have never witnessed anything like this before or since. It was intentional, coordinated, intimidating, and extremely unnerving." Affidavit of Christopher Ruddy, APNDX 1 at 102: " On Friday, October 7, 1995, as events unfolded, I believed the actions of the men identified in paragraphs 54 through 73 were an obvious attempt to intimidate, and I still believe so today."

- A civil rights suit, CA 96-2467,[8] for violation of 42 USC 1985 (2) (Petition for Certiorari filed herewith);
- Sought relief under the Ethics in Government Act with the Special Division of the US Court of Appeals – and sought an order for the presentation of certain evidence to the grand jury[9] (and served 25 copies[10]).
- [REDACTED

]

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[8] Knowlton v. United States et al., CA 96-2467: September 9, 1999 Order (1) Denying plaintiff's October 1998 motion for leave to amend complaint (2) Granting defendants' motions for summary judgment; November 29, 1999 Memorandum Order denying plaintiff's Rule 59(e) motion to alter judgment, APNDX 1 at 128-131. Knowlton v. Alouri, et al., USCA No. 99-5433 June 27, 2000 Order granting appellees' summary affirmance; September 13, 2000; Order denying appellant's petition for hearing and petition for hearing *en banc*, APNDX 1 at 132-134.

[9] September 26, 1997 Order granting motion for inclusion of Knowlton's 20-page submission in the OIC's Appendix to its Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster. Jr; September 30, 1997 Order denying OIC's motion to reconsider the Order for inclusion of Knowlton's submission in the OIC's Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death, APNDX 1 at 128-122-123. September 14, 1999 Order dismissing for lack of jurisdiction, *inter alia*, To present evidence to the grand jury and Order unsealing of "Motions and all documents filed therewith, as well as the 'Notice of Service and Filing' filed on August 30," APNDX 1 at 124-125.

[10] August 30, 1999, Notice of Service of Filing filed in the Special Division of the US Court of Appeals (in entirety):

> On June 23, 1999, Patrick Knowlton moved this Court to, inter alia, present to the grand jury certain evidence of a conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the OIC's investigation into the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.
>
> To facilitate the relief sought, Patrick Knowlton serves the OIC 25 double-sided copies of his proposed amended Appendix, together with its exhibits, copies of which are filed herewith, and asks that the Independent Counsel retain these documents until the case is concluded and any appeal has been decided.

In Virginia, Knowlton:

- [REDACTED

]11

And Knowlton has also sought relief from the Congress and the press.12

5. ARGUMENT

Having failed to obtain relief from Constitutional branches of his government, Knowlton .

The failure of our Constitution to function as intended in this matter involves fundamental rights and questions vital to the nation's public policy.

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11 [REDACTED

]

12 See APNDX 2 at 520, Endnote 33 Correspondence with Congress:

- June 19, 1996 personalized letter, hand delivered to all 535 members of Congress, envelope marked "Member's personal attention" -- all seven responses follow.
- July 16, 1996 personalized letter, hand delivered to 84 members of Congress – those members of committees having jurisdiction over the matter, envelope marked "Member's Personal Attention." No response.
- November 16, 1998 personalized letter, hand delivered to all members of the House Judiciary Committee on the eve of Mr. Starr's testimony regarding the impeachment of the President. No response.

See also , APNDX 2 at 531, Endnote 33 The media:

- Reporters provided March, 1996, Report of Witness Tampering;
- Media accounts of the October, 1997, release of the OIC's Report on Mr. Foster's death, mentioning Patrick Knowlton's name but failing to report the existence of his Court-ordered Appendix;
- Some responses from journalists when asked by the authors whether they are interested;
- Published attacks on Patrick Knowlton's mental stability;
- W. Barret, *Freedom to Steal, Why Politicians Never go to Jail*, New York Magazine, February 4, 1980; &
- *Now You Know...*, Wash. Post June 22, 1998.

A. [REDACTED

]

The Act demonstrates congressional intent to treat the OIC's prosecutorial jurisdiction as a single jurisdiction -- limited in scope and terminating upon the filing of its single, final, report. This limited jurisdiction continues to the present day. [REDACTED

]

(1) The OIC's practice of filing interim reports – unknown under the Act – is irrelevant on the issue of its [REDACTED]

The OIC claims to have filed its July 15, 1997 on Mr. Foster's death report in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 594(h).[13] However, § 594(h) recognizes only a "final" report describing its work "fully and completely." See § 594(h)(1)(B) & (h)(2).[14] The

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[13] See Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. at 1: "In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 594(h), the Office of Independent Counsel In re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association (the OIC) files this summary report on the 1993 death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster, Jr."

[14] **§ 594(h) Reports by independent counsel –**
(1) Required reports -An independent counsel shall***
(B) before the termination of the independent counsel's office under section 596(b), file a final report...
(2) Disclosure of information in reports - ***
[C]omments and factual information... may... be included as an appendix to such final report.

Act contemplates no "interim" reports. § 596(b)(1) too refers to this single final report "before termination."[15] (See generally, In re Sealed Motion, 880 F.2d 1367 (D.C. Cir. 1989), discussing § 594(h)(2) "final" report.) The OIC is bound by the Act as written. It cannot rightfully plead that its having filed interim reports, unknown under the Act, evidences [REDACTED]

Congress omitted the term "final" in section 594(h)(1), which requires the independent counsel to file with the court every six months "a report which identifies and explains major expenses."[16] "[W]here Congress includes particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or exclusion." Rusello v. United States, 464 U.S. 16, 23 (1983), quoted in Field v. Mans, 116 S. Ct. 437, 442 (1995).

Congress reenacted the Act in 1994, subsequent to the Special Division's decisions in In re Sealed Motion, 880 F.2d 1367 (D.C. Cir. 1989) and In re North, 10 F. 3rd 831, 835 (D.C. Cir. 1993), interpreting parties' rights under § 594(h)(2) upon the filing of a "final" Report. Congress reenacted § 594(h)(2) without amendment. "When Congress reenacts language that has been given a consistent judicial construction, we often adhere to that construction in interpreting the reenacted statutory language." Central Bank of Denver, N.A. v. First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A., 114 S. Ct. 1439, 1452 (1994).

The Supreme Court recognizes "the cannon of construction that instructs that 'a legislature is presumed to have used no

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15 **28 U.S.C. § 596. Removal of independent counsel; termination of office**
§ 596(b) Termination of office –
(1) Termination by action of independent counsel. An office of Independent counsel shall terminate when –
(B) the independent counsel files a final report...

16 **§ 594 (h) Reports by independent counsel –**
(1) Required reports -- An independent counsel shall--
(A) file with the division of the court... each 6-month period... a report which explains major expenses, and summarizes all other expenses...

superfluous words.'" Bailey v. United States, 116 S. Ct. 501, 507 (1995), quoting Platt v. Union Pacific R.R. Co., 99 U.S. 48, 58 (1879). The Supreme Court has "stated time and time again that courts must presume that a legislature says in a statute what it means and means what it says.'" Department of Defense v. FLRA, 114 S. Ct. 1006, 1014 (1994), quoting Connecticut Nat'l Bank v. Germain, 112 S. Ct. 1146, 1149 (1992). 'The ultimate question is one of congressional intent, not one of whether this Court thinks it can improve upon the statutory scheme that Congress enacted into law.'" United States v. Mezzanatto, 115 S. Ct. 797, 808 (1995) (Souter, J. dissenting) (quoting Touche Ross & Co. v. Redington, 442 U.S. 560, 578 (1979)).[17] By analogy, the OIC's grand jury would not exceed its jurisdiction today if it issued an indictment in the matter of Mr. Foster's death.

(2) OIC's jurisdiction is exclusive

The OIC's Foster death probe is exclusive in that the Act precludes the Department of Justice from investigating matters under OIC jurisdiction.[18]

(3) OIC's jurisdiction is limited in scope

The scope of OIC's investigative and prosecutorial jurisdiction is limited to the orders of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Special Division,[19] and to those matters that may arise out of that limited jurisdiction.[20]

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17 See also Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc., 114 S. Ct. 1023, 1033 (1994) (Thomas, J. dissenting), quoting Pavlic & Le Flore v. Marvel Entertainment Group, 493 U.S. 120, 126 (1989) ("Our task is to apply the text, not to improve upon it.").

18 **28 U.S.C. § 597: Relationship with Department of Justice–**
(a) Suspension of other investigations and proceedings – Whenever a matter is in the prosecutorial jurisdiction of an independent counsel... Department of Justice shall suspend...

19 **28 U.S.C. § 594. Authority and duties of independent counsel – (e) Referral of other matters to an independent counsel –**

20 See **28. U.S.C. § 593 (b)(3): Scope of prosecutorial jurisdiction** ...including perjury, obstruction of justice, destruction of evidence, and intimidation of witnesses.

(4) OIC's present day jurisdiction is of limited duration

Congress also provided that the tenure of this limited jurisdiction terminates upon the conclusion of *"all matters"* under § 596(b)(1)(A)[21] upon the OIC's filing of its "final report" under § 594(h)(1)(B).[22]

B. The Court should review this matter *de novo*

The *de novo* standard of review of the evidence applies to failure to state a claim[23] and orders granting summary judgment.[24] This is such a case. The district court had a range of choices, and its decision could stand had it stayed within its range. But it erred procedurally by its summary adjudication. Given Petitioner's evidence, summary adjudication was error and the Court's review should be *de novo.*

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21 **28 U.S.C. § 596. Removal of independent counsel; termination of office**

§ 596(b) Termination of office --

(1) Termination by action of independent counsel. An office of independent counsel shall terminate when --

(A) the independent counsel notifies the Attorney General that the investigation of *all matters* within the prosecutorial jurisdiction...

(B) the independent counsel files a final report in compliance with section 594(h)(1)(B) (emphasis supplied)

22 **§ 594(h) Reports by independent counsel --**

(1) Required reports -- An independent counsel shall

(B) before the termination of the independent counsel's office under section 596(b), file a final report with the division of the court, setting forth fully and completely a description of the work of the independent counsel... (emphasis supplied)

23 Springdale Education Ass'n v. Springdale School District, 133 F.3d 649, 651 (8th Cir. 1998); Andrews v. Ohio, 104 F.3d 803, 806 (6th Cir. 1997.)

24 Herman v. South Carolina Nat'l Bank, 149 F3d 1413, n. 8 (11th Cir. 1998); Florida Fuels, Inc. v. Citgo Petroleum Corp., 6 F.3d 330, 332, (5th Cir. 1993); Jones v. Union Pacific R.R., 968 F.2d 937, 940 (9th Cir. 1992).

"Decisions move from the substantial to the limited discretion of the trial court, or even become prescribed by a rule of law."[25] The district court's discretion may have been more open before In re Sealed Case No. 98-3077 151 F.3d 1059 (DC Cir. 1998), where the district court issued a show cause order why the OIC should not be held in contempt for alleged Rule 6(e) violations. The Court of Appeals reversed and remanded and stated the district court had a range of choices to discover the truth of the matter[26] (including the appointment of a master to report to the court). In our case [REDACTED

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C. Petitioner made a *prima facie* showing of exceptional circumstances [REDACTED]

(1) Petitioner was a grand jury target – illegally. The FBI and OIC illegally targeted Knowlton.

In October of 1995, 18 months after Knowlton's FBI interviews, and fifteen months after the reenactment of the Act and Mr. Starr's August 5, 1994 appointment, British journalist Ambrose Evans-Pritchard contacted Knowlton and showed him the FBI's reports summarizing its interviews with Knowlton. Evans-Pritchard published in the London *Sunday Telegraph* that the FBI 302s contained "outright lies," that the photograph of Mr. Foster's Honda was "a totally different car," that "[t]hey went over it about 20 times," but that Knowlton "wasn't going to change [his] story."

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25 Somerville, *Standards of Appellate Review*, 15 Litigation 23, 25 (Spring 1989).

26 We will now endeavor to set forth the contours of how a show cause hearing may proceed once a *prima facie* case has been established, recognizing that within these boundaries, the district court should have sufficient leeway to establish procedures it believes will assist it in best in discovering the truth of the matter while at the same time not causing undue interference with either the work of the grand jury or the court itself. Id. at 1073.

Evans-Pritchard's piece, Death in the Park: Is this the killer? subtitled, Foster mystery: a key witness ignored by the FBI reveals the face, also reported that "Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony..."

Two days later, the *Sunday Telegraph* was published in the United States, whereupon the OIC prepared Knowton's grand jury subpoena. Two days later, a Thursday, the OIC's FBI Agent Bransford served the secret subpoena, whereupon Petitioner suffered a cruel form of Witness Tampering. (Friday afternoon the OIC's deputy Independent Counsel -- who was present in the grand jury -- received actual notice of the ongoing campaign of intimidation.[27]) Neither the OIC nor the FBI responded to Petitioner's pleas for help until Monday, whereupon Bransford further intimidated Petitioner.[28] The inference of this intimidation coinciding with the secret nature of the grand jury subpoena is clear, particularly when combined with Petitioner's experts' affidavits that this *modus operandi* of intimidation is known to the government.[29]

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[27] Amended Comp. ¶ 155; APNDX 1 at 77.

[28] Amended Comp. ¶ 155-161; APNDX 1 at 79-80.

[29] Affidavit of Gene Wheaton, APNDX 1 at 103:

> I have over 20 years experience as state and federal investigator and over 40 years in the criminal justice system, including international police assistance counter terrorism, and security projects related to intelligence. I have qualified as an expert witness in both state and federal court. I have read Mr. Knowlton's report and the Amended Complaint, with interest, and sympathy for Mr. Knowlton... Intimidation is one purpose of a close, obvious surveillance... This case appears to be the misuse of surveillance techniques to scare and intimidate the witness or to destroy his credibility. This surveillance technique could be expected in the are of illegal intelligence operations... Many times it actually causes the target to develop long term or permanent emotional/mental problems. I have used this technique... Mr. Clarke has asked me to render an opinion on the following question: Was one of the purposes of actions described in the Amended Complaint to intimidate Mr. Knowlton to try to prevent him from testifying freely, fully and truthfully? In my opinion, provided the events reported in the Amended Complaint are accurately portrayed, my answer is yes.

(2) The OIC's abuse of the grand jury process included harassing questions and demeanor before the panel

Knowlton testified, as scheduled, at which time he was discredited before the grand jury.

Amended Complaint:

> 163. When Plaintiff testified on November 1, 1995, deputy Independent Counsel failed to introduced himself, sat behind Plaintiff and passed notes to the associate Independent Counsel, who questioned him while resting his head on his hand, as if Plaintiff's testimony was little more than an annoyance.
>
> 164. [A]sked... about what occurred at Fort Marcy Park and his prior statements to MONROE for about an hour... referr[ing] to MONROE's false statements in his reports of interviews with Plaintiff as "alleged misquotes," and referred to the overwhelming campaign of intimidation that Plaintiff had just suffered as the "alleged harassment."
>
> 165. During the balance of the time, associate Independent Counsel insinuated that Plaintiff was a liar, a homosexual, and a publicity hound...
>
> 166. ...[D]eputy Independent Counsel, seated behind Plaintiff, spoke for the first and only time, "We sent BRANSFORD."
>
> 167. Towards the end of his appearance before the grand jury, associate Independent Counsel asked Plaintiff to

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Affidavit of Ted L. Gunderson, , APNDX 1 at 105:

> I am a 28 year veteran of the FBI. Since my retirement in 1979 as Senior Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, Los Angeles Division, I have testified many times as an expert witness in both civil and criminal matters... Mr. Knowlton's allegations of harassment are well documented. That which is described is a technique that I am both aware of and knowledgeable about which his used by government agents and law enforcement officers. This technique is used for intimidation and to prevent a witness from testifying and/or testifying truthfully and/or cooperating with officials out of fear of harm to the witness or his loved ones... I have knowledge of this tactic and know of instances when it has been used.

step out of the room so that Counsel could ask the grand jurors whether they had any questions for Plaintiff. When Plaintiff returned, associate Independent Counsel asked Plaintiff, among other things, whether the suspicious acting man in the park talked to Plaintiff, passed him a note, confronted Plaintiff in any way or pointed a gun at Plaintiff. Counsel then asked Plaintiff a question that was coarse, insulting, injurious, hurtful, offensive, and outrageous. Plaintiff was appalled. Counsel then followed up by asking Plaintiff why he called the police and did not wait for the police to call him, and sarcastically if he came forward because he is a "good citizen" and a "good Samaritan."[30]

The question referred to in ¶ 167 of the Complaint is: "Did he touch your genitals?"[31] (The OIC denies it.[32])

(3) The OIC dismissed a panel, and withheld the history of the earlier panel, thus depriving the grand jury of any meaningful option to choose witnesses or review transcripts

Petitioner's materials prove the conspiracy. So does the 1994 to early 1995 grand jury testimony, upon information of a reliable source.[33] In the instant matter, the OIC appears to withhold

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30 APNDX 1 at 80-81.

31 Affidavit of Patrick Knowlton, APNDX 1 at 120; Affidavit of John H. Clarke, APNDX 1 at 121.

32 [REDACTED

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33 See Affidavit of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, APNDX 1 at 114:
An individual or individuals who were in a position to have had firsthand knowledge told me:

For four months Rodriguez probed the case... Four of the rescue workers testified in secret before the Whitewater grand jury in the spring of 1995 that they saw trauma to the side of Foster's head or neck. Two of them,

probative testimony taken before a previous panel, operating under the same limited prosecutorial jurisdiction, for the purpose of hiding the existence of the conspiracy as well as the OIC's own participation in it.[34] A review of this matter should include a determination of whether this first panel was a "special grand jury" requiring majority vote to disband,[35] whether any such vote was taken -- and whether the OIC violates 18 U.S.C. § 3332, requiring it to "inform" a special panel of the crimes proved in Petitioner's materials.[36] The Act all but binds the OIC by Justice Department guidelines, which it ignored.

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including Arthur, described it as a gunshot wound... "When I was before the grand jury they showed me two Polaroids," I was told by a member of the Fairfax County rescue squad... "You could see blades of grass coming through the forefinger and the second finger in one, and another had grass between the second and third fingers..." [A]t the Whitewater grand jury in early 1995, was it people running away [near the body] or was it the flash of cars? "It was people," he answered... One Park Police officer ultimately broke ranks under cross-examination and testified that the crime scene had been tampered with after he arrived...

34 See Affidavit of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, APNDX 1 at 114:
I have seen the photograph showing an apparent neck wound to Mr. Foster's neck... Wary of entrusting anything to the FBI crime labs, Rodriguez turned to the Smithsonian Institution for enhancement of the original... They revealed a dime-sized wound on the right side of Foster's neck (his left side) about halfway between the chin and the ear. It was marked by a black "stippled" ring -- a sort of dotted effect, like an engraving -- that was suggestive of a .22 caliber gunshot fired at point blank range into the flesh... An individual or individuals who were in a position to have had firsthand knowledge *told me*: "[A] year and a half later the same FBI agents were still there... In March of 1995 Rodriguez resigned... The grand jury was disbanded and sent home. It was replaced by a new jury with no knowledge of the peripatetic gun, or the missing photos, or wound in the neck."

35 **18 U.S.C. § 3331. Summoning and term:**
...The grand jury shall serve for a term of eighteen months unless an order for its discharge is entered earlier by the court upon a determination of the grand jury by majority vote that its business has been completed.

36 **18 U.S.C. § 3332. Powers and duties**
(a) ...Any such [government] attorney receiving information concerning such an alleged offense from any other person shall, if requested by such other person, inform the grand jury of such alleged offense, the identity of such other person, and such attorney's action or recommendation... APNDX 1 at 139.

(4) The foregoing was subsidiary to an overarching ongoing Justice Department conspiracy to cover up the facts of the Death: i & ii: Exhibits 12 & 13 – June 23 1999 filing; Exhibits 1 through 11

Exhibits 12 & 13 – June 23 1999 filing. As its proof, the June 1999 filing uses 184 exhibits, 179 of which are drawn from the publicly available federal investigative record.[37] These include reports of various kinds, testimony, depositions, FBI and Park Police witness interview reports, photographs, laboratory reports, investigators' memos, and handwritten notes. By comparison of every assertion in the OIC's 114-page Report on the Death to the underlying record, this filing exposes evidence of conspiracy on every assertion the Report makes. Every one.[38]

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[37] APNDX 2 at 120-123.

[38] See APNDX 2: The filing proves that the defendant concealed the existence of a bullet hole in Mr. Foster's neck (at 162-167), concealed that blood had drained from it (id. at 206-213), concealed the absence of the official wounds (id. at 168-184), as well as the fact that the blood's quantity was insufficient to support the conclusion that the official wounds in fact existed. Id. at 239-254. Polaroid photographs of the actual wounds vanished. (Id. at 133-151). The 35-mm film produced usable photographs, contrary to the official version. Id. at 151-157. The OIC concealed evidence of obstruction of justice during the course of the autopsy. Id. at 185-205. The filing proves the OIC's culpability in hiding that the gun recovered from Mr. Foster's hand was not the same as the first gun in his hand at the park (id. at 267-282), and it was not the same gun the FBI showed to the widow to identify. Id. at 286-288. In any event, it would have been impossible for Mr. Foster to have fired that weapon (id. at 255-262), and he owned neither it nor its ammunition. Id. at 282-295. And gunpowder issues are irreconcilable. Id. at 263-267. Crime scene tampering was not just with the gun. Body tampering at the park included actions designed to conceal the existence of the neck wound. Id. at 214-222. Defendant's excuse for the changing appearance of the blood at the park provides another example of its concealing the true state of the body when authorities arrived at the park. Id. at 223-238. All told, the filing proves crime scene tampering, by whom, and exposes the government's efforts to hide it. The government concealed when Mr. Foster left the White House compound on the day he died (id. at 56-60), the absence of his car (id. at 295-296 & 355-357) and its keys (id. at 358-377) at the park, as well as the existence of unidentified persons in the park. Id. at 389-390. The OIC hides the time of death (id. at 202, 297-303), when and by whom the body was first discovered (id. at 65-77), when the authorities arrived at the scene (id. at 77-119), as well as the notification of the FBI (id. at 124-128), police, firefighters (id. at 128-131), and White House personnel.

Exhibits 1 through 11. The balance of Petitioner's submitted evidence consists of Evans-Pritchard's affidavit regarding cover-up and grand jury abuse, Petitioner's and counsel's affidavits regarding grand jury abuse, affidavits of two witnesses to the witness tampering, a polygraph report, the opinions of two experts that Knowlton suffered witness tampering, the OIC Appendix and the October 1998 Amended Complaint, and the report of a Harvard-trained psychiatrist.[39] Cumulative review of the 13 exhibits proves a number of felonies.

Id. at 131-132. Changing accounts of forensic facts also reveals illegal government activity, including whether there was blood on the gun and eyeglasses (id. at 378-379), or dirt on the shoes (id. at 382-384), as well as the changing analyses of both hair and carpet fibers recovered from the body. Id. at 385-388. The filing addresses the absence of the bullet in the park (id. at 380-381), the absence of fingerprints on the gun, suicide note, car or its contents (id. at 391-392), as well the existence of other forensic anomalies. Id. at 382, 383, 388, 389, 393. And, the filing shows the evidence of state of mind is contradictory and unsuitable to serve as the basis for the defendant's psychological autopsy. Id. at 417-439. The filing details much of the 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2) violation that he Knowlton suffered, which began the day the defendant served him the secret grand jury subpoena. Id. at 304-354. The filing shows that the initial investigation was a joint Park Police/FBI probe (id. at 441-451) and that Congress never investigated the death (id. at 458-460) -- the FBI is almost the only entity that has investigated the case, three times in all. Id. at 441-460.

[39] Psychiatric Report of Dr. Thomas C. Goldman, M.D., APNDX 1 at 107:

> [S]pecific purpose of advising you on matters relating to his credibility with regard to his reports of attempts to harass him as a potential witness before the Whitewater Grand Jury last October... report of systematic harassment occurring on the streets around Mr. Knowlton's home beginning on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1995... over two dozen instances occurred of male individuals making unusual contact with him, including staring at him intently as he walked or stood on the street, following him, brushing his shoulder in passing when there was ample room on the sidewalk to avoid him, and in at least one case pointing a finger at him in a way that suggested a gun shooting...
>
> Listening to his narrative, a clear picture developed of the course of events. Kathy had been the first person to notice that a man was looking at him strangely (on Thursday evening). He began to make similar observations and describes going through a normal series of thought processes including initial puzzlement about what could be happening and a partial wish to avoid eye contact with the men and to deny that anything unusual or frightening was happening until it was impossible the

D. The grand jury is a pre-constitutional institution and Petitioner is entitled to relief under applicable pre-constitutional law

. The evidence herein is exculpatory but, unlike In re Grand Jury 89-2 and most other cases discussing the same relief, not Brady material, because Petitioner has no criminal exposure. This circumstance of the FBI's and OIC's having targeted Knowlton illegally,

The proffered evidence exculpates Knowlton from being publicly known as mentally unbalanced.[40] Over the past five years, he has sought relief from every authority there is, and pursued

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denial. He did not initially connect the events with the fact of his being a witness...

And see Polygraph Examination Report of Paul K. Minor, APNDX 1 at 100: "no deception indicated."

[40] See Amend. Complaint ¶ 170, APNDX 1 at 82-83:

Michael Isikoff... Weekly Standard Magazine... "Evans-Pritchards' work, such as it is, consists of... wild flights of conspiratorial fancy coupled with outrageous and wholly uncorroborated allegations offered up by his "sources" - largely a collection of oddballs... and borderline psychotics.*** -- here's the key part -- recalls seeing a mysterious "Hispanic-looking" man lingering around the parking lot. No sooner has Evans-Pritchard popped this bombshell in the *Telegraph* than, Knowlton reports, menacing-looking men in business suits begin following him and staring really hard at him... *** designed to discredit critics of the Clinton White House by making them look like a bunch of blithering idiots. *** The next day, November 25, 1997 another book review, entitled *Conspiracy Central*, authored by Jacob Cohen, appeared in the widely circulated National Review Magazine. In it, Cohen wrote: "He insists that a very sinister-looking man was hovering around the parking lot and may have monitored his peeing... Knowlton seems to have a penchant for seeing the sinister in the glances of those he meets... Mysterious cars follow him, he says. Carefully organized teams of men constantly pass him and his girlfriend on the streets, giving them very menacing stares... Apparently, they are present during every walk Knowlton takes, so that any experimental stroll will reveal them."

every avenue, to try and clear his name. [REDACTED
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request but held that the district court's supervisory powers included, in extraordinary circumstances,

> The narrow question presented -- whether the Court should compel the government to disclose the ITC Report to the grand jury -- raises broader, more fundamental issues concerning the existence and scope of the courts' supervisory powers over grand juries and their functions. Courts, it seems clear, have such supervisory powers. But these supervisory powers are limited, not plenary in nature. They are limited because grand juries are necessarily clothed with a measure of independence and because the Executive Branch, through its prosecutors, properly enjoys certain grand jury prerogatives. Absent the ability to act "independently of a judge," grand juries could not fulfill their dual roles of accusing those who may be guilty and clearing the innocent... But grand juries may exceed the bounds of their independence and **prosecutors may abuse their prerogatives. These possibilities give rise to the courts' grand jury supervisory powers, including the power, in**

(emphasis supplied, citations omitted)

The In re Grand Jury 89-2 (id.) court recognized that the grand jury is a pre-constitutional institution, as did United States v. Pabian, 704 F.2d 1532 (1983), where the court observed that the grand jury is not relegated by the Constitution to a position within any three branches of the government.[41]

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[41] Pabian, id. at 1536: We agree with the ninth circuit's statement in United States v. Chanen that the "tradition and the dynamics of the constitutional scheme of separation of power define a limited function for both court and prosecutor in their dealings with the grand jury." 549 F.2d 1306,

E. Exceptional circumstances of egregious grand jury abuse requires the exercise of this Court's discretionary powers

(1) Petitioner's conspiracy evidence is clear and convincing

review." "As such, whatever use the Report may have, it cannot carry the burden movants place on it. Its contents provide no 'compelling reason' for this Court to interfere with the grand jury process." (Id., citation omitted). This case is clear, unlike In re Grand Jury 89-2, where the evidence's proponent could "not carry the burden [he] place[d] on it." Petitioner's materials exceed his burden. The exhibits prove by clear and convincing evidence:

(1) The existence of an illegal conspiracy to cover up the facts of Mr. Foster's death;
(2) The OIC's participation in that conspiracy; and
(3) A subsidiary conspiracy directed against him in connection with his appearance before the OIC's grand jury.

(2) Concealing earlier grand jury testimony from the new panel

The court in United States v. Pabian 704 F.2d 1532, 1539-1540 (1983) listed the factors it considered in gauging whether the

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1312 (9th Cir.), cert denied, 434 U.S. 825, 98 S.Ct.72, 54 L.Ed 2d 83 (1977) (emphasis in original). The Chanen court reasoned:

> ...[U]nder the constitutional scheme, the grand jury is not and should not be captive to any of the three branches. **The grand jury is a preconstitutional institution, given constitutional stature by the Fifth Amendment but not relegated by the Constitution to a position within any three branches of the government.** Id. at 1213

(citations omitted; emphasis added).

government's conduct was flagrant or abusive; whether (1) "[t]he second grand jury was told about the history and outcome of the earlier grand jury investigation;" (2) "grand jurors were instructed that they could call whatever witnesses they chose" and (3) jurors were told of the right to "review transcripts of persons the prosecutors were not planning to call as witnesses."

(3) Further grand jury abuse of Petitioner before the panel

Knowlton's treatment by Associate Independent Counsel and Deputy Independent Counsel was outrageous, culminating in the "genitals" question -- particularly so on the heals of Knowlton's having suffered a cruel form of witness tampering. The court in United States v. Pabian held that in some circumstances the "federal courts have supervisory power over the administration of justice to regulate the manner in which grand jury investigations are conducted," but ruled that, because, among other things, "[n]o improper or harassing questions were asked... [t]he conduct in this case does not approach the flagrant or abusive conduct that has lead courts to exercise their supervisory power."

F. Exceptional circumstances of due process violation and miscarriage of justice [REDACTED]

The OIC's abuse works a due process violation as well as an injustice, extraordinary circumstances empowering this Court to act and afford fairness to the process, and to remedy this state of affairs. [

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"The preservation of the historic independence of the jury . . . requires that such supervisory power be exercised only when failure to so will effect a deprivation of due process or result in a miscarriage of justice." People v. Sears, 49 Ill.2d 14, 273 N.E.2d 380, 389 (1971). In re Grand Jury 89-2, id. at 1273-74:

In sum, then, this Court's grand jury supervisory powers include the power, in extraordinary circumstances, to direct

this power should be exercised only when the failure to do so would result in a clear deprivation of due process or a manifest miscarriage of justice. The question, then, is whether the case at bar presents the extraordinary circumstances that fit this stringent test.

G. OIC operates under a conflict and defeats the purposes of our Ethic in Government Act

The proffer inculpates the OIC in criminal wrongdoing. This Court has some power to take remedial measures against perverse employment of the grand jury's great authority. The court In re Grand Jury 89-2 at 1275 noted the absence of the existence of a conflict of interest in that case which, the court observed, would be "sufficient by itself" to justify the relief sought. The OIC's abuse of its grand jury's powers in this instance includes the withholding from the panel evidence of its own wrongdoing, gathered by its previous panel.

Of all of the OIC's various investigations, the one in which the necessity of maintaining independence from the Justice Department is the most obvious is his probe of Mr. Foster's death. Before the Act's reenactment in August of 1994, the only substantive investigations into Mr. Foster's death, including the first probe, were conducted by the FBI. Yet, the OIC chose to use FBI agents and the FBI Lab to investigate the death. The use of a federal investigative agency to investigate a case that it had twice closed as a simple suicide presents an obvious conflict of interest and defeats the purpose of the Ethics in Government Act. Congress cautioned against this type of conflict:

Because independent counsels are appointed to handle politically sensitive investigations for the primary purpose of avoiding any appearance of partiality or bias, it is particularly

important that they and their investigations be above any suspicion or allegation regarding conflict of interest.[42]

H. Exceptional circumstances of the failures of our separate branches of government and press [REDACTED]

Petitioner shows that adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form or from any other Court because of alarming failures of our government:

- *Grand jury abuse.* Transplanted from England, the Founders saw this people's panel a bulwark for the individual against arbitrary or malevolent prosecutors.

- *Executive branch.* The Ethics in Government Act, designed to ensure confidence in the integrity of our government by providing investigations independent of those being investigated, was thwarted by the OIC's use of the FBI – a federal investigative agency that it had twice previously closed the case as a simple suicide.

- *Legislative branch.* The 1994 Senate Banking Committee was the only Committee that claimed to have looked into the death, but its limited investigative jurisdiction precluded it from investigating the facts of the death. And Congress failed to reenact the Independent Counsel law, relegating the task regulatory independent counsels.

- *Press.* The press has acted mostly as a conduit for the official announcements and conclusions of the executive branch, like a public relations department.

Knowlton respectfully asks that this Court act as did the district court [

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[42] Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172.

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Conclusion

The government's conduct in this matter undermines the sanctity and integrity of the federal court process, as well as the goals of the Ethics in Government Act,[43] a law that is in sui generis. 28 U.S.C. § 593 (b)(3), *Scope of prosecutorial jurisdiction*, specifically gives the OIC jurisdiction over the crime perpetrated against Petitioner, "intimidation of witnesses." As a matter of law, the OIC's investigative jurisdiction over Mr. Foster's death is still open, and exclusive. But, according to Independent Counsel Robert Ray's September 20, 2000, press release, he intends to file a "final report" promptly after October 27, 2000.

> Finally, the remaining matters within this Office's Madison/Whitewater jurisdiction include pending appeals and the continuing investigation of the White House's failure to search and produce relevant records, including electronic mail, to this and other investigations. Former Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker's second appeal of his conviction for conspiracy and mail fraud has been pending before the Eighth Circuit since oral argument on September 13, 1999. Governor Tucker's sentence of restitution for one million

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[43] The objects of 28 U.S.C. §§ 591-599 (1994) (As Amended) are to ensure that(1) Justice is done; (2) Justice appears to have been done; (3) Those named in a Report are afforded a measure of fairness; (4) Reports are full and complete; and (5) The Independent Counsel is accountable.

> dollars on his tax fraud conspiracy conviction was remanded to the Eastern District of Arkansas for resentencing, which is scheduled for October 27, 2000. Once these matters are concluded, this Office intends to file a final report promptly.

If Mr. Ray really meant the OIC's "final report" under the Act, and not an interim report, then, in the absence of this Court's action, the matter will be moot. The timetable for the dissolution of the OIC, and its grand jury's loss of jurisdiction into the death probe, does not permit Petitioner time to litigate this matter in the US Court of Appeals and thereafter before this Court.

Knowlton called the police to report what he had witnessed, consistent with his understanding as a good citizen. He was drawn into an illegal conspiracy, and, to try and salvage his reputation, he is still embroiled in it. His materials prove the existence of the ongoing criminal conspiracy, the OIC's participation in it, and his having suffered a cruel form of witness tampering, in furtherance of that conspiracy. Petitioner's reputation for mental stability and veracity was destroyed by the OIC's participation in the illegal conspiracy and its resultant illegal grand jury witness tampering. He has met his burden of proving extraordinary circumstances [

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Transplanted from England, and frequently referred to as the people's panel, the grand jury was valued as a kind of people's watchdog, as when in 1743 it twice refused to indict newspaper publisher John Peter Zenger for criminal libel for criticizing New York's colonial governor. When relations between the American colonies and Great Britain grew increasingly tense, grand juries became a means of protesting abuses by the crown's emissaries. The Founders saw the grand jury as a bulwark for the individual against arbitrary or malevolent prosecutors.

Post-constitutional courts continued this recognition of the grand jury's being independent from the sovereign, or executive. A century after the Constitution's ratification, the court in In re Miller, 17 Fed. Cas. 295 (No. 9,552) (C.C.D. Ind., 1878), instructed the panel that it was free to ignore the orders of President Hayes to the

prosecutor that the grand jury limit its probe. "The moment the Executive is allowed to control the action of the courts in the administration of criminal justice their independence is gone."[44]

Although today the grand jury is more of a prosecutor's panel, it is still a pre-constitutional institution, and is still a people's panel, not captive or relegated by the Constitution to a position within any branches. And it still serves as a vehicle for effective citizen participation in government.

failed in this instance. Knowlton simply attempted to tell the truth and to be a responsible citizen.[45] Now, he is manifestly unable to obtain relief from the executive and legislative branches, the news media, as well as his local police. [

]

The law is that extraordinary circumstance [

---

[44] See Charge to Grand Jury, 30 Fed Cas. 980 (Chase, 263) (1868):

You must not be satisfied by acting upon such cases only as may be brought before you by the district attorney, or by members of your body to whom knowledge of particular offences may have come. Your authority and your duty go much further. You may and you should, summon before you, officers of the government, and others whom you may have reason to believe possess information proper for your action, and examine them fully.

[45] Psychiatric Report of Dr. Thomas C. Goldman, M.D., APNDX 1 at 107:

In conclusion, Mr. Knowlton appears to be a man without any previous significant mental disorder, who has been subjected to a traumatic set of events beginning with the chance occurrence of his having been in Ft. Marcy park on a summer day and having made certain observations and reported upon them consistent with his normal conception of his duty as a citizen... The stress appears to come from two related sources: one, **the sense of physical danger naturally engendered by the harassment described; and, two by the experience of being treated by recognized authority figures with mistrust and suspicion and attempts to discount or discredit him, in response to his attempts to tell the truth and to be a responsible citizen.**

]

This matter is a lesson on the need for an Independent Counsel law calling for an OIC that is truly independent of the Department of Justice. Moreover, America has a right to the opportunity to examine whether Madison's vision of our Constitution's separation of powers serving as an "auxiliary precaution" is failing. This case and the relief herein proposed concerns fundamental rights and paramount questions of public policy.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner Patrick James Knowlton respectfully prays [

]

Respectfully submitted,

/S/

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Supreme Court, U.S.
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No.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re: Patrick James Knowlton, *Petitioner*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

PETITIONER'S APPENDIX

Volume 1 of 2 volumes

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156PP

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Appendix C
Appendix to the OIC's interim July 15, 1997, Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., September 23, 1997

John H. Clarke
1730 K Street, NW
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September 23, 1997

The Honorable David B. Sentelle
The Honorable John C. Butzner
The Honorable Peter T. Fay
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
Division 94-1 for the Purpose of
Appointing Independent Counsels

Re: *In re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association*
Patrick James Knowlton -
Request to include comments and factual information, pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended, to the Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 594(h)(2), Patrick Knowlton respectfully requests that this letter be appended to Mr. Starr's Report of the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., "[t]o assure that the report is full and complete and to afford [him] a measure of fairness."[1]

[1] In re North, 10 F.3rd 831, 835 (D.C. Cir. 1993).

Facts. While heading home in heavy traffic on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and facing over a two hour commute, Patrick Knowlton pulled into Fort Marcy Park at 4:30 p.m. on July 20th, 1993, to relieve himself. Patrick parked close to the main footpath entrance into the park, between the only two cars in the small parking lot, which were parked just four spaces apart.

To Patrick's left was parked an unoccupied mid-1980s rust-brown four-door Honda sedan with Arkansas tags (closest to the footpath entrance), and on his right was a late model metallic blue-gray sedan, backed into its parking space. A man was seated in the driver's seat of the blue-gray sedan. Immediately after Patrick parked, the man lowered the passenger side electric window and stared at him, menacingly. This unnerved Patrick as he exited his car.

As he started from his car toward the footpath, Patrick heard the blue-gray sedan's door open. Apprehensive, Patrick walked to the sign bordering the footpath entrance to the park and feigned to read its historical information while nonchalantly glancing to his right to see if the man was approaching. He saw the man leaning on the roof of the driver's side of his blue-gray sedan, watching him intently. Patrick then cautiously proceeded 75 feet down the footpath's left fork to the first large tree, in the opposite direction from which Mr. Foster's body was later recovered.

As he relieved himself, Patrick heard the man close his car door. Because the foliage was dense, he couldn't see the parking lot and hoped the man wasn't approaching. As Patrick walked back to the parking lot with a heightened sense of awareness, he scanned the lot but did not see the man. Patrick surmised that the man had either gotten back in his car or perhaps could even be crouching between the brown Honda and Patrick's car preparing to attack him.

In order to maintain his distance from the space between the two cars until he learned the man's whereabouts, Patrick walked directly toward the driver's side door of the brown Honda, and then around the back of it. As Patrick reached the driver's side door of the brown Honda, he looked through the window. He also looked into the back seat as he walked the length of the car. He saw a dark

colored suit jacket draped over the driver's seat, a briefcase on the front passenger's seat, and two bottles of wine cooler on the back seat. As he reached the back of the Honda, Patrick was relieved to see that the man had returned to his own vehicle. The man was still staring fixedly at him.

Of the five things Patrick witnessed at the park ((1) the man and his car, (2) the suit jacket, (3) the briefcase, (4) the wine cooler, and (5) the mid-1980s Arkansas brown Honda), the Honda itself is the most relevant. It was not Mr. Foster's car. When Mr. Foster's body was discovered approximately 70 minutes after Patrick had left the park, Mr. Foster had been dead for well over 70 minutes. Mr. Foster therefore could not have driven to the park in his Honda, as claimed in the government Reports on the death.

The following evening, Patrick saw on the news for the first time that Vincent Foster had been found dead at Fort Marcy Park, so he telephoned the U.S. Park Police and reported what he had seen. Nine months later, FBI Special Agent Larry Monroe interviewed him. Monroe subsequently wrote in his reports of those interviews that Patrick "identified this particular vehicle [Honda] as a 1988-1990...," and that Patrick "reiterated his description of this Honda as a 1988-1990." This information was false and known to be false.[2]

Eighteen months later, in October of 1995, Patrick was provided a copy of his then publicly-available FBI interview reports by a reporter for a London newspaper. He realized for the first time that Monroe had falsified his account of the car and other facts he had recounted during his FBI interviews. His true account, along

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[2] Monroe tried for hours to get Patrick to admit that the Foster's 1989 silver-gray Honda "could have been" the car Patrick saw. Patrick steadfastly responded, "No," repeating the description he had provided to the Park Police by telephone. Monroe falsified his interview report, writing that Patrick had "identified" the Honda as a "1988-1990," despite the fact that during his second FBI interview, Patrick had picked out the same color he had seen on the mid-1980s Honda from the "browns" section of the car color panels in the FBI laboratory, and that color corresponded to one available only on 1983 and 1984 Hondas.

with the contradictory information from his FBI interview reports, was reported in the London newspaper on Sunday, October 22, 1995.

Two days later, on Tuesday, October 24, the paper reached American newsstands. That day, Mr. Starr's office prepared a subpoena summoning Patrick to testify before the Whitewater grand jury in this courthouse on November 1, 1995. Two days after that, Thursday, October 26, FBI agent Russell Bransford served the secret grand jury subpoena.[3]

Beginning that same day he was subpoenaed, and continuing into the following day, Patrick was harassed by at least 25 men. The intimidation began at around 7:20 p.m., when Patrick and his girlfriend, Kathy, walked from his home in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood to the Dupont Circle neighborhood, and back. During that time, eleven or more men walked towards him, or came at him from behind. Each man directed a constant threatening glare into Patrick's eyes.

Most of these incidents happened in a rapid and coordinated fashion, so that before one man departed, another was approaching. It is difficult to convey the cumulative effect on the target of this technique of intimidation. Kathy, a Ph.D. consultant and educator, stated in her affidavit that at one point she had to "struggle to keep from crying"[4] and that she "had never witnessed anything like this before or since. It was intentional, coordinated, intimidating, and extremely unnerving."

Experts tell us that the technique is known to federal intelligence and investigative agencies, and that its objects were twofold: (i) to intimidate and warn Patrick in connection with his

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[3] Agent Bransford had been detailed to regulatory Independent Counsel Fiske's investigation, where he worked with Agent Monroe. Bransford told Patrick he had been "kept on under Starr."

[4] Kathy struggled to maintain her composure when she and Patrick began to cross Connecticut Avenue to escape from the sixth, seventh and eighth men, whereupon they noticed the ninth man standing on the corner of R Street and Connecticut Avenue, awaiting their approach while staring directly at Patrick.

grand jury testimony; and failing that, (ii) to destabilize him and discredit his testimony before the grand jury.

It worked.[5]

Investigations by U.S. Park Police & regulatory Office of Independent Counsel ("OIC") Robert Fiske. The investigation under the auspices of regulatory OIC under Mr. Fiske was little more than an FBI investigation.[6] Publicly-available official federal government records demonstrate that throughout the 16 day U.S. Park Police investigation into the case, FBI participation was significant.[7] Therefore, prior to Mr. Starr's appointment to head the

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5 Prior to Patrick's appearance, OIC prosecutors had been fully apprised by counsel of Patrick's reports of being harassed by 25 or more men. They clearly appeared not to believe Patrick's bizarre account of having been harassed, at one point asking him to *"tell us about the alleged harassment,"* nor did Starr's deputies appear to believe much of anything Patrick had to say.

6 That the Fiske Report is for the most part little more than a summary of an FBI investigation is clear from the following excerpt appearing on page two of the Fiske Report: *"The Federal Bureau of Investigation ('FBI') provided substantial and invaluable support in this investigation. The FBI assigned seven experienced agents to the Independent Counsel's Washington office, all of whom have worked exclusively with this office for approximately the last four months."* When the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs conducted its day and a half hearing in 1994, it was not Mr. Fiske who appeared to defend the Fiske Report, but rather FBI agents Larry Monroe and William Colombell, both of whom conducted Patrick's FBI interviews.

7 At his June 30, 1995 deposition, FBI agent Scott Salter testified that on July 21 he and FBI Agent Dennis Condon were summoned to the White House by FBI Agent John Dana: *"called us in my car and told us to go to the southwest gate of the White House and meet him there and that we were to, that we were going to be working on a death investigation involving Mr. Foster's death."* On July 21, FBI Agents met with Messrs. Nussbaum, Neuwirth and Sloan to discuss the search of Mr. Foster's office and FBI agents were present the next day during the office search. At a press conference given on August 10, 1993, Deputy Attorney

statutory OIC in August of 1994, the only substantive investigations into the case, with the sole exception of the U.S. Park Police investigation (conducted with FBI participation), were conducted by

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General Philip Heymann said, *"The FBI joined the Park Police in the initial stages of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death... [and] the FBI has been assisting in that investigation..."* Robert Bryant, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office said at the press conference, "*We [FBI] followed this case from the time we were notified until we were basically of the opinion, along with Chief Langston's staff, that this was a suicide."* At his 6/30/95 deposition, Agent Salter was handed a memorandum and asked to identify it. He responded, *"it's basically a summary of events from the 21st through the conclusion of, through August 4th or 6th or whatever it was, through the conclusion of the investigation that we did."* Department of Interior Chief of Staff Thomas Collier testified on deposition (6/23/95) that *"the FBI and the Park Police ended up working on this kind of hand in glove."*

Agent Salter in his 6/30/95 deposition explained the FBI's function was to interview witnesses along with the USPP (from 7/20 thru 8/5), *"We were there to assist them in conducting the investigation which meant interviewing co-workers [and] ...then proceed as the investigation, you know, called for."* USSS Agent Paul Imbordino, in response to the question at his 6/22/95 deposition *"Who conducted the interviews?,"* answered *"Park Police and FBI."* During the (7/20 thru 8/5) USPP investigation, FBI agents interviewed over a dozen persons regarding events immediately following Mr. Foster's death.

A U.S. Secret Service memorandum indicates that FBI's active participation included removal of evidence from Mr. Foster's desk. A USSS officer relates in a memorandum to his boss that he was told on July 31 of 1993: (1) by an FBI agent that *"[the agent]... and some other agents (five) were working on the Foster suicide... working... leads on some info they had received..."*; and (2) by another USSS officer "*that the FBI had removed evidence from Mr. Foster's desk..."* The FBI's participation apparently did not end on August 5. At the August 10, 1993 press conference, Mr. Heymann said he had "*received an FBI report this morning...*", four days after the case the was officially closed.

the FBI.[8] The publicly-available federal government record upon which the Fiske Report is based is replete with evidence that the FBI concealed the true facts surrounding Mr. Foster's death.[9]

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[8] There have been no other official investigations. The 1994 Senate Banking committee was precluded by the limited scope of Resolution 229 from independently exploring of the issue of how or where Mr. Foster died ("whether improper conduct occurred regarding... the Park Service Police investigation into the death..."). Mr. Clinger did not investigate and Senator D'Amato's Committee did not explored these issues.

[9] Much evidence of obstruction of justice by the FBI is documented in Patrick's lawsuit in this District Court (No. 96-2467) for *inter alia,* violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), *"...Obstructing justice; intimidating... witness...":* "...(3) The FBI concealed... irregularities... during the U.S. Park Police investigation; (4) ...more than two cars in the parking lot; (5) ...deceptively omitted the fact that Foster's car keys were not found at Fort Marcy Park...; (6)...concealed that Mr. Foster's briefcase vanished from the Honda...; (8)...concealed that an automatic pistol was found in Mr. Foster's hand before the revolver...; (9) The FBI ignored forensic evidence...; (10) The wound... [and] blood... is not consistent with... a point blank shot...; (11) The FBI concealed that... a branch [was] lying across Mr. Foster's body; (12) The FBI ignored that the absence of soil on Mr. Foster's shoes is inconsistent with... to where he was... found; (13)... inconceivable for the glasses to have been thrown or bounced...; (15)...taking medication for depression but he was not; (16)...concealed ...doctor opined... Foster was not depressed; (17) The FBI falsely reported that those close... said he was deeply depressed; (20) The FBI lab reported...'suicide note' [authentic]..., but it was forged." See also attached: Exhibit 1: (i) Map of the cars in the Fort Marcy lot and Patrick's route to and from his car; & (ii) Timeline. Exhibit 2: Map depicting the harassment Patrick suffered. Exhibit 3: The FBI knew that Mrs. Foster could identify only a silver gun, so FBI agents showed her a silver gun, told her it was found in Mr. Foster's hand, and falsely reported that she identified the (black) gun found in Mr. Foster's hand as belonging to Mr. Foster. Exhibit 4: The FBI concealed that Mr. Foster's car was not in the Fort Marcy lot by the time he was dead. Exhibit 5: The FBI concealed the gunshot wound in Mr. Foster's neck by: (i) concealing the contents of the Medical Examiner's Report which states that there was a gunshot wound in Mr. Foster's neck; (ii) falsely reporting that the 35 mm photographs

The Fiske Report correctly states at page 39 that upon Mr. Foster's death, "the FBI would have had primary investigative jurisdiction if the circumstances fell within... the United States Code Section... [which] makes it a federal crime to... kill... a specified number of persons... appointed by the President... [and that the statute mandates that] violations shall be investigated by the FBI." If Mr. Foster's death is ever ruled a homicide, the FBI will necessarily have violated the law simply by virtue of its having failed to exercise primary jurisdiction. The Fiske Report excuses the FBI's failure to take the case (relegating the investigation ostensibly only to the U.S. Park Police) "based on a preliminary inquiry by the FBI which failed to indicate criminal activity."

The OIC's investigation. The fundamental purposes of our Ethics in Government Act are (1) to ensure that justice has been done and (2) to preserve and promote public confidence in the integrity of the federal government by maintaining the appearance that justice has been done.[10] In light of (1) the FBI's statutory mandate to exercise primary jurisdiction in July of 1993 in the event of foul play, (2) two prior FBI findings of no criminal activity, and (3) evidence of a cover-up by the FBI already in the public domain, the OIC's use of the FBI in this matter undermines both purposes of the Act. No OIC can fulfill its mandate to preserve and protect the appearance of justice having been done when its investigation

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were unclear; (iii) concealing that Polaroid photographs vanished; and (iv) concealing that autopsy x-rays vanished.

10 See 139 CONG. REC. S15846-01, S15847-01 & S15850-01 (daily ed, Nov. 17, 1993), statement of Sen. Cohen: "[W]here an investigation has been conducted by the Justice Department... questions have remained. They say, "Well, was it really an independent investigation or was it a cover-up, a whitewash?"... The law, however, serves two ends, both equally important in our democratic society. One is that justice be done, and the other is that it appear to be done." See also (daily ed, Nov. 17, 1993), statement of Sen. Levin: "Here is what the American Bar Association said in its letter of November 17. 'As noted above, the principle underlying statute is that an independent counsel may be needed when there may be a conflict of interest in having the Department of Justice carry out a particular investigation.."

employs the very agency it is designed to be independent from, the Justice Department.[11]

Upon review of those excerpts of the Report provided by the OIC, it is manifest that the Report omits the information Patrick provided which refutes the FBI's repeated official conclusion of suicide in the park. Even though our review is limited by the fact that we were provided only the passages reprinted below and so the context is unclear, it is apparent that the Report also omits evidence Patrick provided which indicates that the FBI obstructed justice in this matter.

For example, the Report's first reference notes that at 4:30 p.m., Patrick saw in the Fort Marcy lot a rust-brown Honda with Arkansas license plates. Although this information is correct, it deceptively omits that Patrick is certain that this older car was not Mr. Foster's 1989 silver-gray colored car. Forensic evidence strongly indicates that Mr. Foster was dead by the time Patrick was in the park. Therefore, Mr. Foster could not have driven to the park in his Honda.[12]

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11 Under the Act, the OIC's use of the FBI is free, tempting the OIC to create a microcosm of the DOJ. (See Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172: "Congress intended the Justice Department to provide independent counsels with the same assistance it provides to its other high-priority, federal criminal cases... federal agencies are instruc- ted to discontinue... requiring reimbursement agreements..."

12 See Exhibit 4. A USPP report notes that the autopsy doctor estimated that Mr. Foster died "2-3 hours" after having eaten "large meal" "which might have been meat and potatoes." Several people reported that Mr. Foster had finished his lunch of a cheeseburger and French fries by 1:00 p.m., therefore putting the time of death between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. Also, the paramedic in his Incident Report estimates that based upon the "pooling of blood in the extremities," Mr. Foster had been dead "2-4 hrs" at 6:10 p.m., putting the time of death between approximately 2:00 and 4:00 p.m. Because Patrick saw an Arkansas car at 4:30 p.m. which was not Mr. Foster's, parked in the same space where Mr. Foster's car was later found, Mr. Foster could not have driven to the park. Also, the descriptions of this older car (the only car in the lot)

Page 21 of the OIC's Report:
Another citizen (C2) drove his rental car into Fort Marcy parking lot at approximately 4:30 p.m. While there, C2 saw one unoccupied car which he describes as a "Rust brown colored car with Arkansas license plates."[35] C2 also saw another nearby car; that was occupied by a man who exited his car as C2 exited his own car.[36] C2 described this man as having "as look like he had a — an agenda, although everything I based my observation of this guy, was from the gut," "more than anything else.:" C2 and the man did not speak to one another.

[35] OIC 11/1/95 at 22, 28
[36] Id at 25
[37] Id at 27, 62
[38] Id at 61-62

This first passage also notes that the other car in the lot was occupied by a man who exited his car as Patrick exited his own car (the man exited his car after Patrick walked toward the park). The excerpt omits any other details of the man's behavior. Mr. Foster's body was located about 700 feet away from the area where: (1) the man's car was backed in to its parking spot giving him full view of the driveway leading into the lot; (2) the man gave Patrick a menacing stare; and (3) the man returned to his own car only when Patrick chose to walk in the opposite direction from where Mr. Foster's body was found about 70 minutes later.

The Report goes on at page 22 to tell us that the "man had reentered his car by the time" Patrick had "returned to the parking lot," and at 69 that he saw "a man in a car next to him." We do not know of the context in which these passages appear.

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provided by the two other civilians who arrived at the park 40-55 minutes after Patrick left generally fits the description of the car Patrick saw, not Mr. Foster's car.

Page 22 of the OIC's Report:
went into the park to urinate, and the other man had reentered his car by the time C2 returned to the parking lot.[39] C2 then left the park in his car.[40]

[39] Id at 38
[40] Id at 61-62

Page 69 of the OIC's Report:

During the afternoon, before Park Police and FCFRD personnel were called to the scene at Fort Marcy Park, C2 saw a man in a car next to him;

Twenty pages later, the Report notes that Patrick "saw a briefcase" in the Arkansas car along with a "jacket... [and two] wine coolers." This statement again deceptively implies that the car was Mr. Foster's even though Mr. Foster's car reportedly did not contain wine coolers or a briefcase.

Page 89 of the OIC's Report:
C2 testified that he saw a briefcase — as well as wine coolers in a car with Arkansas plates that was parked in the parking lot. He stated: "I looked and saw the briefcase and saw the jacket, saw the wine coolers it was two of them. I remember exactly how they were laying in the back seat of the car."[274]

[274] C2 OIC, 11/1/95, at 34

This final passage omits that Patrick testified (and repeatedly told the FBI) exactly where these items were in the rust-brown Honda. The suit jacket Patrick saw in that car was draped over the back of the driver's seat. The suit jacket later found in Mr. Foster's car was folded and lying on the front passenger's seat.

Moreover, the Report's purported reliance on grand jury testimony[13] is an attempt to give the Report more credibility. Indeed, the catalyst for Patrick's grand jury testimony was the appearance in U.S. newsstands of the October 22nd issue of the *London Sunday Telegraph,* in which Ambrose Evans-Pritchard described Patrick's reaction when he was shown the FBI report of his interview with two FBI agents detailed to Mr. Fiske's probe. It was the first time Patrick had seen the report of the interview, which had been conducted eighteen months earlier. Pritchard wrote that Patrick "was stunned." Referring to the FBI's assertion that Patrick stated he "would be unable to recognize the man" he had seen at the park, Patrick is quoted as saying "That's an outright lie."

---

[13] Patrick was not interviewed by Mr. Starr's FBI agents about events at Fort Marcy Park until December 1, a month after he testified. When Patrick testified on November 1, 1995, one OIC prosecutor failed to introduced himself, sat behind Patrick and passed notes to the other prosecutor who questioned him while resting his head on his hand, as if Patrick's testimony was little more than an annoyance. During the two and a half hours of testimony, Patrick was asked about what occurred at Fort Marcy Park and his prior statements to the FBI for about an hour. During the balance of the time, the prosecutor insinuated that Patrick was a liar, a homosexual, and a publicity hound. He was repeatedly asked: (1) to explain his relationship with the two men who lived in his Etlan, Virginia residence (a joint real estate venture); and (2) about his involvement with the press or anyone on Capitol Hill. He was also asked: (1) about the "alleged misquotes" in the FBI reports of his statements; (2) to describe the "alleged harassment;" (3) whether the man in the park passed him a note, pointed a gun at him, or touched him; (4) how many times he had been to Fort Marcy Park alone (the park is a reputed homosexual pick-up spot - unbeknownst to Patrick at the time); (5) why he called the police and didn't wait for the police to call him; and (6) sarcastically if he came forward because he is a "good citizen" and a "good Samaritan." When Patrick asked who had sent Agent Bransford to his home on October 30, 1995 (Bransford further intimidated him), the prosecutor seated behind him spoke for the first time, "We sent Bransford."

Pritchard's article also states:

> "They showed him a photograph of [Foster's] Honda... 'They went over it about 20 times, telling me that this was Foster's car,' said Knowlton. 'But I was quite adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my story'... Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony."

On October 24, the same day that this newspaper reached U.S. newsstands, the OIC prepared a subpoena summoning Patrick to testify before the Whitewater grand jury. The secret grand jury subpoena was served two days later by an FBI agent who was formerly detailed to Mr. Fiske's probe, whereupon Patrick was harassed and intimidated by 25 or more men -- during which time the FBI ignored his repeated pleas for help. The Report omits all of this, even though Patrick submitted a report detailing the harassment to the OIC in March of 1996, which included reports of a polygraph examination, a psychiatric examination, witnesses' affidavits, photographs of two members of the harassment team and the names and addresses of two others.

Conclusion. Because Patrick did not heed the warning regarding his grand jury testimony and continued to tell the truth, including his account of the *bizarre* harassment he suffered, his testimony was discredited. Patrick was harassed in an effort to make him look unbalanced or dishonest. Since that time, he has been defamed by numerous individuals, most of whom are journalists. He has been attacked as a delusional conspiracy theorist, a homosexual, and as an outright liar. Patrick has been fighting to reestablish his credibility for the past two years. Patrick did nothing to deserve the outrageous treatment he received at the hands of the OIC and its FBI agents. He did nothing to deserve being yanked into this FBI debacle, having his life turned upside down, and having to endure this fight for his reputation. Patrick's only "crime" was reporting to the authorities what he had seen at Fort Marcy Park, consistent with his understanding of his duties as a good citizen.

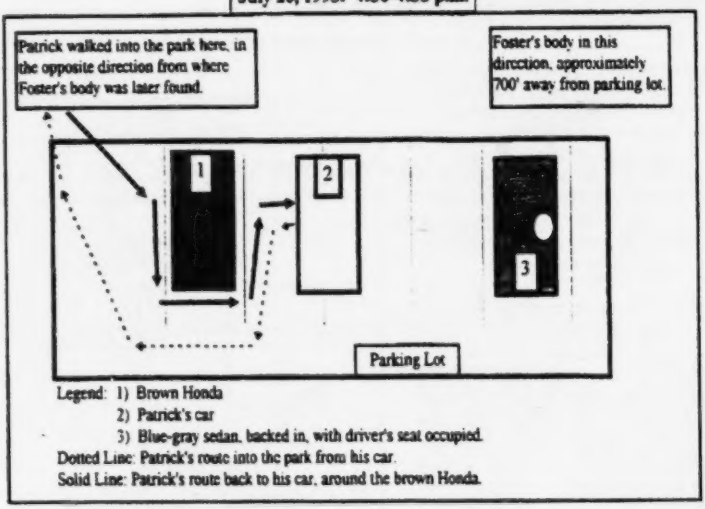
Patrick respectfully asks that the Division of the Court append this letter to the Independent Counsel's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr. to afford him a measure of fairness. A denial of this relief would augment the appearance of justice having not been done and would further frustrate legislative intent. Patrick should not have to go through the rest of his life labeled as a liar or some kind of nut. He has no remedy at law for injury to his reputation causally related to the subject investigations. Patrick Knowlton merely seeks to establish that he is telling the truth and that he is mentally stable.

Respectfully submitted,

/S/

John H. Clarke

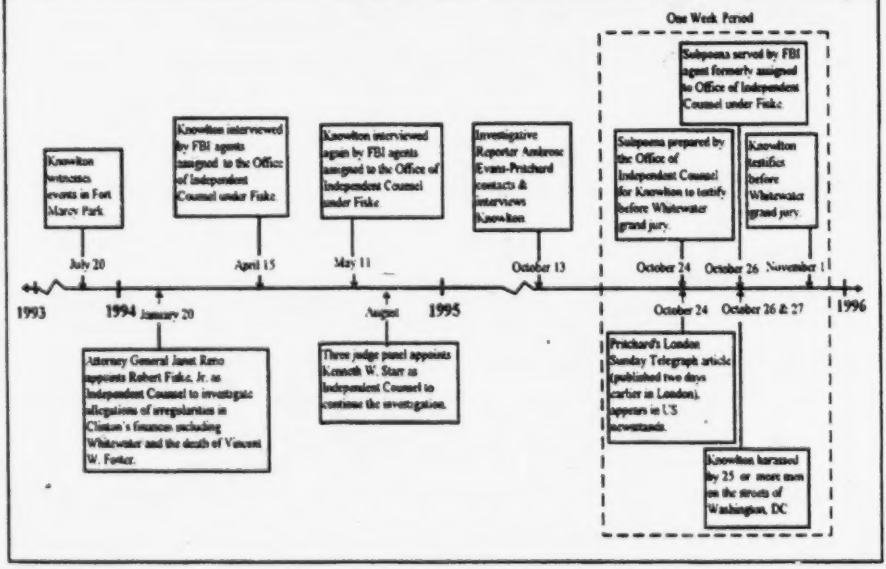
Fort Marcy Park
July 20, 1993. 4:30-4:35 p.m.



Legend: 1) Brown Honda
2) Patrick's car
3) Blue-gray sedan, backed in, with driver's seat occupied.
Dotted Line: Patrick's route into the park from his car.
Solid Line: Patrick's route back to his car, around the brown Honda.

EXHIBIT 1

TIMELINE



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TEAM OF MEN WHO HARASSED PATRICK, NUMBERED IN THE LOCATION AND ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE FIRST OBSERVED

During the course of the two days beginning the day FBI Agent Bransford served the secret grand jury subpoena, Patrick suffered the cumulative effect of intimidation by at least 25 men. They acted in a rapid and coordinated fashion, obviously working in tandem, employing the same *modus operandi* of continuously staring and following. Of the first 25 men, 23 appeared within five minutes of his predecessor; 13 approached before his predecessor had departed.

It is difficult to convey the cumulative effect on the target of this technique of intimidation. Patrick's girlfriend, Kathy, a Ph.D. consultant and educator, accompanied Patrick on the first day. She wrote in her affidavit that at one point she had to "struggle to keep from crying" and that she had "never witnessed anything like this before or since. It was intentional, coordinated, intimidating, and extremely unnerving."

Experts tell us that the technique is known to federal intelligence and investigative agencies, and that its objects were twofold: (i) to intimidate and warn Patrick in connection with his grand jury testimony; and failing that, (ii) to destabilize him and discredit his testimony before the grand jury.

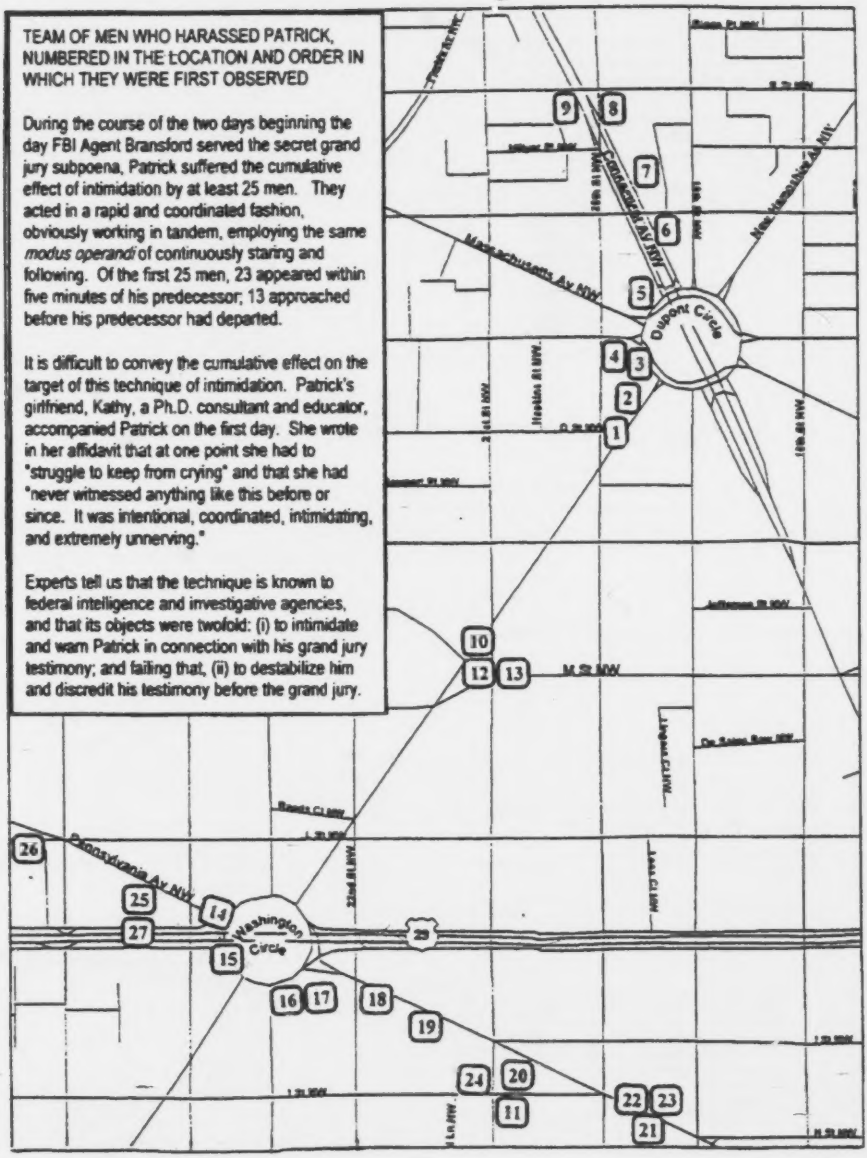


EXHIBIT 2

BEST AVAILA

US PARK POLICE REPORT. GUN FOUND IN MR. FOSTER'S HAND WAS BLACK.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation CASE NO: [illegible]

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy DATE: 7-20-93

were at his sides and the victim had his right hand on a black revolver. The right thumb

ID TECHNICIAN [illegible] DATE [illegible] SUPERVISOR [illegible] DATE 7/21/93

[illegible] 7-26-93

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BLACK GUN FOUND IN MR. FOSTER'S HAND AT FORT MARCY PARK.

US PARK POLICE HANDWRITTEN INTERVIEW NOTES. MRS. FOSTER UNABLE TO IDENTIFY BLACK GUN.

Not the gun she thought it must be. Silver, six-gun, large barrel.

Not the gun she thought
it must be. Silver, six-
gun, large barrel.

EXHIBIT 3

FBI INTERVIEW REPORT. FBI SHOWED MRS. FOSTER "SILVER" GUN "FOUND" AT FMP. SHE IDENTIFIED IT.

Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 14

LISA FOSTER then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. FOSTER examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas.

may be the silver gun which she brought up with her other belongings when she permanently moved to Washington. LISA FOSTER

BLE COPY

USPP REPORT. INTERVIEW BY USPP & FBI OF ASSISTANT IN WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S OFFICE: MR. FOSTER ATE LUNCH OF "CHEESEBURGER" AND "FRENCH FRIES."

United States Park Police

Death Investigation

The first conversation she had with him was about lunch around 1200-1230 hours. He said he would eat at his desk. He ordered a medium rare cheeseburger, french fries and coke. She and Linda Tripp went to the cafeteria and ordered his lunch. She

FBI INTERVIEW REPORT. EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT IN WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S OFFICE: MR. FOSTER LEFT OFFICE SHORTLY AFTER 1:00 PM AFTER HE ATE LUNCH.

Continuation of FD-302 of Linda A. Tripp, On 4/12/94, Page 4

from work. When he left the office at shortly after 1:00PM he did not have anything with him. TRIPP did not know where he was going and it was not appropriate for her to ask him. He did not have any appointments noted on his office calendars or that anybody knew about.

USPP REPORT. DOCTOR WHO PERFORMED AUTOPSY SAID EATEN "MEAT AND POTATOES" "2-3 HOURS PRIOR TO DEATH."

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

GSSP Ft. Marcy

Dr. Byer stated that it appeared that the victim had eaten a "large" meal which he believed to have occurred within 2-3 hours prior to death. He was unable to state positively what type of food was consumed but stated the it might have been meat and potatoes.

PARAMEDIC'S INCIDENT REPORT. AT 6:10 PM "HAD BEEN DEAD APPROX 2-4 HRS."

This is certified a true copy of the actual field incident report in possession of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department
Signed [redacted]
Date 7-19-94

EXHIBIT
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Page 1 of 2 pages

NARRATIVE REPORT	NARRATIVE REPORT
[redacted]	INCIDENT # R32011315 UNIT M01 SUPP02 SITF 801 07/20/93
[redacted] POOLING OF BLOOD IN THE EXTREMITIES. PT HAD BEEN DEAD APPROX. 2 [redacted] PT HAD A WEAPON IN HIS RIGHTHAND	HAD SET IN. POOLING OF BLOOD IN THE EXTEMITIES. PT HAD BEEN DEAD APPROX 2-4 HRS. PT HAD A WEAPON IN HIS-RIGHTHAND

FBI REPORTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH PATRICK AND TWO OTHER CIVILIAN PARK WITNESSES

PATRICK ARRIVED 4:30 PM. CAR "BROWN... HONDA WITH ARKANSAS PLATE"

parking area, he immediately noticed an unoccupied vehicle parked front end in facing the park in one of the first parking slots on the left-hand side. He identified this particular vehicle as a 1988-1990 brown or rusty brown in color Honda with Arkansas plates. He stated that he could not remember whether this vehicle was a two door or four door sedan and outside of the

MALE SAYS HE AND FEMALE ARRIVED AROUND 5:00 P.M. CAR "BROWNISH."

They arrived at Fort Marcy Park at approximately 5:00 p.m. As they drove into the parking lot, he observed a vehicle, possibly a small station wagon or "hatchback" model, brownish in color, parked to his left. The vehicle was parked close to the path leading up to Fort Marcy, with the front of the car pulled

FEMALE SAYS THEY ARRIVED BETWEEN 5:15 & 5:30 PM. CAR "MID-1980s."

Marcy Park in her white Nissan , arriving at Fort Marcy Park sometime between 5:15 and 5:30 p.m. To the best of her recollection, she maintained that upon entering the parking lot at Fort Marcy Park, she noted that the only vehicle in the parking area was a relatively old (mid-1980's) Honda possibly a Honda Accord, either tan or dark in color, parked close to the entry of the parking lot, adjacent to a path leading to the Northern section of the park. believed that this particular Honda was parked with the front of the vehicle facing the park area and to the best of her recollection, believes a

SWORN TESTIMONY OF PATRICK KNOWLTON (ARRIVED FMP 4:30 PM)

REGARDING: VINCENT FOSTER. SWORN STATEMENT OF PATRICK KNOWLTON
PRESENT: CONGRESSMAN DAN BURTON KEVIN BINGER JOHN CLARKE

14	THERE WAS TWO VEHICLES IN THE PARKING LOT -- ONE WAS A
15	BROWN, RUST-BROWN COLORED HONDA WITH ARKANSAS LICENSE
16	PLATES. IT WAS AN OLDER VEHICLE.
19	SUGGESTED TO ME THAT THAT WAS THE AGE OF IT, AND, WHEN HE
20	SHOWED ME THE PICTURES OF A CAR THAT WAS AN '88 OR A '90, I
21	SAID, NO. IT IS, OBVIOUSLY, AN OLDER CAR. THE CAR THAT
22	YOU ARE SHOWING ME THE PICTURE OF IS TOO NEW.

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Page 2 of 2 pages

REPORT... BY MEDICAL EXAMINER. *"NARRATIVE SUMMARY..."* STATES *"...GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH TO NECK..."* DISCOVERED JULY 17, 1997 AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD
SUITE 100
FAIRFAX, VA 22032-1720
PHONE (703) 764-4640

Resident ☐
Nonresident ☒ Washington D.C.
Jan 15,1945

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION BY MEDICAL EXAMINER

DECEDENT Vincent W alker FOSTER Jr AGE: 48 RACE: Cauc SEX: male

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH:

JULY 20,1993 After anonymous call was received at 18:04 hours US Park Police officers found 48 yrs Caucasian male with self-inflicted gunshot wound mouth to neck on a foot path in Marcey Park .His car was parked in the parking lot but no note was found.

MEDICAL HISTORY Unknown

I hereby declare that after receiving notice of the death described herein I took charge of the body and made inquiries regarding the cause and manner of death in accordance with the Code of Virginia as amended; and that the information contained herein regarding such death is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 20,1993 — Date
Fairfax County — City or County of Appointment
Signature of Medical Examiner

DEPOSITION OF PARAMEDIC. SAW BULLET HOLE IN NECK.

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD M. ARTHUR
IN RE: S. RES. 229

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1994

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

Deposition of RICHARD M. ARTHUR, called for exam-

19 Q Where was the blood coming from?
20 A To me, it looked like there was a bullet hole
21 right here.
22 Q In the neck?

24

1 A Yes, right around the jawline.

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FISKE REPORT. DISMISSES BULLET WOUND IN NECK BASED ON PHOTOGRAPHS AND AUTOPSY.

Report of the
Independent Counsel

Arthur believed he saw a bullet wound in the right side of Foster's neck. These wounds did not exist. The autopsy results, the photographs taken at the scene, and the observations made by Park Police investigators conclusively show that there were no such wounds.

FBI LABORATORY REPORT. EFFORTS TO ENHANCE 35MM PHOTOGRAPHS TO MAXIMUM IMAGE PRODUCED LIMITED DETAIL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

PHOTOGRAPHIC:

The 35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

USPP WHO TOOK 35 MM PHOTOGRAPHS TESTIFIED THESE PHOTOGRAPHS "LOOKED GOOD."

DEPOSITION OF PETER J. SIMONELLO

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

Deposition of PETER J. SIMONELLO, called for exam-

Q Have you subsequently become aware of any information that would contradict anything in your report?
A The only thing I read in there that I was wondering about is they said my 35 millimeter roll of film was overexposed and they weren't able to get any prints from it. But I recall that I was in the office there when they took a statement from me that day. I guess that was that date in May, and they showed me some 8-by-10 color photographs, and they indicated they were able to, in fact, enhance the photographs which I took, and I saw several of those 8-by-10s and I commented on what a good job they did because they looked good to me. They didn't look underexposed. They were able to enhance them and in the report they indicate they were not able to get anything from them.

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DEPOSITION OF USPP WHO TOOK POLAROID PHOTOGRAPHS. "BACKSIDE" PHOTOS VANISHED.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN C. ROLLA

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

Deposition of JOHN C. ROLLA, called for examination

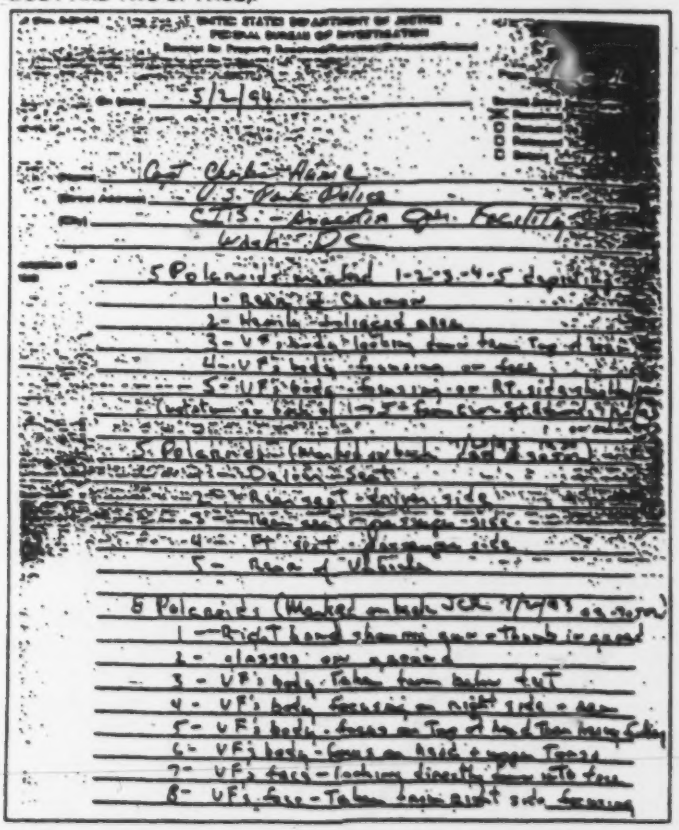
A I think I had more than one packet. I don't think I took more than one. There's only 10 in a pack. I may have reloaded because I know I took some on the backside. I don't have those photos, I put them in a jacket. God knows how many people looked through those, and I don't know what happened.

FBI INTERVIEW REPORT [illegible]P FERSTL TOOK APPROXIMAT[illegible] POLAROID PHOTOGRAPHS.

[illegible] FRANZ JOSEF FERSTL, On 3/3/94, Page 2
let. FERSTL advised that he also took several polaroid photos of the crime scene, adding that he is not sure if he did the photography or taping first. He stated that to the best of his recollection, on returning a second time to the death scene, the body appeared to be in the identical position it was when he first observed it.
FERSTL stated that to the best of his recollection, he took approximately seven photos; he cannot recall if he initialed

FBI REPORT FOR RECEIPT OF POLAROIDS: FIRST SET OF FIVE POLAROIDS OF BODY SITE TAKEN BY USPP EDWARDS; SECOND SET OF FIVE POLAROIDS OF CAR TAKEN BY USPP BRAUN; THIRD SET OF EIGHT POLAROIDS OF BODY SITE TAKEN BY USPP ROLLA.

ALL OF FERSTL'S "APPROXIMATELY SEVEN" POLAROIDS VANISHED, AND ROLLA'S "BACKSIDE" POLAROIDS VANISHED – ONLY NINE USABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF BODY OFFICIALLY EXIST (SEVEN OF BODY AND TWO OF FACE).


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/2/94

Capt Clarke Rollo
U.S. Park Police
CIB - Anacostia Op. Facility
Wash DC

5 Polaroids received 1-2-3-4-5 depicting
1- Rear of Camaro
2- Hands - bilogged area
3- VF's body - looking down from Top of head
4- VF's body - focusing on face
5- VF's body - focusing on RT. side of head

5 Polaroids (Marked on back JCR 5/2/94 as follows)
1- Right hand showing gun & Thumb in guard
2- closeup on wound
3- VF's body, Taken from below feet
4- VF's body, focusing on right side - head
5- VF's body, focus on Top of head Then leaving body
6- VF's body - focus on head & upper Torso
7- VF's face - looking directly down into face
8- VF's face - Taken from Right side focusing

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AUTOPSY REPORT. X-RAYS TAKEN:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

Photographs made: Yes ✓ No ____ X-rays made: Yes ✓ No ____

Examined by: [signature] Date: 3-21-93

US PARK POLICE REPORT. X-RAYS READABLE:

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

OCC Ft. Story

0 7 2 9 3 9 3 0 3 0 1 0 2

head. Dr. Gray stated that X-rays indicated that there was no evidence of bullet fragments in the head.

AFFIDAVIT. X-RAY MACHINE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY:

AFFIDAVIT

I. I am Reed J. Irvine, Chairman of Accuracy in Media, Inc.,

Virginia Beach, Va. I succeeded in located the technician who was responsible for installing and servicing this machine, Mr. Jesse Poor. Mr. Poor denied that there had been any trouble with the machine, which he had installed in June 1993. He checked his records and reported that the machine was installed on June 15, 1993 and that the first service call was on Oct. 29, 1993 to make an adjustment to make the pictures darker.

FISKE REPORT. X-RAY MACHINE INOPERABLE SO NO X-RAYS TAKEN:

Report of the
Independent Counsel

* The office X-ray machine was inoperable at the time of Foster's autopsy, and as a result no X-rays were taken.

EXHIBIT 5 Page 4 of 4 pages

Appendix D
Second Amended Complaint (verified), October 21, 1998, Knowlton v. Edwards et al., United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96-2467

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PATRICK JAMES KNOWLTON 2424 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037, Plaintiff, v. ROBERT EDWARDS, Sergeant, retired United States Park Police Last known address: Park Police, Second District 7300 MacArthur Boulevard Glen Echo, Maryland 20812, and JAMES C. BEYER Deputy Chief Medical Examiner Northern Virginia District 9787 Braddock Road Suite 100 Fairfax, Virginia 22032, and JOHN DOE PATHOLOGIST Assistant to Deputy Chief Medical Examiner Identity & address unknown,	)	CA 96-2467 (JGP)

and)
)
ROBERT F. BRYANT,)
Deputy Director,)
Federal Bureau of Investigation)
J. Edgar Hoover Building)
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW)
Washington, DC 20001,)
)
and)
)
LAWRENCE MONROE)
Special Agent, retired)
Federal Bureau of Investigation)
8128 Blandsford Drive)
Manassas, Virginia 22110,)
)
and)
)
SCOTT JEFFREY BICKETT)
Address unknown,)
)
and)
)
JOHN DOE FBI LABORATORY TECHNICIAN)
Federal Bureau of Investigation)
J. Edgar Hoover Building)
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW)
Washington, DC 20001,)
)
and)
)
RUSSEL T. BRANSFORD,)
Special Agent,)
Federal Bureau of Investigation)
1900 Half Street, SW)
Washington, DC 20535,)
)
and)
)

AYMAN ALOURI)
2300 Pimmit Drive)
Apartment 704 West)
Falls Church, Virginia 22043,)
)
and)
)
ABDEL SALEM ALOURI)
5800 Quantrell Avenue)
Apartment 1511)
Alexandria, Virginia 22312,)
)
and)
)
JOHN DOE No. 1, through)
JOHN DOE No. 24, inclusive,)
)
Defendants.)
)

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT (10/98)
(Conspiracy to interfere with Civil Rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), Obstructing justice; Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; Assault; Battery; Civil Conspiracy)

COMES NOW Plaintiff, Patrick James Knowlton, by and through counsel, and respectfully states:

Jurisdiction

1. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims for relief under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1985, 1986, as claims arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(1) and (a)(2). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over all of Plaintiff's other claims for relief as state law claims so related to Plaintiff's claim in the action within the original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy.

Contents
Summary of case: ¶¶ 2-12

Parties:	¶¶ 13-25
Robert Edwards Park Police Sergeant:	¶¶ 32-41
James Beyer, Medical Examiner:	¶¶ 42-54
John Doe pathologist:	¶¶ 44-46, 48
Robert Bryant, Deputy Director, FBI:	¶¶ 55-57
Lawrence Monroe, FBI agent, retired:	¶¶ 58-65, 71-74, 76-77
Scott Bickett:	¶¶ 66-70, 75
John Doe FBI lab technician(s):	¶¶ 78-100
Russell Bransford, FBI agent:	¶¶ 103-104, 106, 155-161
Ayman Alouri & Abdel Alouri:	¶¶ 134-137
John Does No. 1 through 24:	¶¶ 106-133, 138-154, 171-172
Other overt acts:	¶¶ 173-175
Ad damnum:	¶¶ 176-195

Summary of case

2. This case arises from an overall conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with federal investigations into the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent W. Foster.

3. Upon learning that Mr. Foster's body was found in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, Plaintiff reported to authorities what he had seen in the park approximately 70 minutes before the discovery of Mr. Foster's body.

4. In April and May, 1994, Defendant Monroe, then an FBI agent detailed to the Office of regulatory Independent Counsel Robert Fiske, interviewed Plaintiff. Plaintiff repeatedly told Monroe that the Arkansas Honda he saw in the Fort Marcy lot, found parked in the same space as Mr. Foster's was later found, was older than Mr. Foster's 1989 Honda. And the two car color panels that Plaintiff identified to Monroe as being the same color as the car he had seen at the park correspond only to Hondas and only for the year models 1983 and 1984. Notwithstanding these facts, Monroe falsified Plaintiff's account and misreported that Plaintiff identified the car he saw as a "1988 to 1990" year-model, which coincided with Mr. Foster's 1989 car. Because Mr. Foster was dead by the time Plaintiff visited Fort Marcy Park, Plaintiff's information refutes the official conclusion that Mr. Foster drove his car there.

5. Shortly after Plaintiff learned from a reporter that Defendant Monroe had falsified his account, Plaintiff's account of what he had witnessed at Fort Marcy and contradictory information from his FBI interview reports was published in the in October 22, 1995 edition of the *London Sunday Telegraph* newspaper.

6. On the same day that the *Telegraph* reached American newsstands, October 24, the Office of Independent Counsel, *In re: Madison Guarantee Savings & Loan*, prepared a subpoena for Plaintiff to testify before the Whitewater grand jury in this Court.

7. Two days after that subpoena was prepared, Defendant FBI Agent Russell Bransford served it. At the time of the service of that subpoena, Bransford was detailed to Mr. Starr's Washington, DC, Office. Bransford had been detailed to the Fiske probe.

8. Beginning the same day that Bransford served Plaintiff the secret grand jury subpoena, at least 24 Defendants and Bransford harassed and intimidated Plaintiff before he appeared to testify before the grand jury, and one Defendant harassed Plaintiff after he testified:

(1) Eleven or more Defendants on October 26, 1995;
(2) Twelve or more Defendants on October 27, 1995;
(3) Two or more Defendants on October 28, 1995;
(4) Defendant FBI Agent Bransford on October 30, 1995; and
(5) One Defendant on November 2, 1995.

9. Most of these incidents happened in a rapid and coordinated fashion, so that before one man departed, another was approaching. The objects of the harassment were twofold. First, to intimidate and warn Plaintiff in connection with his grand jury testimony and second, to destabilize Plaintiff and discredit his testimony before the grand jury. This technique of subjecting a witness to an overwhelming campaign of non-verbal harassment to intimidate and warn, or alternatively to destabilize and discredit the witness, is known to federal intelligence and investigative agencies.

10. Wrongful acts alleged herein were violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), which prohibits, inter alia, attempts to deter witnesses by intimidation or threat from testifying freely, fully, and truthfully to matters pending before federal courts. Plaintiff's cause also alleges assault, battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, and civil conspiracy.

11. Overt acts directed at Plaintiff were part of a subsidiary conspiracy. Because that subsidiary conspiracy was the reasonably foreseeable, necessary or natural consequence of the overall conspiracy to hide the facts of Mr. Foster's death, each member of that overall conspiracy is liable for Plaintiff's damages simply by virtue of his being a conspirator.

12. The initial 16-day death investigation was a joint FBI/Park Police investigation. The investigation under the auspices of regulatory Independent Counsel Robert Fiske was an FBI investigation. No Congressional Committee has ever investigated Mr. Foster's death. Therefore, before Mr. Starr was appointed to head the statutory Office of Independent Counsel in August of 1994, the FBI conducted all official investigations into the case, with the sole exception of the initial investigation, which was conducted with significant FBI participation. Mr. Starr's office also used FBI agents and the FBI laboratory in conducting its investigation.

Parties

13. Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton is an individual presently residing at 2424 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. At the time of Mr. Foster's death in July of 1993, and when Plaintiff was contacted and interviewed by Defendant Monroe in April and May of 1994, Plaintiff resided in Etlan, Virginia.

14. Defendant Robert Edwards (hereinafter "EDWARDS") was at all times material hereto an individual employed by the United States Park Police, holding the position of Sergeant, assigned to the Second District station, 7300 MacArthur Boulevard, Glen Echo, Maryland. EDWARDS has since retired. EDWARDS' residence address is presently unknown to Plaintiff, but it is believed to be in the state of Georgia.

15. Defendant James C. Beyer (hereinafter "BEYER") is and was at all times material hereto an individual employed as Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, Northern Virginia District, 9787 Braddock Road, Suite 100, Fairfax, Virginia, and in that capacity performed the July 21st, 1993 autopsy on Mr. Foster.

16. Defendant John Doe Pathologist (hereinafter "PATHOLOGIST") assisted Defendant BEYER in the performance of the autopsy on Mr. Foster. BEYER refused to identify PATHOLOGIST to the Park Police at the autopsy and there is no public record of the PATHOLOGIST's identity. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend his Complaint by inserting his true name in place of the fictitious name PATHOLOGIST when the same has been ascertained.

17. Defendant Robert F. Bryant (hereinafter "BRYANT") is and was at all times material hereto an individual employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"). During the times alleged hereinafter that BRYANT committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, BRYANT served as the Special Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Washington, DC, Metropolitan Field Office. BRYANT currently holds the position of Deputy Director of the FBI, and his business address is the J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

18. Defendant Scott Jeffrey Bickett (hereinafter "BICKETT") is an individual whose residence address is presently unknown to Plaintiff. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff avers that BICKETT is and was at all times material hereto an individual employed by the Department of Defense, holding an "Active SCI" security clearance, which stands for Sensitive Compartmented Information, a top U.S. Government security clearance. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff also avers that BICKETT has been briefed at FBI headquarters, has served at the direction of FBI personnel, and was so serving when BICKETT committed the acts hereinafter complained of.

19. Defendant Lawrence Monroe (hereinafter "MONROE") is an individual who resides at 8128 Blandsford Drive,

Manassas, Virginia. When MONROE committed the overt acts recited below, he was employed by the FBI as a special agent, and was detailed to the office of regulatory Independent Counsel Robert B. Fiske, Jr.

20. The captioned Defendant referred to as John Doe FBI Laboratory Technician is one or more laboratory technicians employed by the FBI's forensic laboratories, located in the J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Because Plaintiff does not yet know whether all the FBI laboratory reports quoted below were authored by the same individual, nor his or their identities, the author or authors of these laboratory reports are hereinafter referred to in the singular as "FBI LAB." Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend his Complaint by substituting his or their true names instead of the fictitious name FBI LAB when the same has been ascertained.

21. Defendant FBI Agent Russell T. Bransford (hereinafter "BRANSFORD") is an individual who is currently and was at all times material hereto employed by the FBI as a special agent. BRANSFORD's business address is the FBI's Washington, DC Metropolitan field office, 1900 Half Street, SW, Washington, DC. BRANSFORD had been detailed to Mr. Fiske's office of regulatory Independent Counsel and, upon Mr. Starr's appointment in August of 1994 to serve as statutory Independent Counsel and the simultaneous dissolution of the office of the regulatory Independent Counsel's office, Mr. Starr's office retained BRANSFORD.

22. Defendant Ayman Alouri (hereinafter "AYMAN ALOURI") is an individual whose residence address is 2300 Pimmit Drive, Apartment 704 West, Falls Church, Virginia. AYMAN ALOURI was born in the country of Jordan and is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

23. Defendant Abdel Salem Alouri (hereinafter "ABDEL ALOURI") is an individual whose last known residence address is 5800 Quantrell Avenue, Apartment 1511, Alexandria, Virginia. ABDEL ALOURI was born in the country of Jordan. His citizenship is unknown to Plaintiff.

24. Defendant John Doe No. 1 (hereinafter "ONE"), through Defendant John Doe No. 24 (hereinafter "TWENTY-FOUR"), inclusive, are all male individuals, sued herein under fictitious names, their names and capacities being unknown to Plaintiff who may seek leave of this Court to amend his Complaint by inserting their true names and capacities in the place and stead of the fictitious names.

25. Some of the conspirators joined the conspiracy at different times by pursuit of the common goal or overall conspiratorial objective, the particulars of which are not presently known to Plaintiff. As all conspirators are not presently known, Plaintiff will, should it become appropriate, seek leave to amend this Complaint to name other Defendants and to plead the particulars of their functions in pursuing the overall or subsidiary conspiracy.

Facts

26. On July 20th, 1993, between the time of 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., Vincent Foster died of a small-caliber gunshot wound to his head, at the hand of another. The bullet entered his head from the upper portion of the right side of his neck, under the jaw line, passed upward through the body of the tongue, pierced his brain and struck the skull approximately three inches below the top of the head, fracturing it. The bullet remained in his head. Blood drained from the entrance wound in the neck onto his right collar and shoulder and was absorbed down onto his right shirtsleeve. Blood also accumulated in his mouth.

27. Also on July 20th, 1993, Plaintiff was driving on the George Washington Memorial Parkway. In heavy traffic and facing over a two-hour commute, Plaintiff pulled into Fort Marcy Park at 4:30 p.m. to relieve himself. Plaintiff parked close to the main footpath entrance into the park, between the only two cars in the small parking lot, which were parked just four spaces apart.

28. To Plaintiff's left was parked an unoccupied mid-1980s rust-brown four-door Honda sedan with Arkansas tags (closest to the footpath entrance), and on his right was a late model metallic blue-gray sedan, backed into its parking space. A man was seated in

the driver's seat of the blue-gray sedan. Immediately after Plaintiff parked, the man lowered the passenger side electric window and stared at him, menacingly, which unnerved Plaintiff as he exited his car.

29. As he started from his car toward the footpath, Plaintiff heard the blue-gray sedan's door open. Apprehensive, Plaintiff walked to the sign bordering the footpath entrance to the park and feigned to read its historical information while nonchalantly glancing to his right to see if the man was approaching. He saw the man leaning on the roof of the driver's side of his blue-gray sedan, watching him intently. Plaintiff then cautiously proceeded 75 feet down the footpath's left fork to the first large tree, in the opposite direction from which Mr. Foster's body was later recovered.

30. As he relieved himself, Plaintiff heard the man close his car door. Because the foliage was dense, he could not see whether the man was approaching. As Plaintiff walked back to the parking lot with a heightened sense of awareness, he scanned the lot but did not see the man. Plaintiff surmised that the man had either gotten back in his car or perhaps could even be crouching between the brown Honda and Plaintiff's car.

31. In order to maintain his distance from the space between the Honda and his own car until he learned the man's whereabouts, Plaintiff walked directly toward the driver's side door of the Honda, and then around the back of it. As Plaintiff reached the driver's side door of the brown Honda, he looked through the window. He also looked into the back seat as he walked the length of that car. He saw a dark-colored suit jacket draped over the driver's seat, a briefcase on the front passenger's seat, and two bottles of wine cooler on the back seat. As he reached the back of the Honda, Plaintiff was relieved to see that the man had returned to his own vehicle. The man was still staring fixedly at him.

Defendant Edwards

32. After the discovery of Vincent Foster's body, Defendant U.S. Park Police Sergeant Robert EDWARDS, who was the supervisor for the area that included Fort Marcy Park, responded

to the park. EDWARDS was the third U.S. Park Police personnel to arrive at the body site, which was in a secluded area of the park and not observable from the direction of the park's parking lot. By the time EDWARDS had arrived at the body site at approximately 6:28 p.m., the six Fairfax County Fire & Rescue personnel had left the body site.

33. EDWARDS did not compose any report. Neither the FBI nor Park Police investigators interviewed him during the course of the first 16-day investigation, nor did the FBI interview him during the course of the five-month Fiske probe.

34. As EDWARDS walked from the parking lot towards the body, he walked past U.S. Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill as Fornshill was walking back to the parking lot, whereupon EDWARDS instructed Fornshill to leave the park.

35. When EDWARDS arrived at the body site, only U.S. Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl was present.

36. Upon EDWARDS' arrival at the body site, EDWARDS took possession of the approximately seven Polaroid photographs that U.S. Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl had taken.

37. EDWARDS then ordered Ferstl to return to the parking lot.

38. Alone at the body site, and in possession of the only photographic evidence that would have exposed his tampering with the crime scene, EDWARDS:

(1) Turned Mr. Foster's head to the right, whereupon blood drained laterally from his mouth, toward the small caliber bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck, and down onto his right shoulder; and

(2) Repositioned the head in the "straight up" position, leaving a contact stain caused by the face having touched the bloody right shoulder of the shirt.

39. EDWARDS' purpose in causing blood to spill toward the small caliber bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck and down onto his right shoulder and collar was twofold:

(1) To obscure and camouflage the existence of the bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck; and

(2) To make it appear that the blood on Mr. Foster's right side collar and right shoulder, which had in fact drained from the neck wound, had emanated from his mouth.

40. EDWARDS absconded with the Polaroid photographs that U.S. Park Police Evidence Technician Franz Ferstl had taken.

41. The forgoing actions of EDWARDS were made with specific intent to obstruct justice.

Defendants Beyer & Pathologist

42. Defendant Deputy Chief Medical Examiner BEYER rescheduled the autopsy from its initial scheduled time of 7:00 a.m., Thursday, July 22nd, to Wednesday, July 21, at 10:00 a.m. Because the timetable for the performance of the autopsy was moved up to occur just 16 hours after the body's discovery, Park Police Investigators assigned to the case, Cheryl Braun and John Rolla, who had inspected the body at Fort Marcy Park, did not attend because they had worked all night.

43. This failure of police Investigators assigned to the case to attend the autopsy prevented the exchange of information between BEYER and the Investigators during the performance of the autopsy, and was in violation of the standard operating procedures of both the U.S. Park Police and the Office of the Medical Examiner.

44. On July 21st, 1993, Defendant BEYER and Defendant PATHOLOGIST performed the autopsy on Mr. Foster. These Defendants began performing the autopsy well before its rescheduled time of 10:00 a.m., which was when Park Police

personnel arrived to witness the autopsy. These Defendants' performance of a significant portion of the autopsy, without the presence of police witnesses, was in violation of the requirements of the Medical Examiner's Office and of the U.S. Park Police.

45. Before the rescheduled time of the arrival of Park Police personnel to witness the autopsy, Defendants BEYER and PATHOLOGIST removed Mr. Foster's clothing, scrubbed the body and x-rayed the head. And, before Sergeant Robert Rule, Detective James Morrissette and Identification Technicians Wayne Johnson and S.E. Hill arrived to witness the autopsy, BEYER and PATHOLOGIST removed Mr. Foster's tongue and portions of his soft palate.

46. The reason that BEYER and PATHOLOGIST removed portions of Mr. Foster's soft palate and tongue before the police autopsy witnesses arrived was to further the conspiracy by concealing:

(1) The fact that there was no entrance wound in the soft palate;
(2) To conceal the absence of gunshot residue on the soft palate; and
(3) To conceal the defect in the tongue which was caused when the bullet entered under the jaw line.

47. BEYER conducted still photography of Mr. Foster's body during the course of the autopsy, using both 35-mm and Polaroid cameras, but avoided any photography of the soft palate. BEYER's purpose in failing to photograph the soft palate was to obscure the absence of a bullet wound in, and gunshot residue on, the soft palate.

48. Upon the arrival of U.S. Park Police to witness that portion of the autopsy which was still left to do, Park Police Sergeant Robert Rule asked BEYER the PATHOLOGIST's name. BEYER failed and refused to identify PATHOLOGIST, and PATHOLOGIST failed to identify himself.

49. Overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy committed by BEYER in the preparation of his July 28, 1993 Report of Autopsy include fabricating the existence of:

(1) A perforating gunshot wound;
(2) An entrance wound in posterior oropharnyx;
(3) Powder debri on the soft palate; and
(4) An exit wound in the back of the head.

50. On March 31, 1994, BEYER was interviewed in connection with the Fiske probe's investigation into Mr. Foster's death by a Dr. Norman, Charles J. Stahl, M.D. and James L. Luke, M.D. During the course of that interview, BEYER committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy by falsely reporting to these men:

(1) That the autopsy commenced at approximately 10:00 a.m.;

(2) The existence of an entrance wound at the central midline soft palate, 7 1/2 inches below the top of the head;

(3) The existence of "abundant gunpowder residue" on the soft palate;

(4) The existence of an inch by inch-and-a-quarter exit wound three inches below the top of the head;

(5) The absence of identifiable food material in the stomach; and

(6) The absence of x-rays.

51. On July 13, 1994, BEYER testified on deposition, as follows:

Q. Was anyone present with you when you did the autopsy?
A. Park Police were present.

* * *

Q. What was your conclusion about the cause of death in this case?

A. Perforating gunshot to the head with entrance in the mouth, exiting the head.

Q. What was the path of the bullet?

A. Entered through the mouth, through the posterior pharnyx, went backward -- backward and upward with exit from the back of the head.

* * *

Q. Other than these two wounds, did you see any other wounds to the body?

A. None.

Q. Did you see any gunpowder burns on the body?

A. Tissue taken from the posterior oral pharynx or the back of the mouth contained powdered debris.

* * *

Q. Were any X-rays taken?

A. I had anticipated taking it, but our machine was not operating properly... I did the autopsy without an x-ray.

* * *

Q. Did you make any findings about position of the weapon?

A. No, except that the weapon undoubtedly had the muzzle in the mouth at the time of discharge.

* * *

A. That's [presence of police] a requirement of my office. Any time you have a gunshot wound and particularly one that might be of a suspicious character, the police have to be present during the autopsy.

* * *

Q. Doctor, you mentioned that the X-ray machine wasn't working during this particular autopsy. Is there an x-ray machine in the room where autopsies are performed?

A. There's one available in the autopsy suite. We had a new machine. It had not been operating properly...

* * *

A. I looked at it [clothing], then gave it over to the police for their examination.

* * *

A. They [pathology panel] were provided with a copy of the autopsy, a copy of the microscopic slides and a copy of the photographs.

52. Overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy committed by BEYER during the course of the July 13, 1994 deposition include falsely testifying that:

(1) The police witnessed the autopsy and withholding that PATHOLOGIST was present during the autopsy;

(2) There was a perforating gunshot to the head with an entrance wound through the posterior pharnyx and an exit wound in the back of the head;

(3) There were no other wounds to the body;

(4) Tissue taken from the posterior pharnyx contained powder debris;

(5) The x-ray machine was not functioning properly and therefore no x-rays were taken;

(6) The muzzle of the weapon had been in the mouth at the time of discharge; and

(7) The clothing was given to the police upon its removal from the body.

53. On July 29, 1994, Defendant BEYER testified before the United States Senate Banking Committee:

> THE CHAIRMAN. Now, can you indicate how it was you were able to rule out any other cause of death and why you reached that conclusion, in terms of a short summary.
>
> Dr. BEYER. Mr. Foster had a perforating gunshot wound to the head with entrance in the mouth, exit in the back of the head. There was abundant powder debris in the mouth at the entrance site. Therefore, I concluded that this was essentially a contact perforating gunshot wound consistent with being self-inflicted.
>
> * * *
>
> The CHAIRMAN. You have given us the central reason I take it that you ascribe to why you concluded, or one of the main reasons you concluded this was a suicide. How were you able to rule out any possibility of an alternative cause of death?
>
> Dr. BEYER. There was no other evidence or trauma to the body, and with the entrance wound located in the mouth the way it was, with abundant power debris, no trauma to the jaws, no trauma to the teeth, it would be my conclusion that this was self-inflicted.
>
> * * *
>
> Senator KERRY. Officer Rolla, you were asked earlier about this question of moving up the autopsy. It is agreed that the autopsy was moved up by a day. Is that correct, doctor?
>
> Dr. BEYER. Well, as soon as I heard about the case, I had the body transported over, and we make every effort to do an autopsy within less than

24 hours if possible. Therefore, once I could get the body over, we proceeded with the autopsy.

Senator KERRY. But did you receive a message, doctor, asking you to try to proceed faster than normal?

Dr. BEYER. No, sir.

* * *

Senator KERRY. So irrespective of the timing, you are saying to us that the findings with respect to this autopsy are true and accurate and as you found them to be at the time. Is that correct?

Dr. BEYER. That is correct.

* * *

Senator FAIRCLOTH. All right, I will skip over to Dr. Beyer. Dr. Beyer, did you actually perform the autopsy on Mr. Foster?

Dr. BEYER. Yes, sir.

* * *

Senator FAIRCLOTH. You did it yourself?.

Dr. BEYER. [Nods in the affirmative.]

* * *

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Dr. Beyer, your autopsy report indicates that you took x-rays of Mr. Foster.

Dr. BEYER. I had anticipated taking them, and I had so stated on one of my reports.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Your autopsy report says you took x-rays of Mr. Foster. Did you?

Dr. BEYER. No, sir.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Why did you say you did if you didn't?

Dr. BEYER. As I indicated, I made out that report prior to actually performing the autopsy. We'd been having difficulty with our

equipment, and we were not getting readable x-rays. Therefore, one
was not taken.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. What was wrong with the x-ray machine?

Dr. BEYER. We had a new machine; we had new grids; and we had a new processor. We were having a number of problems.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Why didn't you call Fairfax Hospital and arrange for a portable x-ray machine to be brought in for your use in such an important occasion?

Dr. BEYER. Because this was a perforating gunshot wound. If it had been a penetrating one, I would have gotten an x-ray of the head.

* * *

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Did you or the Medical Examiner's office have your servicing company come in and fix the x-ray machine?

Dr. BEYER. We were trying to remedy our problems. At that particular time we were not getting readable x-rays.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. When was it repaired?

Dr. BEYER. I have no x-rays in my files between July 6 to the 26. After July 26, 1993, we were getting x-rays.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. You mean for 20 days you ran a coroner's office and did autopsies without an x-ray machine?

Dr. BEYER. We don't take x-rays on very many cases. Primarily only gunshot cases.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. The Park Police officers who were present at the autopsy said you told them not only was an x-ray taken, you also told them the results of the x-ray. How do you account for the contradiction?

Dr. BEYER. I have no explanation because I did not take an x-ray.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. How did you tell the Park

Police the results of an x-ray that you didn't take?

Dr. BEYER. I don't recall telling --

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Well, they do.

Dr. BEYER. I have no explanation.

* * *

Dr. BEYER. The equipment was not working, and I sawno need to take an x-ray.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. You saw no need to take an x-ray?

Dr. BEYER. No, sir.

54. Overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy committed by BEYER in his July 29th, 1994 testimony before the United States Senate includes falsely testifying that:

(1) Mr. Foster had a perforating gunshot wound to the head with entrance wound in the mouth and an exit wound in the back of the head;

(2) There was "abundant powder debris in the mouth at the entrance site;"

(3) There was no other evidence of trauma to the body;

(4) He himself performed the autopsy on Mr. Foster;

(5) No x-rays were taken because the Office of the Medical Examiner's new machine had "a number of problems" and "difficulty with the equipment" resulting in "not getting readable x-rays," and that there was "no need to take an x-ray."

Defendant Bryant

55. On July 22, 1993, at 8:46 p.m., the FBI Washington Metropolitan Field Office (WMFO) sent a Teletype to the Director of the FBI. Its subject was the Presidential staff assassination inquiry pursuant to 18 U.S.C. ¶ 1751, under which the FBI was mandated to exercise primary jurisdiction over the case. Sent less

than 34 hours after the autopsy, and routed through the Violent Crimes Unit of the FBI's Criminal Investigation Division (VCU-CID), it was sent to confirm the contents of the previous day's telephone conversations between the WMFO and the VCU-CID. These telephone conversations occurred the day of the autopsy, while Defendant Robert BRYANT held the position of special agent-in-charge of the WMFO. The Teletype confirmed that the telephone conversations included the knowledge that the autopsy's "results include the finding... that [there was] no exit wound."

56. On August 10th, 1993, eighteen days after having sent the Teletype, BRYANT, then special agent-in-charge of the FBI's Washington, DC metropolitan field office, appeared with U.S. Park Police Chief Robert Langston and Justice Department spokesman Carl Stern to announce, inter alia, the outcome of the FBI's investigation into Mr. Foster's death. During that press conference, BRYANT stated:

> Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Bob Bryant, and I'm the special agent in charge of the Washington metropolitan field office field office of the FBI... [I]nitially, when there is a death of a high government official that's covered by the assault or assassination statutes, the FBI as a matter of course establishes liaison with the police agency that has the primary lead, in this case the United States Park Police. We followed this case from the time we were notified until we were basically of the opinion... that this was a suicide...
>
> * * *
>
> Well, I think while we were with the United States Park Police, it became reasonably apparent that this was a suicide.
>
> * * *
>
> I think what we were trying to do here first was trying to find out if there was a violation, if he'd been harmed, you know, assaulted or assassinated or whatever. We concluded no...

* * *

I suggest to you that it's a very thorough investigation.

* * *

I'd be delighted to answer that question. Any time there is an assault or death under suspicious circumstances of an official covered by the assassination or assault of a federal officer statute, we immediately put with the primary or lead agency, in this case the United States Park Police, to determine the circumstances. As we became convinced that it was, in fact, a suicide, we subsequently started to withdraw...

57. These remarks made by BRYANT were untrue and BRYANT knew them to be untrue. They were overt acts made to further the cover-up. BRYANT's public pronouncement that the FBI "became convinced that it [Mr. Foster's death] was, in fact, a suicide," made eighteen days after the Teletype confirmed BRYANT's knowledge that there was, in fact, "no exit wound," constitutes active participation by BRYANT in the cover-up.

Defendants Monroe & Bickett

58. In early April of 1994, MONROE, while serving in his capacity as FBI agent detailed to the Office of regulatory Independent Counsel under Robert B. Fiske, Jr., telephoned Plaintiff at his Virginia residence and requested an in-person interview. On April 15, 1994, MONROE interviewed Plaintiff at the Office of regulatory Independent Counsel. While showing Plaintiff six or more photographs of Mr. Foster's car, MONROE questioned Plaintiff over 15 times in various ways whether the Arkansas Honda he had seen, parked in the same space as Mr. Foster's Honda was later found, could have been Mr. Foster's 1989 silver-gray colored Honda. Plaintiff repeatedly responded, "No"; that the Honda he saw was older, of a different body shape, and was rust-brown in color.

59. At the conclusion of this interview, MONROE asked Plaintiff "not to go to the press" with his story. Plaintiff's

information controverts the conclusion that Mr. Foster drove his 1989 silver-gray colored Honda to Fort Marcy Park, and MONROE's request that Plaintiff not publicize his information was made in furtherance of the cover-up.

60. On April 18th, 1994, MONROE composed an "FD-302" report of his April 15th interview with Plaintiff. Despite MONROE's failure to obtain an admission from Plaintiff that the Honda Plaintiff saw could have been Mr. Foster's 1989 silver-gray colored Honda, MONROE, knowingly and with specific intent to obstruct justice, falsified Plaintiff's account of the 1983 or 1984 rust-brown Honda Plaintiff had observed. MONROE's April 18th FD-302 of his interview with Plaintiff three days earlier willfully misreported that Plaintiff had:

(1) "[I]dentified this particular vehicle as a 1988 to 1990... Honda with Arkansas plates;" and

(2) "[R]eiterated his description of this Honda as a 1988-1990..."

61. Regarding the man in the blue-gray sedan who had stared at Plaintiff menacingly as Plaintiff pulled into his space, walked into the park and as he left the park, Plaintiff told MONROE that the man was wearing a button-down oxford-type short sleeve shirt, and that Plaintiff probably would be able to recognize the man in the future. Plaintiff also told MONROE that Plaintiff had not seen the license plates on the suspicious acting man's blue-gray sedan. Notwithstanding Plaintiff's account, MONROE falsely reported in his April 18th, 1994 FD-302 that:

(1) Plaintiff said he "could not further identify this particular individual nor his attire and stated that he would be unable to recognize him in the future;" and

(2) Plaintiff identified the blue-gray sedan as having "Virginia license plates..."

62. Regarding the contents of the mid-1980s brown Arkansas Honda, Plaintiff told MONROE that among the car's

contents Plaintiff saw as he walked directly toward the driver's side door of the brown Honda and then along side of it, were two bottles of wine cooler on the back seat. Implicit in MONROE's report was that Plaintiff viewed the contents of the car through the back window and therefore could not have seen the contents of the car's back seat. MONROE reported that Plaintiff "...walked behind the brown Honda and peered inside..." Omitting the two wine cooler bottles that Plaintiff reported seeing on the back seat, MONROE reported that Plaintiff "could furnish no other descriptive data regarding the vehicle or for that matter the contents located within the vehicle."

63. The wine cooler bottles were in the car that Plaintiff observed, but not in Mr. Foster's Honda at the park. Mr. Foster's Honda arrived at the park after Plaintiff had left.

64. Soon after his April 15th, 1994 interview with MONROE, radio talk-show host G. Gordon Liddy requested Plaintiff to appear for an on-air interview. In compliance with MONROE's request, Plaintiff declined.

65. In early May of 1994, MONROE telephoned Plaintiff at his Virginia residence and requested a second in-person interview. Plaintiff agreed. The two scheduled a meeting for 10:00 a.m., May 11th, 1994.

66. On May 10, 1994, the night before his second interview with MONROE, Plaintiff was driving his 1979 refurbished Peugeot 504 eastbound on Constitution Avenue, NW, accompanied by three adult passengers, one gentleman and two ladies. It was about 10:30 p.m. Defendant Scott Jeffrey BICKETT drove a 1988 Oldsmobile with Illinois license plates, accompanied by adult two male passengers, and was tailgating Plaintiff for about three blocks. Plaintiff, driving slowly and looking for a parking space, approached the intersection of 21st Street, saw a vacant parking spot, put on his directional, and stopped just past the spot. BICKETT pulled into the spot. Plaintiff got out of his car and said to BICKETT, "I was gonna park there." BICKETT said two words, then walked away, accompanied by the two other males who were passengers in the Oldsmobile. There was no other conversation between the occupants of Plaintiff's car and the occupants of BICKETT's car.

67. Plaintiff parked his car in front of BICKETT's, then left with his companions.

68. Immediately upon Plaintiff's vacating the area, BICKETT returned to the scene, took a tire iron from his Oldsmobile, smashed the Peugeot's four headlights, both taillights and struck the radiator with sufficient force to put a whole in it, causing over $3,700 in damages to Plaintiff's Peugeot.

69. About fifteen minutes after he had left his Peugeot, Plaintiff returned to where it was parked. A limousine driver, who is a retired District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department captain, who had had witnessed the incident, told Plaintiff and Park Police Officers Hammond and McIntyre who had arrived by that time what BICKETT had done, and provided the Oldsmobile's license plate number. Park Police assigned the case incident number 021327.

70. Plaintiff reasonably believes and therefore avers that BICKETT is employment by the Department of Defense with a Sensitive Compartmented Information security clearance, and that BICKETT has been briefed at FBI headquarters and has served at the direction of FBI personnel, as alleged above. Accordingly, Plaintiff alleges that BICKETT's wrongful conduct was at the direction of FBI personnel. The purpose of BICKETT's having committed these violent actions toward Plaintiff late in the evening before the morning of Plaintiff's second scheduled interview with MONROE was to cause Plaintiff to be in a deteriorated emotional state while being interviewed by MONROE. The conspirators sought to make Plaintiff more vulnerable to being manipulated by MONROE's haranguing to obtain from Plaintiff the sought-after admission that the Arkansas Honda Plaintiff saw in the park could have been Mr. Foster's 1989 year model Honda.

71. MONROE interviewed Plaintiff a second time on the morning following BICKETT's malicious attack on Plaintiff's car, while Plaintiff was still jarred and distressed. MONROE again repeatedly questioned Plaintiff whether the Honda he saw could have been Mr. Foster's 1989 silver-gray colored Honda. Notwithstanding

his distraught emotional state, each time Plaintiff responded, "No." In a further attempt to obtain an admission from Plaintiff that the Honda he saw could have been Mr. Foster's, MONROE showed Plaintiff reports of other witnesses' interviews who had described the 1989 silver-gray colored Honda, and a 35-mm photograph of Mr. Foster's Honda. Mr. Foster's Honda arrived in the Fort Marcy lot after Plaintiff had left. After Plaintiff had read these other witness statements and viewed the 35-mm photograph, MONROE again repeatedly asked Plaintiff whether the Honda he saw could have been Mr. Foster's 1989 silver-gray colored Honda. Each time, Plaintiff's response was the same. "No."

72. MONROE then escorted Plaintiff to the FBI laboratory, where MONROE provided Plaintiff with brochures of late model Hondas. Upon inspection of these brochures, Plaintiff told MONROE that the Hondas depicted in the brochures were too new to be of the same Honda Plaintiff had seen at Fort Marcy Park, and asked MONROE for brochures of older model Hondas. MONROE responded that brochures of older Hondas were unavailable. Plaintiff described the distinctive dull finish of the car he saw to FBI laboratory technician Dr. Frederick Whitehurst, who responded that he was familiar with the unusual finish Plaintiff described. Plaintiff was then directed to the section of the car color panels containing brown panels, whereupon Plaintiff picked out two car color panels, both of which were of the same color. These two panels were numbered 3499 and 3500. Whitehurst informed Plaintiff and MONROE that the panels Plaintiff had picked correspond to a color available only on Hondas and only available for the year models 1983 and 1984.

73. Whitehurst then suggested to MONROE that since there must be only a few 1983 and 1984 Hondas of that color registered in the state of Arkansas, MONROE should run a computer check at the Arkansas Department of Motor Vehicles. MONROE curtly responded something like, "Don't you worry, we're on top of all of this."

74. Toward the end of the interview, Plaintiff relayed to MONROE the facts of the malicious attack on his car late the night before and asked MONROE whether he could tell Plaintiff the

identity of the perpetrator from the Olsmobile's license plate number. MONROE inexplicably told Plaintiff that he could do so only if Plaintiff could provide MONROE with the perpetrator's date of birth.

75. In the weeks-ensuing BICKETT's malicious conduct, Park Police told Plaintiff that the vandal could not be identified or located. On October 18, 1995, this license plate number was provided to a private investigator. The next day, the investigator called and provided the Oldsmobile owner's name, address, home telephone number, employer, and wife's name. Plaintiff provided this information to the Park Police, whereupon BICKETT confessed to Park Police Detective Frank A. Barwinzak. Despite repeated requests to do so, the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia failed and refused to prosecute BICKETT.

76. On July 29, 1994, Defendant MONROE testified before the United States Senate Banking Committee:

> Mr. MONROE. ...We also interviewed everyone known to have been in Fort Marcy Park on the afternoon or evening of Mr. Foster's death...
>
> * * *
>
> First, there can be no question that Vincent Foster committed suicide. Interviews with Mrs. Foster and other family members revealed that Mr. Foster was deeply depressed in the weeks prior to his death. Those close to him told us that in those final weeks he had lost considerable weight and was having trouble sleeping. He appeared exhausted most of the time and he began to take on a drawn and gray appearance. Family and friends stated that he appeared distracted and worried most of the time and that he became quite subdued. Coworkers, including former White House Counsel, Bernard Nussbaum, noted that his productivity at the White House began to decline. We learned that Mr. Foster was deeply disturbed by the fallout from the travel

office matter over which the Counsel's Office was harshly criticized in the press. We also know that he was distressed about the criticism that he received in a series of editorials that appeared in *The Wall Street Journal.*

* * *

Telephone records reveal that in the early afternoon of July 16, Mr. Foster, as previously mentioned, did attempt to reach out for help by twice attempting to contact one of the psychiatrists but was unsuccessful. The list of psychiatrists was found in Mr. Foster's wallet after his death. On Monday, July 19, a day before his death, he contacted his physician in Arkansas and informed him of his depression.

* * *

This was confirmed by an examination of microscopic slides taken during the autopsy which revealed a large quantity of gunpowder on the soft pallet tissue inside of his mouth. This indicates that the barrel of the weapon was essentially in contact with the soft pallet when fired.

* * *

The physical evidence further reveals that Mr. Foster pulled the trigger... This evidence leads to the inescapable conclusion that Mr. Foster committed suicide. The physical evidence makes it equally clear that the suicide occurred right where the body was found on the slope of the berm located in Fort Marcy Park.

* * *

Had the body been moved to Fort Marcy Park after his death, the Park Police would have

found Mr. Foster's body and clothing far more bloody than the were at the scene.

* * *

Senator DODD. It's your conclusion, as has been stated, that Mr. Foster committed suicide. There's no doubt in any of your minds about that?

Mr. MONROE. No doubt.

* * *

Senator DODD. ...[W]ere there any "significant" irregularities in the Park Service Police's investigation?

Mr. MONROE. Your question, Senator, had to do with the Park Police and the response that I have to that is we do not know of any significant irregularities.

* * *

Senator BENNETT. ...The FBI identified blond/light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin dissimilar to Mr. Foster's on several pieces of clothing. Has the FBI investigation determined the identity of those blond Caucasian head hairs?

Mr. MONROE. No, we have not, sir, and I'd be glad to respond why not. Basically for the following reasons, sir. There were three blond hairs found on articles of clothing, as you've said. Our objective, as I've mentioned before, was to find out how Mr. Foster died, why did he die, and whether Whitewater at all played any role. It was our professional judgment that trying to determine that hair would not lead us or advance us in this objective. And let me go one step further, if I could, sir. The source of this hair could have been boundless. It could have been obtained at work. There was a White House ceremony that morning. It

could have been from his residence. It could have been from his automobile, which was used quite often by his children, during the autopsy, during the period of time that the clothing was in the possession of the U.S. Park Police, any blond-haired person at the death scene, and there's no way to determine whether or not those hairs were on those certain articles of clothing either on the day of his death or days previous to it. We were also very well aware, sir, that Mr. Foster's daughter, 21 year-old daughter, has blond hair.

* * *

Senator BENNETT. The second one is in the same category. I'm curious. The FBI identified carpet-type fibers of various colors. They contain red, dark pink wool fibers on various pieces of his clothing. Does the FBI have any idea where that came from? Was there any attempt made to match that with any carpet in his home, car, or office?

Mr. MONROE. No, sir, and for the same reasons I provided in response to your first question relative to the hairs. They were multiple colors. We had no way to match those particular carpets up, outside the fact that they most likely came from his residence or from his office, and if we had any knowledge of any other venue or location he might have been at, specifically the day of his death, we would have done it. So once again, Senator, nothing sinister whatsoever.

* * *

Mr. MONROE. No, I don't think so. I'd like to clarify it. In any death investigation, we had overwhelming evidence to reflect that it was a suicide...

77. The greater part of this testimony was false, was known by MONROE to be false, and constituted overt acts in furtherance of the cover-up. Contrary to MONROE's testimony:

(1) The FBI did not "interview everyone known to have been in Fort Marcy Park on the afternoon or evening of Mr. Foster's death," including:

(a) Defendant EDWARDS;

(b) "Volunteers" working on a trail;

(c) Two men seen in and around the 1983 or 1984 rust-brown Honda;

(d) The man in the blue-gray Japanese car seen by Plaintiff;

(e) Men seen getting dressed in the woods by paramedics; and

(f) A jogger;

(2) Those close to Mr. Foster did not report that "he had lost considerable weight" because he had in fact gained weight;

(3) Mr. Foster did not tell his physician that he was depressed;

(4) The microscopic slides did not reveal "a large quantity of gunpowder on the soft palate tissue inside of his mouth," rather they revealed the absence of any gunpowder;

(5) Defendant MONROE in fact knew of numerous "significant irregularities" during the course of the first 16-day investigation, including but not limited to:

(a) Polaroid photographs were not treated as evidence and many vanished;

(b) 35-millimeter crime scene photographs taken by an experienced U.S. Park Police Evidence Technician were reported to be of limited value. MONROE had viewed these photographs and knew they were clear;

(c) The first witness to discover the body told MONROE that Mr. Foster's palms facing up, contrary to the depiction in the official crime scene photographs;

(d) The Park Police officer who first responded to the body site radioed the death an "apparent suicide" without having seen the weapon;

(e) At least four witnesses saw a briefcase in a Honda in the lot, and that briefcase, if not the Honda, vanished;

(f) The crime scene was not secured and the driver of a car in the lot when the first officials arrived drove away without being identified;

(g) The Park Police knew that Mr. Foster was employed at the White House by 6:35 p.m. but reportedly failed to notify the Secret Service until around 8:30 p.m.;

(h) Two sets of keys, including those to Mr. Foster's car, were not found at the park;

(i) Mr. Foster's eyeglasses, with gunpowder on them, were found stems closed 19 feet below Mr. Foster's head in dense foliage, uprange from the bullet trajectory;

(j) A civilian park witness told the FBI that she was "positive" that her information reflected in the Park Police report "was untrue;" and

(k) The lead Park Police Investigator "made the determination" that Mr. Foster's death was suicide before viewing the body;

(6) The "overwhelming evidence" indicated that the death was not, in fact, a suicide.

FBI Laboratory Technician(s)

78. When a revolver is fired and the bullet leaves the cylinder and enters the barrel, the internal pressure expels gasses, burning and unburned powder, and particulate and vaporized lead, referred to as "gunshot residue." The blast results in gunshot residue being vented through the "barrel-cylinder gap" at high speed, forming a ring perpendicular to the gun's barrel. As the residue escapes, it separates like spokes of a wheel.

79. When these residues become deposited on a surface, they form, roughly speaking, a line, like the lines of deposits left on both of Mr. Foster's index fingers and the web between his right thumb and index finger. This proves that, when the shot was fired, the web between his right thumb and index finger, and both of his index fingers, were in the gunshot residue trajectory of the cylinder-blast from the cylinder-barrel gap.

80. FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV, page 7, ¶¶ 1 and 3, state:

> Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126, photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from the muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.
>
> The position of the victims [sic] hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent disposition [sic] of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

81. Because the muzzle was officially in Mr. Foster's mouth when the shot was fired, FBI LAB's statement that the gunshot residue is "consistent with... [his] right hand [being] positioned... to the side of and near the muzzle" is inapplicable.

82. Had the revolver been fired with the right thumb, gunshot residues could not have been deposited on the "web area" between the right thumb and index finger because the web would not have been "to the sides of the front cylinder." Mr. Foster's right thumb could not have been on the trigger at the same time as his right thumb-index finger web was in the trajectory of the gunshot residue from the cylinder-blast. The fact that the web between the thumb and right index finger was "near the front cylinder" eliminates the possibility of Mr. Foster's having fired the K1 revolver with his right thumb. If the revolver had been fired with the right thumb, the web area would have been completely blocked from any barrel-cylinder blast, regardless of how the revolver is held.

83. FBI LAB also failed to note that "pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb... [in the] double action" mode is a highly improbable scenario because the required grasp would require holding the gun in a way which would prevent the cylinder from turning.

84. The foregoing ¶¶ 1 and 3 of page 7 of FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV was made with the intent to conceal that Mr. Foster could not have held the weapon when it was discharged, and constitutes an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy to obstruct justice.

85. Because Mr. Foster could hold a basketball palm-down with one hand, the length of his right index finger approached six inches in length from the top of his fingertip to the web area, and the third (last) phalange of his index finger was around an inch long. Because gunshot residue "extend[ed] from the distal joint" of the right index finger into the web area between it and his right thumb, the length of the gunshot residue deposit was over five inches long. Taking into account the absence of residue being expended from the upper part of the weapon's frame (where the cylinder pin "masks" gunshot residue from emanating from the weapon), the minimum distance that Mr. Foster's fingers could have been from the center of the barrel when cylinder blast occurred, using the five-inch arc, is calculated as over two inches away, perpendicular from the barrel. The closer his hands were to the cylinder, the shorter length of the residue deposit. Had he been holding the weapon with his index finger, the line of deposits would have been less than two inches long. Mr. Foster could not have been grasping the gun with his right index finger when it was discharged.

86. FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV, page 7, ¶ 1 only describes cylinder blast. This Defendant failed to note that gunshot residue was also found on Mr. Foster's left index finger. His description that the residues are "consistent with the this area," when the "right hand" is "near the front of the cylinder" inadequately describes the coverage and length of the gunshot residue deposits on Mr. Foster's right index finger and the web between it and his right thumb.

87. FBI LAB's failure to properly describe the gunshot residue patterns was deliberate and made with the willful and specific intent to conceal the fact that Mr. Foster could not have fired the K1 revolver with his right thumb.

88. The only possible way to have gunshot residue deposited on the right index finger and web area and left index finger, a sufficient distance from the barrel-cylinder gap to provide the five-inch length of the residue pattern, is if the weapon was fired by the hand of another. The gunshot residue patterns found were made when Mr. Foster held his hands with the palms facing the revolver's cylinder, consistent his hands being in a defensive posture.

89. FBI LAB's concealing that at the time of the shot, Mr. Foster's index fingers could not have been in contact with the weapon and that his hands were in a defensive posture, were overt acts in furtherance of the overall conspiracy and cover-up of the facts of Mr. Foster's death.

90. Consistent with the absence of the official mouth entrance wound, there was no gunshot residue found in Mr. Foster's mouth. Consistent with the absence of gunshot residue found in Mr. Foster's mouth, the Virginia Division of Forensic Science found no gunshot residue on the five microscopic slides containing 13 sections of the soft palate that Defendant BEYER had falsely reported contained "large quantities of black foreign material." Consistent with the Virginia Division of Forensic Science's finding, FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV, page 8, ¶ 5, noted:

> No Ball-shaped gunpowder was identified in the tissue samples from the inside of Foster's mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia.

91. To conceal the absence of the official mouth entrance wound, and in furtherance of the overall conspiracy to conceal the true facts of Mr. Foster's death, FBI LAB in its June 13, 1994 Report No. 40525002 S QV, page 2, ¶ 3, falsely reported that the Virginia Division of Forensic Science's finding was consistent with the

"suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in Foster's mouth":

> It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of Foster's mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia. Inasmuch as these tissue samples were prepared in such a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles, these findings are not unexpected... The FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the Pathologists' Report relating to a suicide finding in which the muzzle of the firearm was in Foster's mouth.

92. Defendant BEYER's report of having found "abundant powder debris" and "abundant gunpowder residue" on the soft palate is the cornerstone of the official conclusion. Defendant FBI LAB sought to explain how the "abundant powder debris" on the soft palate could have vanished between the time that BEYER reportedly observed it and someone else at the Office of the Medical Examiner microscopically examined the thirteen tissue samples from the soft palate. BEYER prepared the tissue samples to be tested for the presence of "powder debris," and FBI LAB's declaration that the "tissue samples were prepared in such a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed particles" was false and was made in furtherance of the conspiracy.

93. FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV, page 6, ¶ 5, and his June 13, 1994 Report No. 40525002 S QV, page 2, ¶ 1, respectively, state:

> When the Q8 shirt was received in the Laboratory, the resultant color reaction for a positive reaction for the sodium rhodizonate test was apparent... consistent with muzzle blast or cylinder blast from a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2.

> Issue No. 1 in the ALSO SUBMITTED note relates to the positive color reaction for vaporized lead and fine particulate lead which was noted on the front of the Q8 shirt... The presence of gunshot residues... are consistent with the cylinder blast or the muzzle blast which would be produced if the K1 revolver was fired in close proximity to the front of the Q8 shirt.

94. A positive sodium rhodizonate test, which detects vaporized lead or very fine lead particles, would be consistent with the firing of any weapon using any lead bullet, not just "a revolver like the K1 revolver using ammunition like specimens Q1 and Q2." The foregoing excerpts from FBI LAB's reports, intended to mislead the reader into the false impression that the official death weapon caused Mr. Foster's death, was made in furtherance of the overall conspiracy to hide the true facts of Mr. Foster's death.

95. FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV, page 6, ¶¶ 1 and 2, respectively, state:

> Specimen Q2 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge case of Remington manufacture which was identified as having been fired in the K1 revolver. Several pieces of ball smokeless powder were removed from the Q2 cartridge case in the laboratory.
>
> Specimen Q1 is a .38 Special caliber cartridge of Remington manufacture which is loaded with a round-nosed lead bullet. The Q1 cartridge and Q2 cartridge case are similar in caliber type and manufacturer and bear similar "R-P .38 Spl HV" headstamps. The bullet was removed from the Q1 cartridge in the laboratory.

96. The K1 revolver is a high-powered weapon and was loaded with Remington "HV" (high velocity) cartridges, higher than the standard velocity cartridge. Remington has never used Ball Smokeless Powder in the manufacture of its R-P .38 Spl HV ammunition. FBI LAB concealed that Remington has never used

Ball Smokeless Powder in the manufacture of its R-P .38 Spl HV ammunition, in furtherance of the conspiracy.

97. Ball Smokeless Powder is consistent with small caliber ammunition such as .22 caliber ammunition manufactured by Winchester. It is also commonly used to reload ammunition.

98. FBI LAB also failed to reveal what type of powder was in the Q1 cartridge case after the bullet was removed.

99. FBI LAB's May 9, 1994 Report 40324038 S/D QV, page 13, ¶ 4, states:

> The 35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.

100. FBI LAB's report that "limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames" was false known to be false, and was made in furtherance of the cover-up to conceal the existence of photographic evidence which would have exposed the conspiracy. The FBI "was able to, in fact, enhance the photographs" and they "looked good," according to U.S. Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, who had taken the photographs.

Witness Tampering

101. On October 13, 1995, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the Washington DC Bureau Chief of the *London Sunday Telegraph,* who Plaintiff had never heard of, contacted Plaintiff and showed him the then publicly available FD-302 Reports of his statements prepared by MONROE, which Plaintiff had not seen. Plaintiff realized for the first time that Monroe had falsified his account of the car and other facts he had recounted during his FBI interviews, and Plaintiff told Evans-Pritchard the true facts of his visit to Fort Marcy Park.

102. On October 22, 1995, a newspaper article entitled "Death in the Park: Is this the killer?" appeared in the *London Sunday Telegraph*. The article reported that Plaintiff was in Fort Marcy Park the day Vincent Foster's body was discovered. An artist's sketch of a man Plaintiff saw in the Park appeared with the article, which was subtitled, "Foster mystery: a key witness ignored by the FBI reveals the face." That article states in part:

> When the *Sunday Telegraph* showed him police judicial summaries of his testimony - which he had not seen - he was stunned, saying his statements have been falsified...
>
> The other [car in the parking lot of Fort Marcy Park] was a blue sedan, possibly a Japanese make. There was a man in his twenties sitting inside it with a manicured appearance. He lowered his window and gave Knowlton a threatening look...
>
> His FBI statement says that Knowlton "could not further identify this individual and stated that he would be unable to recognize him in the future." "That's an outright lie," he said, angrily. "I want it on the record that I never said that. I told them I could pick him out of a line-up." The *Sunday Telegraph* asked if he would be willing to help with an artist's sketch of the suspect. He agreed... The sketch above was drawn by an experienced police artist...
>
> Knowlton's statement says that the blue sedan had Virginia license plates. "That's not true," he said.
>
> They showed him a photograph of... a Honda with Foster's Arkansas number plates. It was a newer model Honda, with a gloss paint, fancy wheels, and a dent in the back -- a totally different car. "They went over it about 20 times, telling me that this was Foster's car," said Knowlton. "But I was quite

adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my story."

Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony...

103. Two days later, on Tuesday, **October 24, 1995**:

(1) The October 22, 1995 issue of the *London Sunday Telegraph*, containing the foregoing article, appeared on American newsstands;

(2) The Office of Independent Counsel under Kenneth Starr prepared a subpoena for Plaintiff to testify before the Whitewater grand jury; and

(3) That subpoena was delivered to FBI agent Russell T. BRANSFORD for service on Plaintiff.

104. Two days after that, on **Thursday, October 26, 1995**, BRANSFORD served the subpoena on Plaintiff to appear and testify before the Washington, DC, Whitewater grand jury six days later, Wednesday, November 1. At the time of the service of the subpoena, BRANSFORD gave Plaintiff his business card and said to Plaintiff, "Call me if you have any problems."

105. Having failed to obtain an admission from Plaintiff that the car he saw could have been Mr. Foster's, MONROE falsified his FD-302 Report of Plaintiff's statements to conceal Plaintiff's account. When the story reporting that MONROE had falsified Plaintiff's account was published, Defendants conspired and schemed to neutralize Plaintiff's statements, both made and anticipated. Defendants undertook to subject Plaintiff to an overwhelming campaign of harassment and intimidation to neutralize any damage Plaintiff could do to the ongoing conspiracy to hide the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death, by:

(1) Intimidating and warning Plaintiff in

connection with his grand jury testimony; and failing that, by

(2) Destabilizing Plaintiff and discrediting Plaintiff's testimony before the grand jury.

This *modus operandi* is known in federal intelligence and investigative agencies.

Harassment & intimidation

106. Beginning later the **same day AGENT BRANSFORD served Plaintiff the subpoena, Thursday, October 26, 1995, which subpoena was known only to the FBI and the Office of Independent Counsel**, Defendants, and each of them, began a campaign of harassment, intimidation, terror, and psychological attack upon Plaintiff, committing overt acts intended to accomplish the objects of the subsidiary conspiracy, to wit, to deter Plaintiff from testifying freely, fully and truthfully before the grand jury by intimidating and warning him, and to destabilize and discredit Plaintiff. Overt acts undertaken by Defendants against Plaintiff in furtherance of the conspiracy included but was not limited to overt acts recounted below.

107. On October 26, 1995, Plaintiff discussed by telephone with his girlfriend (hereinafter "Kathy") their plans for that evening. Plaintiff and Kathy agreed to walk from Plaintiff's residence to the Dupont Circle neighborhood CVS and then to a particular restaurant in that neighborhood.

108. During the evening of October 26, 1995, Plaintiff and Kathy walked on the public street. Defendant ONE walked toward them while constantly staring directly at Plaintiff's face. Kathy directed Plaintiff's attention to ONE's behavior. ONE directed a fierce glare into Plaintiff's eyes as he approached, and continued this uninterrupted glare as he walked past Plaintiff. After they passed, ONE stopped and continued to watch Plaintiff as he raised his left wrist to his mouth and spoke into his coat sleeve.

109. Within five seconds after Plaintiff's contact with ONE, Defendant TWO walked directly toward Plaintiff while directing a constant fierce glare at Plaintiff's face, then cut to Plaintiff's left, turned his head toward Plaintiff, past Kathy, all the while continuously glaring into Plaintiff's eyes.

110. Approximately twenty seconds after Plaintiff's contact with TWO, Defendant THREE approached them from ahead, and while passing on Plaintiff's right, glared fiercely into Plaintiff's eyes, and continued to do so as he passed.

111. Approximately four minutes after Plaintiff's contact with THREE, Kathy waited in line at the CVS pharmacy counter while Plaintiff sat in a nearby chair. During the five minutes Defendant FOUR stood in line behind Kathy, FOUR did not face forward, but rather stood facing Plaintiff and continuously glared fiercely at Plaintiff as FOUR moved up in line. When Kathy handed her prescription to the pharmacist, FOUR walked away.

112. Approximately four minutes after Plaintiff's contact with FOUR, Defendant FIVE stood on the street approximately 50 feet away, continually staring in Plaintiff's direction. FIVE walked toward Plaintiff and directed a fierce glare into Plaintiff's eyes as he approached and passed.

113. As a direct and proximate result of the continuous and persistent physical displays of Defendants ONE through FIVE, inclusive, Plaintiff reasonably believed the entire course of conduct was a single continuing action, and reasonably feared the use of harmful physical force by Defendants to cause severe bodily harm to Plaintiff and to Kathy.

114. Approximately one minute after Plaintiff's contact with FIVE, as Plaintiff and Kathy walked northbound, Defendant SIX stood military "at-ease" style on the corner glaring at Plaintiff as they approached. As Plaintiff reached the corner, SIX pivoted on one foot, keeping his military-type "at-ease" stance while glaring fiercely at Plaintiff, then followed Plaintiff about three feet behind him, the length of the block. SIX came from behind and overtook Plaintiff and Kathy on their right while continually glaring at Plaintiff, again

assumed the military-type "at-ease" stance and continued to glare fiercely at Plaintiff.

115. As a direct and proximate result of the continuous and persistent physical displays of ONE through SIX, inclusive, Plaintiff reasonably concluded the entire course of conduct of ONE through SIX was a single continuing action, and as SIX followed three feet behind him, Plaintiff reasonably feared the imminent use of harmful physical force by SIX. Plaintiff's emotional distress was so extreme that he felt physically sick and his legs felt rubbery.

116. At this point in time, one of the objects of Defendants' conspiracy was realized: Plaintiff reasonably concluded that this bizarre continuing harassment and intimidation was related to the subpoena to testify before the grand jury in the US District Court for the District of Columbia, served earlier that day.

117. Simultaneously with Plaintiff's contact with SIX, Defendant SEVEN paced back and forth about 50 feet ahead. SEVEN constantly glared at Plaintiff before, during and after Plaintiff and Kathy passed.

118. Simultaneously with Plaintiff's contacts with SIX and SEVEN, Defendant EIGHT walked directly toward Plaintiff while constantly glaring at him. EIGHT passed on Plaintiff's right and purposely brushed against him while constantly glaring fiercely directly into his eyes, and continued to glare at Plaintiff after he passed.

119. EIGHT'S physical contact with Plaintiff was an offensive, harmful, offensive touching. Plaintiff suffered severe emotional distress. He reasonably feared the imminent use of harmful physical force by Defendants to cause severe bodily harm to himself and to Kathy, and was becoming increasingly distraught.

120. Simultaneously with Plaintiff's contacts with SIX and EIGHT, Defendant NINE stood on the northwest corner of R Street and Connecticut Avenue.

121. The simultaneous harassment by SIX, EIGHT and NINE, immediately following the back-to-back harassment of ONE through SIX, inclusive, caused Kathy extreme emotional distress. She became panic-stricken and struggled to keep from crying. Plaintiff feared for Kathy as well as himself.

122. As soon as Plaintiff and Kathy began to cross the street at the intersection, NINE, while continually staring at Plaintiff, crossed the street so that he reached the corner at the same time as Plaintiff. Plaintiff and Kathy walked arm-in-arm southbound, whereupon NINE walked southbound to the left and three feet abreast of Kathy while looking over Kathy and directly at Plaintiff's face. Plaintiff and Kathy increased their pace, whereupon NINE also increased his pace. After Plaintiff was ahead of NINE, Kathy and Plaintiff stopped in front of a restaurant window. NINE passed by slowly while continuously glaring at Plaintiff's face, stopped three doors down, and intermittently looked to his right at Plaintiff. Plaintiff and Kathy resumed walking southbound, whereupon NINE walked southbound while looking back at Plaintiff every few seconds. Plaintiff and Kathy slowed their pace almost to a stop. NINE did the same. Plaintiff and Kathy stopped. NINE stopped and again looked at Plaintiff and Kathy every few seconds.

123. As NINE walked abreast of Plaintiff while glaring directly at him, Plaintiff again felt his legs become rubbery as he continued to suffer extreme emotional distress from the fear of imminent use of harmful physical force by NINE.

124. As Plaintiff and Kathy walked southbound approximately ten minutes after Plaintiff's contact with NINE, a southbound car driven by Defendant TEN proceeded past them very slowly. TEN pulled the car to the curb about a half-block ahead of them, exited the car, and walked toward Plaintiff and Kathy. TEN stopped then looked at them. As Plaintiff approached, TEN walked to a point about 30 feet south and glared intensely at Plaintiff as he passed. After Plaintiff and Kathy proceeded about another 75 feet, TEN opened and reached inside the car's passenger door and pulled out a telephone or walkie-talkie and spoke into it while looking in Plaintiff's direction.

125. When TEN reached inside the passenger's side door of the car, Plaintiff reasonably believed TEN might be retrieving a gun, and Plaintiff and Kathy again reasonably entertained thoughts they might be harmed.

126. Approximately fifteen minutes after Plaintiff's contact with TEN, Plaintiff and Kathy sat in the downstairs dining area of a restaurant, whereupon Defendant ELEVEN stood in the mall area looking directly at them for approximately one minute. About three minutes later, ELEVEN walked down the stairs and through the dining area, where he slowed his pace while staring directly at Plaintiff. About fifteen seconds later, ELEVEN walked back through the dining area and again slowed his pace and stared directly at Plaintiff, then proceeded back up the stairs. Approximately five minutes later, ELEVEN reappeared in the mall area staring down at Plaintiff.

127. On **Friday, October 27th, 1995**, the day following Plaintiff's contacts with Defendants ONE through ELEVEN, the next time Plaintiff went out in public, at around 9:30 a.m., Plaintiff and Kathy walked northbound. A northbound black Nissan Altima, bearing a Maryland license plate, with Defendant TWELVE driving and Defendant THIRTEEN in the passenger's seat, drove by very slowly. TWELVE and THIRTEEN stared directly at Plaintiff. Approximately one minute later, the car came back southbound, slowed when it reached Plaintiff, whereupon TWELVE and THIRTEEN again stared directly at Plaintiff.

128. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff avers that the car occupied by Defendant TWELVE and Defendant THIRTEEN was a federal government vehicle.

129. The same day of Plaintiff's contacts with TWELVE and THIRTEEN, October 27th, 1995, shortly before 1:00 p.m., Christopher Ruddy (hereinafter "Ruddy") visited Plaintiff at Plaintiff's apartment. At the time, Plaintiff did not know Ruddy and was unfamiliar with Ruddy's work. Plaintiff and Ruddy walked eastbound. It was the next time Plaintiff had ventured out in public. Approximately two minutes after they left Plaintiff's building, Defendant FOURTEEN crossed the street so that they all reached the

corner at the same time. FOURTEEN glared at Plaintiff, raised his eyebrows and from the waist pointed his finger at Plaintiff as if to say "gotcha." FOURTEEN then walked on. Ruddy approached FOURTEEN, produced his journalist ID, and spoke to FOURTEEN, whereupon FOURTEEN introduced himself as "Joe Colter," said he had worked at the White House, a World Bank organization, as an advisor to Bill Clinton, and currently works for an international technology business.

130. FOURTEEN reintroduced himself and shook Plaintiff's hand while saying, "I didn't hear your name." Plaintiff said "Patrick Knowlton," whereupon FOURTEEN gave Plaintiff's hand a hard squeeze and while leaning forward and glaring into his eyes, said, "Nice to meet you, Mr. Knowlton."

131. Plaintiff reasonably understood FOURTEEN's pointing his finger as if to say "gotcha" as a direct threat of harm. When FOURTEEN spoke to Plaintiff, Plaintiff reasonably believed that FOURTEEN's purpose for stopping was to show Plaintiff that FOURTEEN knew exactly who he was. Plaintiff experienced severe emotional distress and felt and appeared physically ill.

132. Simultaneously with Plaintiff's conversation with FOURTEEN, Defendant FIFTEEN watched from his position standing on the sidewalk about sixty feet away. FIFTEEN approached and, while ignoring FOURTEEN and Ruddy, stared directly at Plaintiff's face for about thirty seconds. FIFTEEN then left.

133. When FIFTEEN approached, Plaintiff became extremely distressed that FOURTEEN and FIFTEEN intended to assault Plaintiff.

134. Approximately thirty seconds after Plaintiff's contacts with FOURTEEN and FIFTEEN, as Ruddy and Plaintiff continued walking around Washington Circle, a white Honda bearing Virginia license plates number NY 7534 stopped in a no-parking zone in the northbound lane of 23rd Street, at Washington Circle. Defendant AYMAN ALOURI drove the car. Defendant ABDEL ALOURI occupied the passenger's seat. AYMAN ALOURI and ABDEL

ALOURI continuously stared in Plaintiff's direction as Plaintiff crossed in front of the car and proceeded around the circle. AYMAN ALOURI drove the car very slowly onto the circle and past Plaintiff while ABDEL ALOURI continuously glared at Plaintiff. The car went around the circle, out of sight. Seconds later the car approached them from behind and drove slowly past as both AYMAN ALOURI and ABDEL ALOURI glared at Plaintiff. The car stopped about sixty feet ahead, whereupon AYMAN ALOURI and ABDEL ALOURI adjusted the car's mirrors to watch Plaintiff. Ruddy and Plaintiff walked in the direction of the car and observed the license plate just before AYMAN ALOURI drove the car through a red light and sped away.

135. When AYMAN ALOURI and ABDEL ALOURI circled back and came alongside them, Plaintiff was again fearful of being in danger of imminent harmful physical force.

136. License plate NY 7534 was registered to a blue Honda owned by AYMAN ALOURI, but the car Plaintiff observed on October 27, 1995, to which plate NY 7534 was affixed, was white in color. AYMAN ALOURI had removed his plate and affixed it to a different car.

137. In August of 1996, during the time when Plaintiff was publicizing the facts of his case, in a further effort to hide his wrongful participation in the conspiracy, Defendant AYMAN ALOURI reported to the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles that he had "lost" license plate numbered NY 7534. On August 20, 1996, the Department of Motor Vehicles issued Virginia plate number ZJG 4219 in its place.

138. Approximately thirty seconds after Plaintiff's contact with AYMAN ALOURI and ABDEL ALOURI, as Plaintiff and Ruddy continued eastbound, Defendant SIXTEEN approached while staring directly at Plaintiff's face as he passed. SIXTEEN then walked ahead of Plaintiff and Ruddy. As Plaintiff and Ruddy walked slowly for the next half block, SIXTEEN looked back at Plaintiff every few seconds.

139. As a direct and proximate result of the continuous and persistent physical displays of the aforementioned eighteen Defendants, Plaintiff reasonably concluded the entire course of conduct of the Defendants was a single continuing action, reasonably feared the imminent use of harmful physical force, and suffered extreme emotional distress. He felt overwhelmed, and again felt physically sick.

140. Simultaneously with Plaintiff's contact with SIXTEEN, as Plaintiff approached the middle of the block, Defendant SEVENTEEN passed them on Ruddy's left while staring at Plaintiff. When SEVENTEEN got about five paces in front of them, Ruddy approached him and tried to speak to him, whereupon SEVENTEEN walked into children's health clinic.

141. As Plaintiff and Ruddy continued to walk eastbound, SIXTEEN stood on the sidewalk about 60 feet ahead looking in their direction. SIXTEEN then resumed walking eastbound ahead of them, then turned right on 21st Street. Plaintiff and Ruddy followed as SIXTEEN walked eastbound in front of the 2000 Penn Mall.

142. As Ruddy and Plaintiff entered that block, Defendant EIGHTEEN walked directly toward Plaintiff while giving Plaintiff a constant purposeful glare. EIGHTEEN passed Plaintiff on his right, continuously glaring at him.

143. Five minutes later, as Plaintiff and Ruddy exited the 2000 Penn Mall, SIXTEEN and EIGHTEEN stood conversing 50 feet to their right. EIGHTEEN looked toward Plaintiff and Ruddy, and began walking toward them. SIXTEEN then raised his left wrist to his mouth and spoke into his coat sleeve and crossed 20th Street. Ruddy and Plaintiff then followed SIXTEEN down a set of stairs into a delicatessen, where Ruddy approached SIXTEEN and asked him if he was with a federal law enforcement agency. SIXTEEN replied, "Something like that," and walked away.

144. As Plaintiff neared the steps out of the delicatessen, Defendant SIX stood at the top of the stairs staring down at Plaintiff. As Plaintiff climbed the steps, Defendant SIX descended the steps past Plaintiff while constantly staring fiercely at him.

145. When Plaintiff recognized SIX from the day before, he suffered severe emotional distress from the firm belief that the entire course of conduct of all Defendants was a single continuing action. As SIX descended the steps past him, Plaintiff reasonably feared the imminent use of harmful physical force, suffered further emotional distress, and again felt physically sick.

146. Approximately three minutes later, Plaintiff exited the building and sat down alone at a sidewalk table and tried to regain his composure, whereupon Defendant NINETEEN pushed Plaintiff's chair from behind, and walked past him while glaring. As Ruddy exited the building, Plaintiff approached him and pointed out NINETEEN, who was looking in a bank window and intermittently peering at Plaintiff.

147. NINETEEN'S physical contact with Plaintiff was an offensive, harmful, offensive touching.

148. Defendant TWENTY then walked past Plaintiff while glaring at him.

149. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' intensified campaign of continuous and persistent harassment and intimidation by wrongful overt acts of the aforementioned 22 Defendants, Plaintiff suffered extreme emotional distress and feelings of being overwhelmed, to the point where Plaintiff could feel his body shaking.

150. As Plaintiff sat in the passenger's seat with Ruddy sitting in the driver's seat of a Jeep, Defendant TWENTY-ONE approached the rear of the Jeep and paused staring at the license plate. TWENTY-ONE walked next to where Plaintiff was seated while staring at Plaintiff, then around to the front of the Jeep, where he stared at the front plate, whereupon Plaintiff snapped a photograph of TWENTY-ONE.

151. Later that afternoon, the Deputy Independent Counsel employed in the Washington, DC Office of the Independent Counsel received actual notice that Plaintiff was the target of an orchestrated

campaign of harassment and intimidation. The Office of Independent Counsel and its FBI agents failed and refused to respond until the following week.

152. On **Saturday, October 28, 1995**, at approximately 12:15 a.m., Defendant TWENTY-TWO rang the doorbell to Plaintiff's apartment as Plaintiff slept. Plaintiff called out "Who's there?" TWENTY-TWO knocked on Plaintiff's door, then departed. Plaintiff believes and therefore alleges that it was TWENTY-TWO who several times earlier that evening harassed Plaintiff by calling his apartment from the lobby telephone, and hung up when the telephone was answered.

153. The next time he left his Apartment building, at approximately 9:15 a.m. on Saturday, October 28th, Plaintiff walked west on Pennsylvania Avenue. As Plaintiff approached the corner of 25th Street, Defendant TWENTY-THREE approached on foot from behind. Plaintiff stopped, whereupon TWENTY-THREE slowed his pace. Plaintiff increased his pace, whereupon TWENTY-THREE increased his pace. Plaintiff slowed his step, whereupon TWENTY-THREE did the same. Plaintiff stopped. TWENTY-THREE stopped. Plaintiff again walked, whereupon TWENTY-THREE followed. Plaintiff stopped. TWENTY-THREE hesitated then walked slowly past Plaintiff. After TWENTY-THREE passed, Plaintiff continued to walk about ten feet behind TWENTY-THREE. TWENTY-THREE then slowed his pace almost to a stop. Plaintiff walked quickly past TWENTY-THREE for about another half block. TWENTY-THREE followed briskly. Plaintiff stopped at a sidewalk book display. TWENTY-THREE then stopped and looked in the window of a closed tailor shop. While pretending to look at the books, Plaintiff took out his camera then resumed walking westbound for five or so paces. TWENTY-THREE followed, whereupon Plaintiff quickly turned around and snapped a photograph of TWENTY-THREE, with the flash. TWENTY-THREE said nothing and walked past Plaintiff.

154. The FBI has had the identity of Defendant TWENTY-THREE since at least as of November 6, 1995, but has failed and refused to provide Plaintiff TWENTY-THREE's identity.

155. On **Monday, October 30, 1995** at around noon, four days after the harassment began, and three days after the OIC and FBI received actual notice of it, BRANSFORD finally telephoned Plaintiff and agreed to visit Plaintiff later that day. Plaintiff asked that BRANSFORD call Plaintiff in advance of his visit so Plaintiff's lawyer could be present. BRANSFORD tried to talk Plaintiff out of having counsel present, but at Plaintiff's insistence, BRANSFORD reluctantly agreed to call in advance of his visit.

156. That afternoon, BRANSFORD called from his car telephone while parked in front of Plaintiff's building, despite his having agreed to call Plaintiff in advance of his visit so Plaintiff's counsel could be present. Plaintiff asked BRANSFORD to wait fifteen minutes so that Plaintiff could telephone his lawyer so Plaintiff's lawyer would be present during the interview. BRANSFORD again tried to talk Plaintiff out of having counsel present, but at Plaintiff's insistence, BRANSFORD reluctantly agreed to wait fifteen minutes for the arrival of counsel.

157. Plaintiff hung up his telephone then picked it up to telephone his lawyer. Plaintiff's telephone line was dead.

158. In violation of his agreement to wait fifteen minutes for the arrival of Plaintiff's counsel, BRANSFORD arrived at Plaintiff's door two or three minutes later.

159. Plaintiff remarked that his telephone had inexplicably gone dead, whereupon BRANSFORD immediately remarked something like, "If there was a phone tap on there, or if we did something to your phone, you'd never know it, they're totally undetectable." BRANSFORD unbuttoned his suit jacket to display his weapon, and, during their conversation, BRANSFORD grinned at Plaintiff as if he knew exactly what had happened to Plaintiff. BRANSFORD refused to provide Plaintiff protection, explained that he had been detailed to the Fiske probe, that he had been "kept on" by Mr. Starr's office, and that he had worked with MONROE. Plaintiff asked BRANSFORD whether Plaintiff should trust him, whereupon BRANSFORD leaned forward, and, while grinning at

Plaintiff, responded, "I don't know Mr. Knowlton, that's a good question." Plaintiff ordered BRANSFORD out of his home, whereupon Plaintiff's telephone rang and his telephone service was immediately restored.

160. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff avers that BRANSFORD purposely disabled Plaintiff's telephone to prevent Plaintiff from contacting his lawyer, that BRANSFORD was carrying a wireless transmitter and that another FBI agent was monitoring their conversation, and that this other FBI agent called Plaintiff's telephone number to signal BRANSFORD to exit Plaintiff's apartment when Plaintiff became upset and ordered BRANSFORD out of Plaintiff's apartment.

161. BRANSFORD's efforts in twice trying to talk Plaintiff out of having counsel be present, and BRANSFORD'S twice disregarding his agreement to let Plaintiff contact counsel in advance of his arrival to interview Plaintiff, were intended to give Defendant BRANSFORD the opportunity to further intimidate and cause Plaintiff emotional distress unhindered by the presence of counsel.

162. On **Wednesday, November 1, 1995,** Plaintiff testified before the District of Columbia federal Whitewater grand jury investigating the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster. Prosecutors questioning Plaintiff during his grand jury appearance were apprised before Plaintiff's appearance of his reports of being harassed by 25 or more men, and Plaintiff was relieved to have the opportunity to report to authorities the facts of the intimidation he had suffered.

163. When Plaintiff testified on November 1, 1995, deputy Independent Counsel failed to introduced himself, sat behind Plaintiff and passed notes to the associate Independent Counsel, who questioned him while resting his head on his hand, as if Plaintiff's testimony was little more than an annoyance.

164. During two and a-half-hours of testimony, Counsel asked Plaintiff about what occurred at Fort Marcy Park and his prior statements to MONROE for about an hour. During this time, Counsel referred to MONROE's false statements in his reports of

interviews with Plaintiff as "alleged misquotes," and referred to the overwhelming campaign of intimidation that Plaintiff had just suffered as the "alleged harassment."

165. During the balance of the time, associate Independent Counsel insinuated that Plaintiff was a liar, a homosexual, and a publicity hound. Counsel repeatedly asked Plaintiff to explain his relationship with the two men who resided part-time in his Etlan, Virginia residence. It was a joint real estate venture, at the time owned by Plaintiff and the two men.

166. When Plaintiff demanded to know who had sent agent BRANSFORD to his home on October 30, 1995, deputy Independent Counsel, seated behind Plaintiff, spoke for the first and only time, "We sent BRANSFORD."

167. Towards the end of his appearance before the grand jury, associate Independent Counsel asked Plaintiff to step out of the room so that Counsel could ask the grand jurors whether they had any questions for Plaintiff. When Plaintiff returned, associate Independent Counsel asked Plaintiff, among other things, whether the suspicious acting man in the park talked to Plaintiff, passed him a note, confronted Plaintiff in any way or pointed a gun at Plaintiff. Counsel then asked Plaintiff a question that was coarse, insulting, injurious, hurtful, offensive, and outrageous. Plaintiff was appalled. Counsel then followed up by asking Plaintiff why he called the police and did not wait for the police to call him, and sarcastically if he came forward because he is a "good citizen" and a "Good Samaritan."

168. Prosecutors' ill-treatment of Plaintiff during his appearance before the grand jury, in response to Plaintiff's attempts to tell the truth and to be a responsible citizen, was excessive, improper, malicious and outrageous, and was a patent abuse and perversion of the grand jury process. Plaintiff's experience in being treated so contemptuously and disrespectfully by associate and deputy Independent Counsels, who are recognized authority figures, in front of the grand jurors, on the heels of having suffered the effects of the overwhelming campaign of intimidation, caused Plaintiff further grief. Plaintiff's distress associated with prosecutors'

mistreatment of him before the grand jury was a direct and proximate result of the overall conspiracy and its subsidiary conspiracy to intimidate him.

169. Defendants accomplished their object of discrediting Plaintiff before the grand jurors.

170. Defendants also accomplished their object of publicly discrediting Plaintiff. On November 24, 1997, a book review entitled *The Secret Life of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard,* written by Michael Isikoff, appeared in the widely circulated Weekly Standard Magazine. In it, Isikoff wrote:

* * *

> Evans-Pritchards' work, such as it is, consists of little more than wild flights of conspiratorial fancy coupled with outrageous and wholly uncorroborated allegations offered up by his "sources" - largely a collection of oddballs... and borderline psychotics.
>
> * * *
>
> Back in Washington, Evans-Pritchard breaks one of his big stories: Patrick Knowlton, a construction worker who stopped to urinate at Fort Marcy Park on the afternoon of Vince Foster's death and -- here's the key part -- recalls seeing a mysterious Hispanic-looking" man lingering around the parking lot. No sooner has Evans-Pritchard popped this bombshell in the *Telegraph* than, Knowlton reports, menacing-looking men in business suits begin following him and staring really hard at him...
>
> * * *
>
> But for the moment I prefer my own conspiracy theory: Evans-Pritchard doesn't believe a word he has written... designed to discredit critics of the Clinton White House by

making them look like a bunch of blithering idiots.

* * *

The next day, November 25, 1997 another book review, entitled *Conspiracy Central*, authored by Jacob Cohen, appeared in the widely circulated National Review Magazine. In it, Cohen wrote:

* * *

> ...Patrick Knowlton, who claims that he came to the park at 4:30 on the afternoon of July 20 to relieve himself, and at that time saw in the parking lot a brown Honda with Arkansas plates...
>
> * * *
>
> He insists that a very sinister-looking man was hovering around the parking lot and may have monitored his peeing... Knowlton seems to have a penchant for seeing the sinister in the glances of those he meets... Mysterious cars follow him, he says. Carefully organized teams of men constantly pass him and his girlfriend on the streets, giving them very menacing stares... Apparently, they are present during every walk Knowlton takes, so that any experimental stroll will reveal them. One wonders, is there a school that teaches federal agents this methodology of intimidation?

171. On **Thursday, November 2, 1995** at about 3:30 p.m., as Plaintiff exited the elevator of his apartment building, Defendant TWENTY-FOUR stood outside with his back to the building. TWENTY-FOUR entered Plaintiff's building, made eye contact with Plaintiff, acted startled and immediately turned around and walked out the door. TWENTY-FOUR loitered in front of the building entrance. Plaintiff walked out the door and walked to his right, whereupon TWENTY-FOUR followed. Plaintiff continued to the corner and retrieved a paper from the newspaper box, looked up and

saw TWENTY-FOUR looking down and reaching into his bag with his right hand. TWENTY-FOUR looked up and made eye contact with Plaintiff and immediately yanked his hand out of the bag and dropped the bag to his side. After Plaintiff and TWENTY-FOUR walked past one another, Plaintiff reversed course and walked toward TWENTY-FOUR, whereupon TWENTY-FOUR turned and ran.

172. As Plaintiff observed TWENTY-FOUR reach into his bag, Plaintiff reasonably believed TWENTY-FOUR intended to retrieve a handgun to shoot Plaintiff.

Other overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy

173. Additional overt acts in furtherance of the overall conspiracy to obstruct justice concerning the federal investigations into Mr. Foster's death, not mentioned above, are intimately connected to and blended with the facts of the violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2) alleged.

174. The publicly available record in the Foster case contains evidence of numerous overt acts in furtherance of the overall conspiracy by FBI agents, including but not limited to:

(1) The FBI failed to conduct an official investigation in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1751;

(2) The FBI removed evidence from Mr. Foster's desk before the locks were changed at 10:30 p.m., July 21, 1993;

(3) The FBI concealed that significant irregularities occurred during the US Park Police investigation;

(4) Contrary to the Fiske report, when authorities arrived at Fort Marcy Park, there were more than two cars in the parking lot;

(5) The Fiske Report deceptively omitted the fact that two key rings including Mr. Foster's car

keys were found in his pocket at the morgue after police had failed to discover any keys during their thorough body search at Fort Marcy Park;

(6) The Fiske Report concealed that the brown Honda, with a briefcase in it, vanished from Fort Marcy Park;

(7) Based on her prior U.S. Park Police interview, the FBI knew that Mrs. Foster could not identify the black Colt Army .38 Special revolver found at Fort Marcy Park as being a gun owned by the family, so the agents showed her a silver gun similar to a family owned gun and then falsely reported that she had identified the gun found in Mr. Foster's hand at Fort Marcy Park;

(8) The Fiske Report concealed that a semi-automatic pistol was found in Mr. Foster's hand before the revolver was placed in his hand;

(9) The FBI ignored forensic evidence found on Mr. Foster's clothing;

(10) The wound to Mr. Foster's head, as well as the the amount of blood at the scene, is not consistent with his having died at the scene by a point blank shot into the mouth from the official death weapon;

(11) The FBI concealed that a US Park police officer saw a branch lying across Mr. Foster's body;

(12) The FBI ignored that the absence of soil on Mr. Foster's shoes is inconsistent with his having walked some 700 feet on dirt paths to

the spot where his body was officially found;

(13) Fiske ignored that it is inconceivable for Mr. Foster's glasses to have been thrown or bounced 19 feet uprange through foliage to the location where they were found;

(14) The FBI Laboratory concealed that the 35-millimeter roll of film taken at the park produced usable photographs, and the Fiske Report concealed that many of the death scene Polaroid photographs mysteriously vanished;

(15) The Fiske Report states that Mr. Foster was taking medication for depression but he was not;

(16) The Fiske Report concealed that Foster's doctor and long-time friend with whom he had consulted the day before he died opined that Mr. Foster was not depressed;

(17) The FBI falsely reported that those close to Mr. Foster said he was deeply depressed;

(18) The FBI knew Mr. Foster had gained weight, but reported that he lost weight to buttress the claim that he was clinically depressed;

(19) Mr. Fiske stated that no autopsy x-rays were taken without investigating significant evidence that x-rays were in fact taken; and

(20) The FBI lab reported that the "suicide note" was written by Mr. Foster, but it was forged.

175. On July 15, 1997, the Office of Independent Counsel, *In re Madison Guarantee Savings & Loan Association*, filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, Special Division for the purpose of Appointing Independent

Counsels, its Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. This Report is replete with overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. A partial list of these acts, not heretofore mentioned, is as follows:

(1) FBI's substantial participation in the first 16-day investigation is concealed by the OIC;

(2) The OIC concealed that there is no record of Mr. Foster's having left the White House complex alive;

(3) OIC conceals the existence of an old, secluded road at Fort Marcy, 650 feet from the body site;

(4) OIC conceals that the day before the death, a man was seen by this road acting suspiciously;

(5) OIC conceals that Park Police and Fire & Rescue workers knew by 6:35 p.m. that Mr. Foster was employed at the White House but that officially, the White House was not notified until about 8:30 p.m.;

(6) OIC conceals that William Kennedy testified he learned of Mr. Foster's death "around 8:00";

(7) OIC conceals that David Watkins learned of Mr. Foster's death before 8:00;

(8) FBI claimed it did not learn of the death until press accounts appeared on Wednesday, July 21;

(9) OIC concealed the Medical Examiner's Report of Investigation, documenting the bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck;

(10) OIC concealed that there is no record of any of 25 persons who viewed the body before the autopsy having seen an exit wound in Mr. Foster's head;

(a) Arthur testified there was no exit wound;

(b) Investigator Rolla probed the head, felt a mushy" spot, thought the skull appeared fractured and that the bullet might still be in the head;

(c) Other than Dr. Haut's report of the neck wound, the only record of an exterior wound seen by Dr. Haut is that it was inconsistent with the official death weapon;

(d) Paramedic Ashford related that the head was intact and coded the death a homicide;

(e) No record of Dr. Julian Orenstien, who viewed the body twice at the Hospital, ever having seen an exit wound;

(11) OIC conceals that bloodstains are consistent with the neck wound, but not with the official mouth wound;

(a) Blood present on Mr. Foster's neck, in his mouth, collar, right-side and back-side of shirt is consistent with its having drained from the neck wound;

(b) OIC posits that (because no neck wound existed) the blood on Mr. Foster's right side had drained from his mouth when an "early observer"

moved the head to check for a pulse, then repositioned it;

i. OIC conceals that no one admitted to having moved the head or seen it being moved, and that no one tried resuscitation because Mr. Foster clearly appeared to have been dead for some time;

ii. OIC conceals that the blood on the right shoulder and shirt could not have been caused by an "early observer" because all early observers saw these stains on Mr. Foster's right shoulder as they arrived;

(12) OIC's claim of "blood-like stains" on the vegetation is contradicted by the accounts witnesses at the body site;

(13) Blood drainage could have been limited by bandaging the body before moving it to the park;

(a) OIC claims Mr. Foster's neck or head couldn't have been bandaged before the body was moved because the blood spatters weren't smudged;

(b) There were no such blood spatters to be smudged;

(14) Other claims of blood evidence contradicted by the evidence;

(a) OIC claims blood was visible on both sides of both eyeglass lenses, but

conceals that a year earlier the FBI's serological analysis was negative;

(b) OIC's finding of blood on the gun contradicted by earlier FBI lab report of "no definitive conclusion;"

(c) OIC's claim that lack of blood on the shoes indicates the body was not moved, yet in 1994 the FBI found blood on the shoes;

(15) OIC claims Dr. Lee found powder in the soil where Mr. Foster was found, but omits that the FBI claimed to have dug this area eighteen inches a year earlier;

(16) OIC conceals that Mr. Foster's car keys were not at Fort Marcy Park by falsely reporting that (1) Rolla had "simply missed" the keys when he "patted" the pockets at the park (2) the Police had retrieved the keys before Kennedy and Livingstone visited the morgue and (3) Kennedy and Livingstone were not allowed in the same room as the body;

(a) OIC's claim that Rolla had "simply missed" two sets of keys when he "patted" Mr. Foster's pockets at the park is contradicted by the accounts of Rolla and at least two other Park Police;

i. Rolla twice testified that he had searched and emptied the pants pockets;

ii. Rolla's search of the pocket was thorough enough to rule out its containing a suicide

note, according to Braun;

iii. Hodakievic "specifically" recalled Rolla check the front pockets;

(b) OIC falsely claims that Kennedy and Livingstone could not later have placed the keys in the pocket because they visited the morgue after police had retrieved the keys at the morgue;

i. OIC's chronology is contradicted by accounts of Park Police & Secret Service;

ii. OIC's chronology is contradicted by accounts of Kennedy & Livingstone;

iii. OIC's chronology is contradicted by accounts of White House personnel Marsha Scott, Web Hubbell, Bill Burton, Mac McLarty, Jane Sherburn, and George Stephanopoulos;

(c) OIC's claim that Kennedy and Livingstone were not allowed in the room with the body contradicted by Rolla's testimony;

(17) OIC conceals that there were other unidentified persons at Fort Marcy;

(18) OIC cites lack of dragging-type soil patterns on Mr. Foster's clothes as evidence that he was not dragged through the park, yet his

body slid down a steep embankment after which police dragged him back up;

(19) OIC claims dirt on the shoes was visible to the naked eye, a year after the FBI had reported that the lab analysis found "no coherent soil;"

(20) OIC claims to have found a bone fragment from clothing years after FBI lab found none after analysis of debris from clothing;

(21) Mr. Foster would have to have been wearing gloves to have torn up his "suicide note" because tearing would have resulted in numerous thumb and forefinger prints on both sides of the paper, but there were no prints;

(22) OIC conceals that the first investigation was closed without having tested the official death weapon to see if it could fire;

(23) OIC's hired a suicidologist, who conducted "psychological autopsy" and concluded to "100% medical certainty" that Mr. Foster committed suicide;

(a) OIC's psychologist published paper in which he notes that "the psychological autopsy is speculative;"

(b) Experts maintain psychological autopsy is advisory, not conclusive, because it is a research diagnoses without face-to-face interview of subject.

Count I
(Conspiracy to interfere with Civil Rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), Obstructing justice)
All Defendants

176. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 175 as if fully repeated here.

177. Conduct alleged supports the reasonable inference that the object of the overall conspiracy was to obstruct federal investigations into the death of Vincent W. Foster.

178. All wrongful acts alleged herein were commenced by agreement, concert of action, a meeting of the minds or the pursuit of conspiratorial objectives by and between named or unnamed Defendants. All Defendants are conspirators.

179. Because overt acts directed at Plaintiff were the reasonably foreseeable, necessary or natural consequences of the overall conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the investigations into Mr. Foster's death, each member of that overall conspiracy is liable for Plaintiff's damages simply by virtue of his participation in that conspiracy.

180. Each Defendant designated herein is responsible in some way for overt acts of his fellow conspirators. Accordingly, each allegation against an individual named Defendant should be read to include and be made against all Defendants, and all Defendants are jointly and severally liable for Plaintiff's compensatory damages.

181. The continuous and persistent course of Defendants' intentional wrongful conduct establishes that the entire course of conduct was a single continuing action, and that there was a meeting of the minds between two or more Defendants.

182. Defendants, and each of them, commenced by express or implied agreement, concert of action, communications, or a meeting of the minds, a conspiracy to harass, intimidate, and psychologically attack Plaintiff by means of overt acts intended to

accomplish the objects of the subsidiary conspiracy, to wit, to obstruct justice by deterring Plaintiff from testifying freely, fully and truthfully before the grand jury by intimidating and warning him, or alternatively to destabilize and discredit Plaintiff.

183. Acts alleged herein were violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2) as overt acts of two or more Defendants in furtherance of a conspiracy to deter by intimidation or threat, Plaintiff, a grand jury witness in US District Court for the District of Columbia, from attending the grand jury proceeding, or from testifying to matters pending therein freely, fully, and truthfully.

184. All Defendants acted to violate statutory rights vested in Plaintiff, or acted with intent to cause Plaintiff harm or damage.

185. Wrongful acts of Defendant TWENTY-FOUR constitute a violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985, prohibiting conspiracy to retaliate against and to injure Plaintiff on account of his having attended and testified as a witness in a Court of the United States.

186. Defendants' outrageous wrongful conduct was willful, wanton, oppressive, and in reckless disregard of the civil rights of Plaintiff, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton demands that judgment be entered in his favor:

(1) Against all Defendants, jointly and severally, an award of compensatory damages in an amount that the jury deems just and proper;

(2) Against each and every Defendant, separately, punitive damages in an amount the jury deems just and proper; and

(3) Against all Defendants, jointly and severally, an amount equal to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs associated with the prosecution of this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

Count II
(Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress)
All Defendants

187. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 186 as if fully repeated here.

188. As a further object of the conspiracy, Plaintiff avers that Defendants, and each of them, intended to subject Plaintiff to severe emotional distress and harm.

189. By virtue of and as a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' intentional wrongful conduct, Plaintiff suffered, continues to suffer, and probably will suffer in the future, severe emotional distress. Defendants' wrongful conduct has had significant effects on Plaintiff's overall well being, which effects include but are not limited to:

(a) Depression and anxiety;
(b) Intense fear of personal harm and feelings of being overwhelmed and vulnerable;
(c) Impaired concentration, withdrawal, irritability, preoccupied and tense moods;
(d) Stomach and intestinal disorders and sleep and appetite disturbances;
(e) Loss of interest in sexual and exercise and other routines;
(f) An exaggerated startle response; and
(g) Loss of confidence and feelings of degradation and shame.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton demands that judgment be entered in his favor:

(1) Against all Defendants, jointly and severally, an award of compensatory damages in an amount that the jury deems just and proper; and

(2) Against each and every Defendant, separately, punitive damages in an amount the jury deems just and proper.

Count III
(Assault)
Defendants FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FOUR

190. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 189 as if fully repeated here.

191. As a direct and proximate cause of the threatened use of imminent harmful physical force and other physical displays by Defendants FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN, TWENTY and TWENTY-FOUR, Plaintiff reasonably feared immediate and severe bodily harm.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton demands that judgment be entered in his favor:

(1) Against Defendants FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN, TWENTY, and TWENTY-FOUR, jointly and severally, an award of compensatory damages in an amount that the jury deems just and proper; and

(2) Against Defendants FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN, TWENTY, and TWENTY-FOUR, separately, punitive damages in an amount the jury deems just and proper.

Count IV
(Battery)
Defendants EIGHT and NINETEEN

192. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 194 as if fully repeated here.

193. Conduct of Defendants EIGHT and NINETEEN was an offensive, harmful, offensive touching, and was a battery.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton demands that judgment be entered in his favor:

(1) Against Defendants EIGHT and NINETEEN, jointly and severally, an award of compensatory damages in an amount that the jury deems just and proper; and

(2) Against Defendants EIGHT and NINETEEN, separately, punitive damages in an amount the jury deems just and proper.

Counts V
(Civil Conspiracy)
All Defendants

194. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 193 as if fully repeated here.

195. The facts alleged constitute a civil conspiracy. Wrongful acts alleged herein were overt acts of two or more Defendants in furtherance of a civil conspiracy.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton demands that judgment be entered in his favor:

(1) Against all Defendants, jointly and severally, an award of compensatory damages in an amount that the jury deems just and proper; and

(2) Against each and every Defendant, separately, punitive damages in an amount the jury deems just and proper.

Plaintiff demands trial by jury.

Verification

I hereby certify and affirm that to the best of my information, knowledge, and belief, the foregoing facts are true and correct.

/S/
Patrick Knowlton

Respectfully submitted,

/S/
John H. Clarke
Bar # 388599
Attorney for Plaintiff
1730 K Street, NW
Suite 304
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 332-3030

Appendix E

Affidavit of Kathryn Kaplan, October 26, 1995

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is Kathryn L. Kaplan.

2. On October 26, 1995, I accompanied Patrick J. Knowlton on a walk from the Foggy Bottom neighborhood in Washington, D.C., to R Street, N.W., above Dupont Circle, and back.

3. I noticed that the individual identified in the Complaint as Defendant John Doe No. 1, and directed Patrick's attention to this individual. I also witnessed the activities of the individuals identified as John Doe No. 2, John Doe No. 5, John Doe No. 6, John Doe No. 7, John Doe No. 9, John Doe No. 10, and John Doe No. 11.

4. On October 27, 1995, I accompanied Patrick on a walk from the Foggy Bottom neighborhood to the CVS Drugstore on Dupont Circle, and back. Enroute to the CVS drugstore, I observed the car described in the Complaint as being occupied by John Doe No. 12 and John Doe No. 13. I wrote down the license plate number.

5. After the encounter with the individual identified in the Complaint as Defendant John Doe No. 6, Patrick and I discussed trying to remember what these men were wearing and what they looked like. At my suggestion and with my help. Patrick and I wrote down the descriptions of these men within 90 minutes of their being observed.

6. At one point, I became so panic-stricken that I had to struggle to keep from crying. I have never witnessed anything like this before or since. It was intentional, coordinated, intimidating, and extremely unnerving.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

May 5, 1997
Date

/S/
Kathyrn L. Kaplan

Appendix F
Polygraph Examination Report, Affidavit of Paul K. Minor, May 2, 1997 (10-page Curriculum Vitae not included)

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL Security Corporation

10805 Main Street • Suite 600 • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
(703) 691-1110

Paul K. Minor
President

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION REPORT

CLIENT:	EXAMINATION DATE:	TIME IN:	TIME OUT:
John H. Clarke	12-21-95	2:00 PM	3:30 PM

EXAMINEE NAME: Patrick J. Knowlton

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: [Deleted] New York

HOME ADDRESS: [Deleted]

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: [Deleted]

PRESENT EMPLOYER AND POSITION: Self-employed

CITIZENSHIP/ALIEN REG. # : U.S.

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION:

____ Pre-employment screening XX Specific issue

CONCLUSION:

XX No deception indicated _____ Deception indicated _____ Inconclusive (see information)

INFORMATION: Prior to the polygraph pre-test interview and examination, the examinee read and voluntarily signed the consent/waiver form, which with all other examination material, is retained in our files. Should you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Mr. Patrick Knowlton claims he entered Ft. Marcy Park about 1630 hours, July 20, 1993. He requested this examination to verify what he saw there, and to verify what he claims to be subsequent harassment. During the first testing phase the following relevant questions were asked of Knowlton:

A. Have you deliberately lied about what you saw at Ft. Marcy Park on July 20,1993? No.
B. Are you lying about seeing a bluish car and a brown Honda with Arkansas plates? No.
C. Are you lying about seeing a man sitting in the blue car? No.
D. Had you been to Ft. Marcy Park on only one prior occasion? Yes.
E. Did you lie about anything in your Grand Jury testimony of Nov. 1, 1995? No.

During the second phase, the following relevant question was asked:

A. Is the account of harassment true as stated in the report of witness tampering? Yes.

Deception was not indicated to any relevant question.

AFFIDAVIT

1. My name is Paul K. Minor.

2. The content of my POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION REPORT of Patrick J. Knowlton, examined December 21, 1995 is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct.

5/2/97
Date

/S/
Paul K. Minor

Appendix G
Affidavit of Christopher Ruddy, April 24, 1997

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is Christopher Ruddy.

2. I have read the Amended Complaint in the case of Knowlton v. U.S. et al, Civil Action No. 96-2467.

3. Although my recollection of the facts as set forth in paragraphs 544 through 73 of the Amended Complaint differ slightly, my recollection of the facts are essentially the same.

4. On Friday, October 27, 1995, as events unfolded, I believed the actions of the men identified in paragraphs 54 through 73 were an obvious attempt to intimidate, and I still believe so today.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct.

April 24, 1997
Date

/S/
Christopher Ruddy

Appendix H
Affidavit of Gene Wheaton, April 28, 1997 (12-page Curriculum Vitae not included)

AFFIDAVIT

1. My name is Gene Wheaton

2. I have over 20 years experience as state and federal investigator and over 40 years in the criminal justice system, including international police assistance counter terrorism, and security projects related to intelligence. I have qualified as an expert witness in both state and federal court. I have read Mr. Knowlton's report and the Amended Complaint, with interest, and sympathy for Mr. Knowlton.

3. The Assessment Branch of the CIA is the office of all CIA psychologists. In part because of my close association with the Chief, Assessment Branch, CIA, I became extremely knowledgeable of psychological operations (PsycOps) and techniques of the intelligence community. I am aware of intelligence operations conducted by former and retired intelligence officers, as well as active CIA and military intelligence people.

4. In the area of PsycOps, and both intelligence and criminal investigations, there are various methods and purposes in conducting surveillance. I would have to write a book to explain them all, so I'll limit myself to this particular case.

5. Intimidation is one purpose of a close, obvious surveillance. It can be done for any number of reasons, such as forcing someone to cease activities, move his activities out of the area, soften him up for future interrogation, and many other reasons.

6. This case appears to be the misuse of surveillance techniques to scare and intimidate the witness or to destroy his credibility. This surveillance technique could be expected in the are of illegal intelligence operations.

7. The surveillance team, trained in controlling human behavior, have no fears of the surveillance "target" reporting his fears/observations, as this actually plays into the hands of those people. In fact, they want him to report that he is being mysteriously followed. This is to make him appear paranoid and thus destroy credibility as a witness. Many times it actually causes the target to develop long term or permanent emotional/mental problems.

8. I have used this technique as part of counter-terrorism operations in the Middle East, during counter-surveillance of terrorist cells suspected of preparing assassinations of Americans, and aviation-related terrorist acts/plans.

9. I have knowledge of several people who have been subjected to intimidation and other "dirty tricks" harassment. Many of these individuals have been literally destroyed emotionally, professionally, and financially. Some will come forward if a serious investigation of these illegal intelligence tactics is ever instituted.

10. Mr. Clarke has asked me to render an opinion on the following question: Was one of the purposes of actions described in the Amended Complaint to intimidate Mr. Knowlton to try to prevent him from testifying freely, fully and truthfully? In my opinion, provided the events reported in the Amended Complaint are accurately portrayed, my answer is yes.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

April 28, 1997
Date

/S/
Gene Wheaton

Appendix I
Affidavit of Ted L. Gunderson, April 23, 1997 (5-page Curriculum Vitae not included)

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is Ted L. Gunderson

2. I am a 28 year veteran of the FBI. Since my retirement in 1979 as Senior Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, Los Angeles Division, I have testified many times as an expert witness in both civil and criminal matters.

3. I have reviewed Mr. Knowlton's report and Amended Complaint which contains allegations of witness tampering and a civil rights violation.

4. If called to testify, I would state as follows:

(1) The misrepresentation and falsification in the FBI report of Mr. Knowlton's interview that was shown to Mr. Knowlton by Mr. Evans-Pritchard 18 months later is inexcusable and established possible purposeful falsification and/or negligence on the part of the interviewing agents and/or the agent preparing the report.

(2) The fact that Mr. Knowlton furnished the information to authorities and was not issued a subpoena to testify more than two years later, after Mr. Pritchard's article was published on October 22, 1995, is inexcusable and indicates negligence and/or incompetence and/or a deliberate attempt to obstruct justice by hiding his information.

(3) Mr. Knowlton's allegations of harassment are well documented. That which is described is a technique that I am both aware of and knowledgeable about which his used by government agents and law enforcement officers. This technique is used for

intimidation and to prevent a witness from testifying and/or testifying truthfully and/or cooperating with officials out of fear of harm to the witness or his loved ones.

(4) The reported attempt to discredit Mr. Knowlton by officials is used by government agents and law enforcement officers against witness. I have knowledge of this tactic and know of instances when it has been used.

(Page 1 of 2 pages)

6. The question remains, did the Office of Independent Counsel initiate action to identify the man in the automobile in the park? Did they take appropriate action to investigate the harassment of Mr. Knowlton particularly since they know of at least four individuals who harassed him? Have they taken any steps to reprimand those within their ranks who have not followed through with these matters? Have they taken any action to confirm whether violations of the Federal Statutes have occurred in which Mr. Knowlton is a victim? If not, as an expert witness, I would state that there is an attempt to cover-up these specific violations alleged by Mr. Knowlton and probably to further obfuscate other circumstances concerning Mr. Foster's death.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my information, knowledge, and belief.

April 23, 1997 /S/
Date Ted L. Gunderson

(Page 2 of 2 pages)

[emphasis supplied]

Appendix J
Psychiatric Report of Dr. Thomas C. Goldman, M.D., February 26, 1996, Affidavit (Curriculum Vitae, & psychologist's 8-page Curriculum Vitae not included)

THOMAS C. GOLDMAN, M.D.
PSYCHIATRY & PSYCHOANALYSIS
4120 Linnean Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Telephone (202) 244-7142

February 26, 1996

John H. Clarke, Esquire
Law Offices
720 Seventh Street, N.W.
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Pursuant to your referral I conducted a psychiatric examination of your client. Patrick Knowlton, with the specific purpose of advising you on matters relating to his credibility with regard to his reports of attempts to harass him as a potential witness before the Whitewater Grand Jury last October. I have used the following sources of information: A clinical interview of two hours with Mr. Knowlton on Feb. 22, 1996; telephone interviews with Mr. Knowlton's woman friend Kathyrn L. Kaplan, on Feb. 23 and 24 totaling about one and one-half hours; the draft of his "Report of Witness Tampering," which you provided; some brief anecdotal information, also provided by you; and phone consultations with Dr. Lanning Moldauer, to whom I referred Mr. Knowlton for specific psychological tests. What follows is a summary of my opinions and the date upon which they are based.

The question of credibility, as you defined it, had mainly to do with Mr. Knowlton's report of systematic harassment occurring on the streets around Mr. Knowlton's home beginning on the

evening of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1995. During that evening and over the course of the next few days, according to Mr. Knowlton's detailed report, over two dozen instances occurred of male individuals making unusual contact with him, including staring at him intently as he walked or stood on the street, following him, brushing his shoulder in passing when there was ample room on the sidewalk to avoid him, and in at least one case pointing a finger at him in a way that suggested a gun shooting. These encounters lasted anywhere from a few seconds to more than a minute. Those occurring on Oct. 26 were also observed by Kathyrn L. Kaplan whom Mr. Knowlton was accompanying on a walk to the CVS drugstore on Dupont Circle that evening. Those occurring at the noon hour on Friday, Oct 27 were also observed by reporter Christopher Ruddy who accompanied Knowlton on his walk.

Knowlton's report contained a fair amount of detail about each encounter, including the approximate age, height and weight as well as the manner of dress of each of the persons involved, and a description of what he observed the person doing. In general these descriptions remained consistent in his re-telling them to me and in Kathyrn Kaplan's recounting. Most if not all of the persons described were said to be strong-looking and relatively young apparently in good physical shape, and it was noted that the one encountered on Thursday evening looked particularly fresh, as though they were just starting their work days, rather than looking as a normal person might at the end of a work day. Nothing in the descriptions of any of these individuals suggested anything so far outside the realm of the possible as to seem incredible (granted the assumption, of course, that a concerted attempt at harassment of a witness is something that might actually occur). There is nothing of the bizarre (granted, again, that the behavior described is out of the ordinary) or highly idiosyncratic in the descriptions that would suggest a delusional process.

Upon interview, Mr. Knowlton presented as solid-looking white male of medium height with brown hair, balding in the middle, looking about his stated age (41). His manner was for night and appropriately casual rather than formal. He displayed no unusual mannerisms and spoke coherently and fluently with no notable peculiarities of expression or articulation. He appeared to be of at

least average and probably above average intelligence. Though he was a bit tense, he smiled on a number of occasions, particularly as he described some of the encounter of last October, in what appeared to be an appropriate response to the unusualness of behavior of the people described, as well as an understandable attempt to relieve tension. His mood was neither elated nor obviously depressed and he showed good concentration with no evidence of intrusions from hallucinations or other distractions. While he seemed eager to tell his story there was no pressure of speech and he had no trouble stopping his narrative in order to respond to questions. His descriptions of the events were consistent with what was in his report.

Listening to his narrative, a clear picture developed of the course of events. Kathy had been the first person to notice that a man was looking at him strangely (on Thursday evening). He began to make similar observations and describes going through a normal series of thought processes including initial puzzlement about what could be happening and a partial wish to avoid eye contact with the men and to deny that anything unusual or frightening was happening until it was impossible the denial. He did not initially connect the events with the fact of his being a witness, although he recalls that both he and Kathy thought "Secret Service" when they saw the first subject talking into what appeared to be a wrist radio. He first entertained the thought that the subjects were gay men cruising but dismissed it relatively quickly since they looked "macho". By the time he and Kathy had left the drugstore it was impossible to deny they were being watched and harassed according to both their reports) and they were quite frightened, to the point that Knowlton felt rubber-legged thought he could hear his own heart beating. The men represented a potential physical threat and they both entertained thoughts that they might be assaulted or killed. While at a nearby restaurant, the couple tried to plan a strategy to deal with the situation. Knowlton believes it was Kathy who suggested writing down descriptions of all the subjects.

Clearly, then, they were both in a state of high alertness owing to their perception of extreme danger. By this time they had connected the events with the act of Patrick's being a witness, and his subsequent actions (contacting the reporter, etc.) are consistent

with this understanding and with a reasonable attempt to fight the danger by making careful observations, getting third parties to confirm what was happening, taking photographs of suspects, calling the FBI agent, and so forth. Given his perception of the situation at the time, it is not unusual that he could imagine that a man opening the truck of his car near him on the street could be taking out a gun. Mr. Knowlton also believes, with apparently good evidence, that his phone has been tampered with. He does not, however evince any beliefs that he or his belongs have been tampered with in other ways. He did not believe, for example, that his food was being poisoned, that people were talking about his private life, that people were entering his apartment and moving things around while he was away, that curious coincidences were occurring everywhere, that people were talking or laughing about him behind his back, that God or some superior force was directing events around him for personal reasons. In short, he did not display typical paranoid delusional thinking.

You had asked me to opine on whether it was possible for an ordinary person to make such a large number of detailed observations given the short period of time. The following observations are relevant to this question: First, Mr. Knowlton was clearly in a state of high alert from perceived danger. In such a state, perceptions are generally heightened in intensity and powers of concentration and recall can be greatly enhanced by the normal neurohumoral responses of the body, brain and nervous system. These are anything but casual observations. Secondly, Mr. Knowlton tends naturally to be a person who is attentive to details in his environment. According to Kathyrn Kaplan he characteristically would note details of buildings on their walks together, wondering aloud why something was built in a particular way. She also describes him as a generally confident person who feel he can take care of himself and although not belligerent will tend to confront danger directly rather than attempt to avoid them. This would be consistent with his wanting to know who was harassing him and why and with his taking an active role in solving the problem.

Thirdly, Mr. Knowlton was administer the Wechsler Memory Scale, Revised by Dr. Moldauer. This is a standardized, widely - used and well – respected instrument. The results indicated that

while Mr. Knowlton scored in the average range overall, his performance on the Visual Reproduction subtests 1 and 2 was quite superior. These are the tests closest in form to the actual situation that occurred on Oct. 26 and the days following. The subject is shows abstract design for ten seconds and then asked to reproduce them from memory after a thirty-minute delay. Mr. Knowlton was able to reproduce 37 out of 41, placing him in the 90th percentile (that is, he scored better than none out of ten people in the general population would be expected to score). This test result demonstrated that under certain circumstances Mr. Knowlton has unusually good powers of delayed recall of visually – presented stimuli and would be consistent with his ability to report accurately on the events of late October 1995. Additionally, Dr. Moldauer administered the MMPI, a standard personality inventory, to Mr. Knowlton. The test showed no indication of a paranoid processor of any other pathological process that would tend to undermine Mr. Knowlton's credibility in this instance.

To the present, Mr. Knowlton remains seriously concerned with the fore going events and their ongoing significance. He exhibits signs and symptoms of emotional stress including sleep disturbance, appetite and eating disturbance, loss of sexual interest, diminished investment in his daily exercise routine, and an exaggerated startle response. His concentration has at times been impaired and he reports feeling more vulnerable and less confident. Kathyrn Kaplan reports he is more withdrawn and irritable and that his mood, previously buoyant, is now often preoccupied and tense.

In conclusion, Mr. Knowlton appears to be a man without any previous significant mental disorder, who has been subjected to a traumatic set of events beginning with the chance occurrence of his having been in Ft. Marcy park on a summer day and having made certain observations and reported upon them consistent with his normal conception of his duty as a citizen. Subsequ4ent events appear to have been of such a nature that a normal person would feel threatened in the extreme and continue to have apprehensions about the future. Mr. Knowlton's response to the situation contains elements of excellent coping (e.g. making and reporting observations, seeking help) and elements of feeling overwhelmed indicated by typical signs and symptoms of post-traumatic stress.

The stress appears to come from two related sources: one, the sense of physical danger naturally engendered by the harassment described; and, two by the experience of being treated by recognized authority figures with mistrust and suspicion and attempts to discount or discredit him, in response to his attempts to tell the truth and to be a responsible citizen.

Please contact me if I can be of further assistance. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and your client.

Sincerely,

/S/

Thomas C.Goldman, M.D.

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is Thomas C. Goldman.

2. The contents of my February 26, 1996 letter to Mr. Clarke regarding my psychiatric examination of his client, Patrick Knowlton, are true to the best of my information and Patrick Knowlton, are true to the best of my information and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

1/22/97
Date

/S/
Thomas C. Goldman, M.D.

Appendix K
Affidavit of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, November 30, 1999

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is Ambrose Evans- Pritchard.

2. The passages below appear in *The Secret Life of Bill Clinton,* which is a book that I wrote.

3. I have seen the photograph showing an apparent neck wound to Mr. Foster's neck, as recounted below:

> p. 140:
> Wary of entrusting anything to the FBI crime labs, Rodriguez turned to the Smithsonian Institution for enhancement of the original. The work was done by the Smithsonian's subcontractor, Asman Custom Photo Service on Pennsylvania Avenue. A set of five "blowups" of the original were made. They revealed a dime-sized wound on the right side of Foster's neck (his left side) about halfway between the chin and the ear. It was marked by a black "stippled" ring -- a sort of dotted effect, like an engraving -- that was suggestive of a .22 caliber gunshot fired at point blank range into the flesh.
>
> p. 141:
> The photograph, which I [Evans-Pritchard] have examined carefully, is one of the few surviving Polaroids taken at Fort Marcy that night.

4. An individual or individuals who were in a position to have had firsthand knowledge told me the facts in the following passages. To the best of my information, knowledge and belief, these facts are true:

> p. 111:
> Associate Independent Counsel Miguel Rodriguez was summoned to the Washington Office of the Independent

Counsel in the fall of 1994 by Kenneth Starr, with the explicit task of reviewing the Foster death.

(Page 1 of 6)

p. 136:
At first Rodriguez pretended to be following orders. He went about his business quietly, confiding only in his closest aides at the Washington Office of the Independent Counsel. . .he was spending his evenings combing through the archive of documents in the Foster case, and he did not like what he saw.

p. 112:
For four months Rodriguez probed the case. He called witnesses before a grand jury to answer questions for the first time under penalty of perjury, and soon discovered serious indications of a cover-up by the FBI. By the early spring of 1995 he was starting to probe a hypothesis that the crime scene at Fort Marcy Park had been staged, that the gun had most likely been planted in Foster's hand and that a crucial photograph of Foster's neck and head had been falsified.

p. 143:
Four of the rescue workers testified in secret before the Whitewater grand jury in the spring of 1995 that they saw trauma to the side of Foster's head or neck. [Author interview with confidential source at OIC] **Two of them, including Arthur, described it as a gunshot wound.** What they revealed under intensive cross-examination was a far cry from the innocuous observations attributed to most of them in their FBI statements. This information was submitted to Kenneth Starr in a memorandum from Miquel Rodriguez summing up the proceedings of the Whitewater grand jury in Washington.

p. 126:
"When I was before the grand jury they showed me two Polaroids," I was told by a member of the Fairfax County rescue squad, as we traipsed through the shrub in Fort Marcy

Park. "And you know what? **You could see blades of grass coming through the forefinger and the second finger in one, and another had grass between the second and third fingers. The prosecutor was real interested in that, real interested."** [author interview with member of Fairfax County rescue squad March 1995]

(Page 2 of 6)

p. 125:
"Well, what was it, he was asked under cross-examination at the Whitewater **grand jury in early 1995, was it people running away or was it the flash of cars? "It was people," he answered. It could have been cars, he said, but what he saw was people."** [Author interview with confidential grand jury source, January 1996]

p. 185:
Associate Counsel Miguel Rodriguez. . . read the perjury statutes line by line to the Park Police officers at the grand jury.

p. 149:
The first thing he [Rodriguez] noticed were little roadblocks left in his path. His requests for subpoenas were being held up. He was unable to call witnesses before the grand jury in a timely fashion. He was even having trouble obtaining Foster's credit card and travel records. Then the campaign of leaks began. In February 1995, planted stories started appearing in the Washington press alleging that he had been badgering Park Police officers at the grand jury. It was half-true. He had been reading them the perjury statutes in a deliberately pointed manner. With good reason. **Their accounts were flatly contradicted by the Fairfax County paramedics, who had no obvious incentive to lie. One Park Police officer ultimately broke ranks under cross-examination and testified that the crime scene had been tampered with after he arrived.**

p. 167:
These were the questions that Associate Counsel Miguel Rodriguez was about to explore before his investigation was stymied.

(Page 3 of 6)

p. 136:
It became obvious that the FBI agents who did the nuts and bolts work for the Fiske Report were engaged in a systematic cover-up. Now a year and a half later the same FBI agents were still there in the Office of the Independent Counsel, the gatekeepers who controlled access to the witnesses, the documents, the evidence. Yet Kenneth Starr had kept them on, allowing them to be the judge of their own past work.

p. 112:
But Rodriguez believed that the investigation was being sabotaged by prosecutors and FBI agents in his own office. He turned to Starr for support. Nothing was done to resolve the matter. In March of 1995 Rodriguez resigned. The only serious investigation into the death of Vincent Foster came to an abrupt end.

p. 158:
Instead, their [Doody & Feist] observations were reduced to this anodyne summary in the Fiske Report: "neither individual heard a gunshot while in the Park or observed anything unusual"... "They were going to be my secret weapon," Miquel Rodriguez confided to friends at the Starr investigation. But he never had a chance to call them before the grand jury. **Kenneth Starr concluded his suicide report in July 1997 without taking their** [Feist & Doody] **testimony under oath.** [They] were never called before the grand jury. Instead he sent FBI agents to reinterview them.

p. 151:
Rodriguez resigned on March 20. His closest aide resigned in sympathy. He returned to his old job in Sacramento, refusing to give interviews to the press. . . **The grand jury**

was disbanded and sent home. It was replaced by a new jury with no knowledge of the peripatetic gun, or the missing photos, or wound in the neck.

(Page 4 of 6)

p. 126:
The grand jury learned a good deal about the revolver in the early months of 1995, during the probe of Associate Independent Counsel Miguel Rodriguez. **But the jury was disbanded before it could do any damage. It learned, for instance, that Franz Ferstl, the second park police officer to reach Fort Marcy, had questioned the probity of the crime scene photos** taken later that evening after he had left. **He stated under oath that the gun was in a different position when he saw it.** Somehow the right hand had been edging out away from the body.

p. 126:
Miguel Rodriguez kept holding the photograph up in the light, wondering. He knew there was something wrong with it. The resolution was too blurred, even for a blowup of a Polaroid. [Author interview with confidential source inside the Starr investigation]

p. 136:
All you could see was a smear of blood on the right side of Foster's neck. It was the mysterious "contact stain" that nobody was able to explain. How had the blood found its way there, against the laws of forensic science, against the gravity? It was nagging at him day and night.

p. 136:
Rodriguez kept muttering about the photograph. "Is this all there is?" he asked.

p. 136:
"Yes, that's all there is; that's the original," replied his FBI staff. And so it might have rested if it had not been for the courage of one person in the Office of the Independent

Counsel who managed to gain access to the locked files. Hidden inside was a folder of crime scene photographs that had been deliberately withheld from the prosecutor.

(Page 5 of 6)

p. 136:
Among them was the original Polaroid of Foster's neck. What it showed was something very different from the "contact stain" in the fraudulent picture that had been circulating. Evidently, somebody had taken a photo of the original and then touched it up to disguise the incriminating evidence. This second-generation copy had then been used to create an enhanced "blow-up."

p. 136:
It was a blatant obstruction of justice. Indeed it was worse. Whoever had done this was now an accessory after the fact in the death of the Deputy White House Counsel, and they had made the mistake of failing to destroy the original.

p. 149:
Clearly, Starr had been assured a long time ago that there was nothing to Foster's death. He was none too pleased when Miquel Rodriguez started sending memos warning that there was something deeply wrong... But he had no idea what to do when Rodriguez told him that an original Polaroid showed a wound in the neck, and that renegade elements of the FBI were covering up the case.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on November 30, 1999.

/S/
Ambrose Evans-Pritchard

(Page 6 of 6)

Appendix L

Affidavit of Patrick Knowlton, June 21, 1999

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is Patrick James Knowlton.

2. On November 1, 1995, when I appeared before the grand juror, Brett Kavanaugh, in referring to the man I saw in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, asked me "Did he touch your genitals?"

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true.

Date: June 21, 1999. /S/

Patrick James Knowlton

Appendix M
Affidavit of John Clarke, June 21, 1999

AFFIDAVIT:

1. My name is John H. Clarke. I represent Patrick Knowlton.

2. On November 1, 1995, after Patrick had finished testifying before the grand jury, as we were leavinfgg the court building, Patrick told me that during the grand jury proceeding, Brett Kavanaugh asked whether the man in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, "touched" his "genitals,"

I declare under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true.

Date: June 21, 1999. /S/
John H. Clarke

Appendix N
Companion case orders.

Appendix N-1: UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT,
Division 94-1 for the Purpose of Appointing Independent Counsels
Motions of Patrick Knowlton:

September 26, 1997: Order granting motion for inclusion of Knowlton's 20-page submission in the OIC's Appendix to its Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster. Jr

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Division for the Purpose of
Appointing Independent Counsels

Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended

In Re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association — Division No. 94-1

Before: SENTELLE, *Presiding Judge*, and BUTZNER and FAY, *Senior Circuit Judges.*

ORDER

Upon consideration of the motion of Patrick Knowlton to include comments as an appendix to the Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., (the "Report"), and it appearing to the court that the motion should be granted, it is

ORDERED that the appendix to the Report shall include the September 23, 1997 letter from Knowlton's attorney to the court, together with exhibits thereto.

[Entered September 26, 1997]

Per Curiam
For the Court:
Mark J. Langler, Clerk

by /S/
Marilyn R. Sargent
Chief Deputy Clerk

September 30, 1997: Order denying OIC's motion to reconsider the Order for inclusion of Knowlton's submission in the Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Division for the Purpose of
Appointing Independent Counsels

Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended

In Re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association — Division No. 94-1

Before: SENTELLE, *Presiding Judge*, and BUTZNER and FAY, *Senior Circuit Judges.*

ORDER

This matter coming before the court for reconsideration of the court's order of September 26, 1997 allowing the comments of Patrick Knowlton to be included in the appendix to the Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, it is

ORDERED that the motion of the Independent Counsel for reconsideration is denied.

[Entered September 30, 1997]

Per Curiam
For the Court:
Mark J. Langler, Clerk
by /S/
Marilyn R. Sargent
Chief Deputy Clerk

September 14, 1999: Order dismissing motions for lack of jurisdiction and granting unsealing of record in the matter

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Division for the Purpose of
Appointing Independent Counsels

Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended

In Re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association — Division No. 94-1

Before: SENTELLE, *Presiding Judge*, FAY and CUDAHY, *Senior Circuit Judges.*

ORDER

This matter coming before the Court upon sealed Motions of Patrick Knowlton: 1) For Leave to Amend Comments and Factual Information Included in the OIC's Interim report on the Death of Vincent Foster; 2) To Unseal Comments and Factual Information Proposed to be an Appendix to the OIC's Report; 3) to Compel the

OIC to Produce Grand Jury Minutes; and 4) to Present Evidence to the Grand Jury, it is hereby

ORDERED that the Motions be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that the Motions and all documents filed therewith, as well as the "Notice of Service and Filing" filed on August 30, be unsealed.

[Entered September 12, 1999]

Per Curiam
For the Court:
Mark J. Langler, Clerk
by /S/
Marilyn R. Sargent
Chief Deputy Clerk

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Appendix N-3: UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Knowlton v. United States of America, et al., CA 96-2467

September 9, 1999: Order (1) Denying plaintiff's October, 1998, motion for leave to amend complaint (2) granting defendants' motions for summary judgment

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PATRICK JAMES KNOWLTON	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 96-2467
	)	(JGP)
United States of America, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

ORDER

This matter is before the Court on motions to dismiss, or in the alternative, for summary judgment. Also pending is Plaintiff's motion for Leave to File Revised Second Amended Complaint. For the reasons set forth in the accompanying Memorandum, it is hereby

ORDERED that the Federal Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, or in the alternative, Motion for Summary Judgment is granted; and is further

ORDERED that Defendant Ayman Alouri's Motion to Dismiss, or in the alternative, Motion for Summary Judgment is granted; and is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File Revised Second Amended Complaint is denied; and is further

ORDERED that judgment be entered in favor of defendants and against plaintiff; and is further

ORDERED that this case is dismissed with prejudice.

Date: SEP 9 1999

/S/
JOHN GARRETT PENN
United States District Judge

November 29, 1999: Order denying plaintiff's Rule 59(e) motion to alter or amend judgment

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PATRICK JAMES KNOWLTON	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 96-2467
	)	(JGP)
United States of America, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

MEMORANDUM ORDER

This is matter is before the Court on **Plaintiff's Motion to Alter or Amend Entry of Summary Judgment and Order Denying Leave to Amend Complaint** [#71]. Defendants oppose the motion. For the reasons set forth below, the motion is denied.

On September 9, 1999, by memorandum opinion and accompanying order, the Court granted defendants' motions for summary judgment, denied plaintiff's motion for leave to amend his complaint, and dismissed this action with prejudice. Judgment was entered accordingly. On September 10, plaintiff, apparently unaware of the court's ruling, attempted to file a **Cross-Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on the Issue of the Existence of Conspiracy.** Attached to plaintiff's motion was his proposed amended appendix to the Office of Independent Counsel's report on the death of Vincent Foster, and exhibits thereto. Because the Court had entered its order dismissing the case, the Clerk of the Court did not accept plaintiff's documents for filing.

Plaintiff then filed the motion now before the Court, asking for reconsideration. Specifically, plaintiff moves pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), asking the Court either to reconsider its ruling in light of his cross-motion and related materials, all of which have been filed as an exhibit to the instant motion, or alternatively to permit his motion to be made a part of the record so that it may be considered on appeal.

The Court may grant a motion to alter or amend a judgment upon a showing that there has been "an intervening change of controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice." Anyanwutaku v. Moore, 151 F.3d 1053, 1057-58, 331 U.S. App. D.C. 379, 383-84 (1998) (internal quotations omitted); Firestone v. Firestone, 76 F.3d 1205, 1208, 316 U.S. App. D.C. 152, 155 (1996). Plaintiff does not even allege the existence of any of these circumstances. It appears plaintiff simply asks the Court to consider his motion because he attempted to file it only one day after the entry of the Court's order, and because his delay was justified by his desire to wait for a ruling by the Court of Appeals to unseal the material. Plaintiff had ample opportunity to oppose defendants' motions and did so with extensive briefing and numerous exhibits. Plaintiff also had more than enough time to file a cross-motion, or to ask the Court to hold the motions in abeyance pending the Court of Appeals' decision regarding the sealed materials. His failure to do so until after the Court's order had been entered does not justify vacating the judgment. Absent even an allegation that there is any intervening change in law, newly discovered facts, or a clear error, the Court does not deem it appropriate to reopen this matter.

Morever, it is clear from plaintiff's own description of his underlying cross-motion that vacating the judgment to consider his materials would, in any event, be futile. Plaintiff explains that "the subject evidence proves the existence of the overarching conspiracy, at least in the absence of evidence to the contrary." "Reply at 4. This Court has already ruled, however, that such evidence is not enough to sustain this action. The Court determined that "Plaintiff has failed to offer sufficient evidence from which a reasonable fact finder could determine that there existed a meeting of the minds between any of the alleged conspirators," and that "[t]herefore, his claim

pursuant to § 1985(2) must be dismissed." Memorandum at 29. The Court further noted that "*even if* plaintiff could sufficiently establish by his voluminous filings the existence of a conspiracy to obstruct justice into the investigation of the death of Mr. Foster, he cannot rely solely on the existence of that conspiracy to establish the § 1985(2) violation before this Court." Memorandum at 25. Finding that plaintiff failed to connect the named parties to any conspiracy, the Court rejected plaintiff's allegations. Id. Thus, even if plaintiff's motion were proper under Rule 59(e), which it is not, the Court would nevertheless reject reconsideration because plaintiff simply seeks to offer more proof of the existence of an overarching conspiracy, and the Court has already ruled that the case should be dismissed even if such an overall conspiracy could be established.

Finally, plaintiff alternatively asks this Court to include in the record his attempted cross-motion and related materials, even if the Court ultimately denies reconsideration, apparently so they may be considered on appeal. Plaintiff's materials were received as an exhibit to his Rule 59(e) motion to alter or amend. They were not considered by the Court, either in its consideration of the merits of this action or its decision to deny reconsideration. The materials will remain a part of the record as an exhibit to plaintiff's Rule 59(e) motion.

For the reasons stated herein, it is hereby

ORDERED that **Plaintiff's Motion to Alter or Amend Entry of Summary Judgment and Order Denying Leave to Amend Complaint** [#71] is denied.

Date: NOV 29, 1999

/S/
JOHN GARRETT PENN
United States District Judge

Appendix N-4: UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
Knowlton v. Alouri, et al., No. 99-5433
(CA 96-2467)

June 27, 2000: Order granting appellees' motions for summary affirmance

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 99-5433
(C.A. 96-02467 JGP)

PATRICK JAMES KNOWLTON, Appellant)
)
v.)
)
RUSSELL T. BRANSFORD, et al., Appellees)
)

BEFORE: Williams, Ginsburg, and Randolph, Circuit Judges

ORDER

Upon consideration of the motions for summary affirmance, the oppositions thereto, and the replies; and the motion to reconsider court order granting appellees leave to late-file motion for enlargement of time to file a reply and granting enlargement of time, the oppositions hereto, and the reply, it is

ORDERED that the motion to reconsider be denied. It is

FURTHER ORDERED that the motions for summary affirmance be granted. The merits of the parties' positions are so clear as to warrant summary action. See Taxpayers Watchdog, Inc. v. Stanley, 819 F.2d 294, 297 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (per curiam); Walker v. Washington, 627 F.2d 541, 545 (D.C. Cir). (per curiam), cert.

denied, 449 U.S. 994 (1980). On appeal, appellant challenges the district court's grant of summary judgment, with respect to appellant's claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), in favor of appellees Lawrence Monroe and Russell Bransford, in their individual capacities, and as well as appellee Ayman Alouri. Contrary to his assertions, appellant's evidence fails to support his § 1985(2) claim. See Abercrombie v. City of Catoosa, 896 F.2d 1228, 1230-31 (10th Cir. 1990) (affirming summary judgment against plaintiff on § 1985(2) claim where plaintiff failed to establish "either by direct or circumstantial evidence, a meeting of the minds or agreement among the defendants;" plaintiff offered no evidence of communication between alleged co-conspirators and nothing that would give rise to inference that they conspired).

The Clerk is directed to withhold issuance of the mandate herein until seven days after disposition of any timely petition for rehearing or petition for rehearing en banc. See Fed. R. App. P. 41(b); D.C. Cir. Rule 41.

Per Curiam

/S/

SFW
DHG
ARR

September 13, 2000: Order denying appellant's petition for hearing and petition for hearing en banc

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 99-5433
(C.A. 96-02467 JGP)

PATRICK JAMES KNOWLTON, Appellant)
)
v.)
)
RUSSELL T. BRANSFORD, et al., Appellees)

BEFORE: Williams, Ginsburg and Randolph, Circuit Judges

ORDER

Upon consideration of appellant's petition for rehearing filed July 27, 2000, it is

ORDERED that the petition be denied.

Per Curiam

For the Court:
Mark J. Langler, Clerk
by /S/
Robert A. Bonner
Deputy Clerk

Appendix O
Text of statutes:

Appendix O-1: The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended, 28 U.S.C. §§ 591-599 (1994)

28 U.S.C. § 593. Duties of the division of the court

* * *

(b) Appointment and jurisdiction of independent counsel

* * *

(3) Scope of prosecutorial jurisdiction. -- In defining the independent counsel's prosecutorial jurisdiction, the division of the court shall assure that the independent counsel has adequate authority to fully investigate the subject matter with respect to which the Attorney General has requested the appointment of the independent counsel, and all matters related to that subject matter. Such jurisdiction shall also include the authority to investigate and prosecute federal crimes, other than those classified as Class B or C misdemeanors or infractions, that may arise out of the investigation or prosecution of the matter with respect to which the Attorney General's request was made, including perjury, obstruction of justice, destruction of evidence, and intimidation of witnesses. (emphasis supplied)

* * *

(g) Disclosure of information. -- The division of the court may, subject to section 594(h)(2), allow the disclosure of any notification, application, or any other document, material, or memorandum supplied to the division of this chapter.

(h) Amicus curie briefs. -- When presented with significant legal issues, the division of the court may disclose sufficient information about the issues to permit the filing of timely amicus curie briefs.

---

28 U.S.C. § 594. Authorities and duties of an independent counsel

* * *

(e) Referral of other matters to an independent counsel – An independent counsel may ask the Attorney General or the division of the court to refer to the independent counsel matters related to the independent counsel's prosecutorial jurisdiction, and the Attorney General of the division of the court, as the case may be, may refer such matters. If the Attorney General refers a matter to an independent counsel on the Attorney General's own initiative, the independent counsel may accept such referral if the matter relates to the independent counsel's prosecutorial jurisdiction. It the Attorney General refers any matter to the independent counsel pursuant to the independent counsel's request, or if the independent counsel accepts a referral made by the Attorney General on the Attorney General's own initiative, the independent counsel shall so notify the division of the court.

(f) Compliance with policies of Department of Justice

(1) In general. An Independent Counsel shall, except where not possible, comply with the written or other established policies of the Department of Justice respecting enforcement of the criminal laws...

* * *

(h) Reports by independent counsel --

(1) Required reports -An independent counsel shall--

(A) file with the division of the court, with respect to the 6-month period beginning on the date of his or her appointment, and with respect to each 6-month period thereafter until the office of that independent counsel

terminates, a report which explains major expenses...; and

(B) before the termination of the independent counsel's office under section 596(b), file a final report with the division of the court, setting forth fully and completely a description of the work of the independent counsel, including the disposition of all cases brought. (emphasis supplied)

(2) Disclosure of information in reports - The division of the court may release to the Congress, the public, or any appropriate person, such portions of a report made under this subsection as the division of the court considers appropriate. The division of the court may make any portion of the final report filed under paragraph (1)(B) available to any individual named in such report for the purposes of receiving within a time limit set by the division of the court any comments or factual information that such individual may submit. Such comments and factual information, in whole or in part, may, in the discretion of the division of the court, be included as an appendix to such final report. (emphasis supplied)

---

28 U.S.C. § 596. Removal of independent counsel; termination of office

* * *

(b) Termination of office --

(1) Termination by action of independent counsel. An office of independent counsel shall terminate when --

(A) the independent counsel notifies the Attorney General that the investigation of all matters within the prosecutorial jurisdiction of such independent counsel or accepted by such

independent counsel under section 594(e), and any resulting prosecutions, have been completed or so substantially completed that it would be appropriate for the Department of Justice to complete such investigations and prosecutions; and

(B) the independent counsel files a final report in compliance with section 94(h)(1)(B) (emphasis supplied)

---

28 U.S.C. § 597: Relationship with Department of Justice--

(a) Suspension of other investigations and proceedings -- Whenever a matter is in the prosecutorial jurisdiction of an independent counsel under section 594(e), the Department of Justice, the Attorney General, and all other officers and employees of the Department of Justice shall suspend all investigations and proceedings regarding such matter, except to the extent required by section 594(d)(1), and except insofar as such independent counsel agrees in writing that such investigation or proceedings may be continued by the Department of Justice. (emphasis supplied)

Appendix O-2: Special Grand Jury, Chapter 216,
18 U.S.C. §§ 3331, 3332,
Summoning and term; Powers and duties

18 U.S.C. § 3331. Summoning and term

(a) In addition to such other grand juries as shall be called from time to time, each district court which is located in a judicial district containing more than four million inhabitants or in which the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General or any designated Assistant Attorney General, certifies in writing to the chief judge of the district that in his judgment a special grand jury is necessary because of criminal activity in the district shall order a special grand jury to be summoned at least once in each period of eighteen months unless another special grand jury is then serving. The grand jury shall serve for a term of eighteen months unless an order for its discharge is entered earlier by the court upon a determination of the grand jury by majority vote that its business has been completed. (emphasis supplied)

18 U.S.C. § 3332. Powers and duties

(a) It shall be the duty of each such grand jury impaneled within any judicial district to inquire into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district. Such alleged offenses may be brought to the attention of the grand jury by the court or by any attorney appearing on behalf of the United States for the presentation of evidence. Any such attorney receiving information concerning such an alleged offense from any other person shall, if requested by such other person, inform the grand jury of such alleged offense, the identity of such other person, and such attorney's action or recommendation.
(b) Whenever the district court determines that the volume of business of the special grand jury exceeds the capacity of the grand jury to discharge its obligations, the district court may order an additional special grand jury for that district to be impaneled. (emphasis supplied)

Appendix O-3: Witness Tampering, 18 U.S.C. § 1512

18 U.S.C. § 1512:

* * *

(c) Whoever intentionally harasses another person and hinders, delays, prevents, or dissuades any person from-

* * *

(4) causing a criminal prosecution... to be sought or instituted, or assisting in such prosecution or proceeding; or attempts to do so shall be fined under this title or imprisoned...

Appendix O-4: Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1985 (2)

42 U.S.C. § 1985 (2) Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights

> **(2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or** juror -- [in part]: If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully...

Appendix O-5: Rule 6 (e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(e)(2), General Rules of Secrecy, states in pertinent part:

> [A]n attorney for the government, or any person to whom disclosure is made paragraph (3)(A)(ii) of this subdivision shall not disclose matters occurring before the grand jury... A knowing violation of Rule 6 may be punished as a contempt of court.

Appendix P: Two newspaper articles alleged to contain information in violation of Rule 6 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Appendix P-1: January 6, 1995, *Scripts Howard News Service*, "Nothing new on Foster, sources say Starr backing Fiske on depression suicide"

Appendix P-2: February 22, 1995, The Wall Street Journal, "Capital Secret: There may be less to Whitewater than meets the eye"

Copyright 1995 Little Rock Newspapers, Inc.
Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

January 6, 1995, Friday

SECTION: NEWS ; Pg. 10A

LENGTH: 439 words

HEADLINE: NOTHING NEW ON FOSTER, SOURCES SAY STARR BACKING FISKE ON DEPRESSION SUICIDE

BYLINE: LISA HOFFMAN, Scripps Howard News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:
[emphasis supplied]

-- Independent counsel Kenneth Starr is expected to conclude that Vincent Foster, the deputy White House counsel, committed suicide for reasons unrelated to the Whitewater Development Corp. affair, **sources familiar with Starr's inquiry have said.**

Such a conclusion would match the results of an investigation by

special counsel Robert Fiske Jr., Starr's predecessor.

Starr's investigators have found no evidence to suggest that Foster, a Hope native and former partner in Little Rock's Rose Law Firm, **did not shoot himself in a northern Virginia park on July 20, 1993, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity**.

Investigators also have turned up no sign that Whitewater precipitated Foster's decision to kill himself even though he was handling Whitewater-related tax matters for President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton before he died, the sources said. They said Starr's investigators found that Foster suffered from a deep depression exacerbated by criticism over how the White House handled the firing of aides in its travel office.

Starr's team consists of lawyers and FBI agents. Rather than repeat Fiske's exhaustive investigation, Starr's investigators mostly reviewed that work and supporting evidence. But they also followed some avenues not pursued by Fiske, the sources said.

"It all leads to the same conclusion," one source said.

Fiske's 58-page report was issued June 30, 1994, after four months of investigation. It was based on interviews with 125 people, sophisticated technical analysis of physical evidence and assessments from four of the top forensic experts in the country.

A Senate Banking Committee report released this week, as well as an investigation by the U.S. Park Police made public in July, reached similar conclusions.

Still, rumors of murder conspiracies and Clinton administration cover-ups concerning Foster's death abound, fueled by some talk-show hosts, television evangelists and conservative activists who fault Fiske for leaving holes in the investigation.

Indications are that even if Starr's report accepts Fiske's assessment

of Foster's death, the controversy might not be laid to rest. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., the new chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said he generally accepts the committee's findings that Foster committed suicide. But he said he still has questions about the investigation and about the search of Foster's White House office after his body was found.

Starr is continuing to examine whether White House aides removed pertinent documents from Foster's office before park police investigators could examine them.

Capital Secret: There May Be Less To Whitewater Case Than Meets the Eye --- Political Fallout Could Hurt Clintons, but Prosecutor Finds Many Dead Ends --- Some Mysteries Will Remain

By **Ellen Joan Pollock** and Viveca Novak
Staff Reporters of The **Wall Street Journal**

02/22/1995
The **Wall Street Journal**
A1
(Copyright (c) 1995, Dow Jones & Co., Inc.)
[emphasis supplied]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. -- Here's a word of advice to anyone in Hollywood hoping to make "Whitewater, the Movie."
Don't expect high drama.

Anyone counting on riveting scenes of Hillary Clinton meeting with shadowy figures in the Arkansas woods, or on a solution to the mystery of a top White House official's death -- was it really suicide, or was it murder? -- is destined to be disappointed. Indeed, as independent counsel Kenneth Starr moves ahead with his investigation and refines his legal case, what is most noteworthy is how many of the biggest Whitewater headlines appear to be heading toward the cutting-room floor.

In fact, in what may be Washington's biggest open secret, few of the Beltway cognoscenti or the hundreds of journalists following the affair believe it ultimately will ensnare the Clintons in criminal charges. Even the president's toughest critics admit that such charges are extremely unlikely. "I have viewed it largely as an issue of public ethics," says Rep. James Leach, an Iowa Republican. "I'm suggesting that there is no reason to pursue criminal accountability with the Clintons."

The scandal is fast turning instead into a garden-variety savings-and-loan case whose primary players are hardly household names. That isn't to say nobody will go to jail; several lesser figures may, probably on white-collar charges such as bank and wire fraud. But the juiciest allegations, such as those stemming from the first lady's commodities profits or the shredding of mysterious documents, have been all but discarded by criminal investigators.

The Whitewater mess goes back to Bill and Hillary Clinton's ill-fated 1978 investment in Whitewater Development Co., a real-estate venture. The idea was to sell house lots in the north central Arkansas woods to retirees and vacationers, but the project wasn't a success. The scandal erupted because of the involvement of their partners in the venture, James McDougal and his then-wife, Susan. Mr. McDougal was the high-flying owner of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan in Little Rock, a thrift that collapsed in 1989 and resulted in a taxpayer bailout estimated at between $47 million and $60 million. A longtime friend of the Clintons, Mr. McDougal had run the thrift as a personal fief, using it to finance his pet real-estate projects and to provide employment for his family and friends, thrift regulators say. For the past year, prosecutors have busied themselves trying to figure out if money from Madison was illegally diverted either to Whitewater to prop up the Clintons' investment or to Mr. Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign.

Certainly, the investigation is continuing and there is a chance that the Clintons may yet get caught up in the mess; even if no charges are brought against the Clintons, the scandal could still seriously hurt the president. Republicans are hoping to prove that Mr. Clinton orchestrated a coverup or tried to squelch a government investigation of wrongdoing at Madison. They also hope -- and Democrats fear --

that Mr. Starr could force other players in the Whitewater affair into plea deals that would somehow implicate the Clintons.
Yet the next spate of indictments will probably be far more mundane, perhaps involving a group of people associated with Madison Guaranty. The biggest fish that may be swept into that net is Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, who was a Madison borrower.
A blow-by-blow account of the various charges involved in the Whitewater scandal shows that at this point, investigators have found little evidence to support many of the sexiest, most publicized allegations.

One such charge, for example, stems from the fact that funds from Madison accounts ended up in the coffers of Mr. Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign. The Resolution Trust Corp., the thrift bailout agency, told the Justice Department that there was "a strong degree of probability" that a cashier's check purchased in the name of former Sen. J. William Fulbright, who died earlier this month, and given to the Clinton campaign "was in fact purchased by McDougal." That is damaging -- but not to Mr. Clinton. No evidence has surfaced that Clinton campaign workers knew of any wrongdoing, people familiar with the investigation say.
Perhaps the only person who knows the secret of those funds is Mr. McDougal, and Mr. Starr will have a hard time getting it out of him. The former banker has declined an invitation to go before Mr. Starr's grand jury. Unlikely to cop a plea, he may argue that because he was already tried and acquitted of bank-fraud charges in 1990, another indictment constitutes double jeopardy.

Some of Whitewater's other mysteries seem destined for the dustbin, with nary a mention in court. Revelations of Mrs. Clinton's extraordinary winnings in the commodities market in the 1970s incited nationwide suspicion. But Mr. Starr and his predecessor, Robert Fiske, have never even taken up the issue, which is only tangentially related to the Whitewater affair. For all the ballyhoo over the advice she received from a lawyer for Tyson Foods Inc., which helped her turn an initial $1,000 investment into an almost -- $100,000 gain, no one has offered proof that a crime was committed. And in any case, that and other questions over whether the profits were legitimately allocated to her account are at this point moot: The statute of limitations on such alleged crimes expired years ago.

Nobody is likely to be indicted over the suicide of former Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, either. Mr. Fiske concluded that Mr. Foster was depressed and that no foul play was involved. But Mr. Starr reopened the investigation several months ago, fueling speculation that new revelations are imminent.

Mr. Starr, however, has no quarrel with Mr. Fiske's results, people familiar with the investigation say. Rather, he wants to get all the testimony before a grand jury to give those conclusions more validity, in a bid to silence conspiracy enthusiasts who argue that Mr. Foster was murdered or his body was moved. Mr. Fiske's interviews had been conducted more informally.

Two headline-making probes involving Mrs. Clinton's former law firm in Little Rock also appear to have evaporated. Claims by two young Rose Law Firm clerks that they were ordered to destroy documents belonging to Mr. Foster provided a whiff of intrigue to the investigation last year. But investigators didn't find evidence that the shredding was anything but the routine disposal of documents, and aren't currently pursuing the matter.

Also apparently abandoned are accusations that Mrs. Clinton had a conflict of interest when she represented Madison before a state regulator appointed by Mr. Clinton while he was governor. Criminal investigators have stopped asking about the episode, and ethics experts have said they see no problem with her representation. Some Whitewater questions, of course, are very much alive. But whether they can be proved in a court remains to be seen. David Hale, a former Arkansas municipal judge and businessman, has accused Mr. Clinton of pressuring him to make an improper Small Business Administration-backed loan to Mr. McDougal's wife. It is perhaps the most damaging charge made against Mr. Clinton, and he has vehemently denied it.

So far, it appears that no witness has come forward to back up Mr. Hale's account, except for a state trooper who has corroborated it only in part and whose credibility has been questioned. And Mr. Hale himself isn't an ideal witness; he pleaded guilty to defrauding

the SBA and is at the heart of some of the transactions Mr. Starr is struggling to untangle. Still, investigators are taking Mr. Hale seriously, and his testimony may well be used against some lesser figures in the scandal. Investigators are following his leads, and have tucked him away in secret safe houses.

Alleged wrongdoing by presidential aide Bruce Lindsey also probably won't result in charges. Mr. Lindsey has been questioned in part because, as treasurer of Mr. Clinton's 1990 gubernatorial re-election campaign, he signed several checks for cash in $7,500 increments in a single day. One question is whether he intentionally kept the amount of each check under the $10,000 threshold that triggers a federal reporting requirement. This is one of the few campaign-related allegations that aren't too old to prosecute, but it is hard to prove. The bank also could be liable for failing to report the transactions, but that would be far afield from the White House. Mr. Starr continues to dwell on these points as well as to comb through the campaign's expenditures.

This isn't to say that all of Whitewater's secrets have been unraveled. Recently, Mr. Starr has turned up the heat on Whitewater's broker, Chris Wade, who is well acquainted with Mrs. Clinton's role in the project. Those familiar with Whitewater believe the first lady is more vulnerable than her husband because she kept better tabs on it. Mr. Starr demanded Mr. Wade's business and personal records going back as far as 1978, many of which have nothing to do with Whitewater. "Maybe they think I know something I don't know," Mr. Wade says, adding that in Whitewater, "there was some sloppy bookkeeping and unusual transactions," but "nothing unethical or illegal."

Prosecutors have asked Mr. Wade about Mrs. Clinton's building of a model home on a Whitewater lot, and the sale, repurchase and resale of the property, transactions that have raised a variety of questions. (Mrs. Clinton took out a loan for the model home, though the payments were made by Whitewater.) And in some years, the Clintons took personal deductions that some accountants say should have been applied to Whitewater's returns.

But the Internal Revenue Service audited and didn't challenge the Clinton's tax returns for 1979, one of the years in which they took the questionable deductions. More significantly, the statute of limitations for most federal felonies is five years. For tax crimes it is six years. So, to build a case of tax-law or other violations, Mr. Starr would have to hook allegations into a conspiracy that falls within the statute of limitations.

Mr. Starr's best bet, if he wanted to indict Mrs. Clinton, would be to tie her to losses at Madison, since the statute of limitations for S&L crimes is much longer. But that, too, would be difficult, as Mrs. Clinton appears to have had little knowledge about Madison's management. There is some evidence that Mr. McDougal made a payment on Mrs. Clinton's loan for the model home from an overdrawn Whitewater account at Madison, and that money was moved from other accounts to make up the breach, but there appears to be no evidence that Mrs. Clinton knew about it.

In terms of a case with high political impact, Mr. Starr appears left with only one major route: to pursue a cover-up case against members of the Clinton administration. There are allegations that the Clinton White House tried to hinder investigations into Madison, Whitewater and Mr. Foster's death. Pursuing indictments on this front -- most probably for obstruction of justice -- would pull the controversy right into the present.

In part to follow this route, Mr. Starr is trying to figure out whether something nefarious happened to documents removed from Mr. Foster's office after his death. Whitewater files taken from the office were locked away in the White House's family quarters at Mrs. Clinton's behest. Mr. Fiske delayed issuing a report last summer when he suddenly picked up additional information, and Mr. Starr is believed to have found some minor contradictions in the players' version of the events.

But it will take more than a few mismatched stories to make an obstruction-of-justice case. Clinton lawyer David Kendall has said the Whitewater files were put in a closet briefly only because the Clintons' lawyer wasn't immediately available to take them, and the

files were later turned over to prosecutors. If no documents are missing, it will be difficult to press charges.

Then there is the controversy over discussions between White House and Treasury Department officials about the RTC's investigation of Madison. There was some question as to whether Treasury officials acted improperly when they discussed the RTC's investigation with the White House, since the Clintons were potential witnesses. Mr. Fiske found insufficient evidence to indict anyone involved.
But the issue was renewed last summer by New York Sen. Alfonse D'Amato. During Senate Banking Committee hearings, Sen. D'Amato and others attacked administration officials for offering differing accounts of the conversations. Mr. D'Amato, who has since become chairman of the committee, and his GOP brethren are likely to revisit that issue and others at hearings this spring. And Republican members of the committee have asked Mr. Starr to review the accuracy of the prior Senate testimony. That puts Mr. Starr, who is a conservative Republican, in a tight spot because he doesn't want to appear to be caving in to GOP pressure.
But the controversy also puts Democrats in a difficult position. Some people familiar with Mr. Starr's investigation predict he will decide that he agrees with both Mr. Fiske and Mr. D'Amato: that there is insufficient evidence to indict, but that administration officials showed poor judgment.

In any case, Mr. Starr will have a chance to spell out his concerns and criticisms about all of these issues in a final report. The new independent counsel law gives him less latitude to slap wrists than his predecessors, such as Iran-Contra counsel Lawrence Walsh, who caused much unhappiness among Republicans with his stinging, accusatory final report.

But there will still be room to maneuver, and it may be Mr. Starr's best -- and only -- shot at attacking the Clintons if he thinks they mishandled their personal or political affairs yet didn't break the law. Such a report could be a public-relations disaster for Democrats -- and a major blow to the Clintons, even if no criminal charges are ever brought.

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Appendix Q

UNDER SEAL

REDACTED

(3)

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

No. 00 719 NOV 3 2000

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

In Re: Patrick James Knowlton, *Petitioner*

PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

PETITIONER'S APPENDIX

Volume 2 of 2 volumes

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567pp

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June 23, 1999

United States Court of Appeals
For the District of Columbia Circuit

FILED JUN 23 1999

Special Division

UNDER SEAL

The Honorable David B. Sentelle
The Honorable Richard D. Cudahy
The Honorable Peter T. Fay
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
Division 94-1 for the Purpose of
Appointing Independent Counsels

Re: *In re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association*
Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.
Patrick Knowlton's motions -
(1) To amend the Comments & Factual Information included in the appendix to the OIC's interim Foster Report, pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978; and
(2) Motion to unseal proposed Comments & Factual Information

Dear Sirs:

In September 1997, the Court ordered the Office of Independent Counsel ("OIC") to include Mr. Knowlton's filing in the appendix to the OIC's interim Report on Mr. Foster's death. That

Report, inclusive of its appendix, is available from any government printing office, document # 028-004-00095-8. Mr. Knowlton respectfully asks the Court to order the OIC to substitute this work in the place of his earlier filing, so that it too will be available as document # 028-004-00095-8. Mr. Knowlton also respectfully asks the Court to immediately unseal this filing.

The objects of the relief Mr. Knowlton seeks[1] are the same as those of our Ethics in Government Act[2] -- to ensure that (1) justice is

---

[1] See pp. 2-4 of Motions of Patrick Knowlton, filed herewith: (1) For Leave to Amend Comments and Factual Information included in the Appendix to the OIC's Interim Report on the Death of Vincent Foster... (2) Unseal Comments and Factual Information Proposed to be an Appendix to the OIC's Report & (3) Compel the OIC to produce his grand jury minutes:

> Patrick Knowlton respectfully prays that the Court grant him leave to amend the Comments and Factual Information, attached as an appendix to the OIC's interim Report by Order entered September 26, 1997, and to substitute the enclosed Comments and Factual Information in its place... Because of the extraordinary public importance of the current debate on whether to reenact our Ethics in Government Act, and the need to promptly disseminate the information in the subject filing to the American people, movant respectfully requests that the Court consider the motion to unseal his filing on an expedited basis...
>
> Summary of argument: ...The OIC's reliance on § 594 in filing its interim, as opposed to a "final," Report, was in error. The OIC's interim Report is unknown to the Act and this Court therefore need adjudicate movant's rights under the Act. *** Patrick Knowlton [also] respectfully moves the Court to unseal his proposed comments and factual information. The common law, the First Amendment to the Constitution, and the traditional practice of this Court support the relief requested. Personal privacy interest in non-disclosure, if any, is outweighed by the public interest in the administration of justice. The Act specifically authorizes this Court to unseal... *** A grand jury witness has a general right to the transcript of his own grand jury testimony when sought in connection with a judicial proceeding.

[2] The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 28 U.S.C. §§ 591-599 (1994) [hereinafter also the "Ethics in Government Act," the "Independent Counsel Statute," or "the Act"].

done, (2) justice appears to have been done, (3) those named in a Report are afforded a measure of fairness, (4) reports are full and complete, and (5) the Independent Counsel is accountable.

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Preface

If the Court grants Patrick Knowlton's motion, this document will forever be available from any government printing office. This filing is for the public. It presents most of the available evidence of cover-up. We believe that it proves, beyond doubt, the existence of a conspiracy, a cover-up.

If a cover-up exists, Mr. Starr's Office of Independent Counsel is infected with the very corruption it is designed to fight. That is important. But more importantly, in light of the scrutiny we are told our government has given the matter, if a cover-up has survived now for almost six years, then the matter of the existence of the conspiracy raises larger issues. Two of the three branches of our government, the executive and the legislature, as well as the press, did not function as intended. In the pages that follow, we are examining whether our Constitutional system protects us from government corruption, as the experiment of our founding fathers

envisioned. These questions about our democracy are not merely academic.

The records filed in two District of Columbia federal courts tell how Patrick Knowlton became embroiled in this case. One is his 20-page submission to the United States Court of Appeals, Special Division for the Purpose of Appointing Independent Counsels, filed on his behalf in accordance with the Independent Counsel Statute. The Court ordered Mr. Starr's OIC, over its objection, to include those 20 pages in its Appendix to Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., a nine-page letter and eleven pages of exhibits. On October 10, 1997, the OIC's Report on Mr. Foster's death, inclusive of its Appendix, was released to the public. Another Court in which Patrick Knowlton is proceeding is the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, where his civil rights lawsuit is filed.

Excerpts from these two Court filings appear below.

Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., September 23, 1997:

> **Facts.** While heading home in heavy traffic on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and facing over a two-hour commute, Patrick Knowlton pulled into Fort Marcy Park at 4:30 p.m. on July 20th, 1993, to relieve himself. Patrick parked close to the main footpath entrance into the park, between the only two cars in the small parking lot, which were parked just four spaces apart.
>
> To Patrick's left was parked an unoccupied mid-1980s rust-brown four-door Honda sedan with Arkansas tags (closest to the footpath entrance), and on his right was a late model metallic blue-gray sedan, backed into its parking space. A man was seated in the driver's seat of the blue-gray sedan. Immediately after Patrick parked, the man lowered the passenger side electric window and stared at him, menacingly. This unnerved Patrick as he exited his car.

As he started from his car toward the footpath, Patrick heard the blue-gray sedan's door open. Apprehensive, Patrick walked to the sign bordering the footpath entrance to the park and feigned to read its historical information while nonchalantly glancing to his right to see if the man was approaching. He saw the man leaning on the roof of the driver's side of his blue-gray sedan, watching him intently. Patrick then cautiously proceeded 75 feet down the footpath's left fork to the first large tree, in the opposite direction from which Mr. Foster's body was later recovered.

As he relieved himself, Patrick heard the man close his car door. Because the foliage was dense, he couldn't see the parking lot and hoped the man wasn't approaching. As Patrick walked back to the parking lot with a heightened sense of awareness, he scanned the lot but did not see the man. Patrick surmised that the man had either gotten back in his car or perhaps could

even be crouching between the brown Honda and Patrick's car preparing to attack him.

In order to maintain his distance from the space between the two cars until he learned the man's whereabouts, Patrick walked directly toward the driver's side door of the brown Honda, and then around the back of it. As Patrick reached the driver's side door of the brown Honda, he looked through the window. He also looked into the back seat as he walked the length of the car. He saw a dark colored suit jacket draped over the driver's seat, a briefcase on the front passenger's seat, and two bottles of wine cooler on the back seat. As he reached the back of the Honda, Patrick was relieved to see that the man had returned to his own vehicle. The man was still staring fixedly at him.

Of the five things Patrick witnessed at the park ((1) the man and his car, (2) the suit jacket, (3) the briefcase, (4) the wine cooler, and (5) the mid-1980s Arkansas brown Honda), the Honda itself is the most relevant. It was not Mr. Foster's car. When Mr. Foster's body was discovered approximately 70 minutes after Patrick had left the park, Mr. Foster had been dead for well over 70 minutes. Mr. Foster therefore could not have driven to the park in his Honda, as claimed in the government Reports on the death.

The following evening, Patrick saw on the news for the first time that Vincent Foster had been found dead at Fort Marcy Park, so he telephoned the U.S. Park Police and reported what he had seen. Nine months later, FBI Special Agent Larry Monroe... wrote in his reports of those interviews that Patrick "identified this particular vehicle [Honda] as a 1988-1990...," and that Patrick "reiterated his description of this Honda as a 1988-1990." This information was false and known to be false.[fn2]

Eighteen months later, in October of 1995, Patrick was provided a copy of his then publicly-available FBI interview reports by a reporter for a London newspaper. He realized for the first time that Monroe had falsified his account of the car and other facts he had recounted during his FBI interviews. His true account, along with the contradictory information

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fn. 2: Monroe tried for hours to get Patrick to admit that the Foster's 1989 silver-gray Honda "could have been" the car Patrick saw. Patrick steadfastly responded, "No," repeating the description he had provided to the Park Police by telephone. Monroe falsified his interview report, writing that Patrick had "identified" the Honda as a "1988-1990," despite the fact that during his second FBI interview, Patrick had picked out the same color he had seen on the mid-

1980s Honda from the "browns" section of the car color panels in the FBI laboratory, and that color corresponded to one available only on 1983 and 1984 Hondas.
from his FBI interview reports, was reported in the London newspaper on Sunday, October 22, 1995.

Two days later, on Tuesday, October 24, the paper reached American newsstands. That day, Mr. Starr's office prepared a subpoena summoning Patrick to testify before the Whitewater grand jury in this courthouse on November 1, 1995. Two days after that, Thursday, October 26, FBI agent
Russell Bransford served the secret grand jury subpoena.[fn3]

Beginning that same day he was subpoenaed, and continuing into the following day, Patrick was harassed... Experts tell us that the technique is known to federal intelligence and investigative agencies, and that its objects were twofold: (i) to intimidate and warn Patrick in connection with his grand jury testimony; and failing that, (ii) to destabilize him and discredit his testimony before the grand jury.

It worked.

* * *

[P]rior to Mr. Starr's appointment to head the statutory OIC in August of 1994, the only substantive investigations into the case, with the sole exception of the U.S. Park Police investigation (conducted with

---

fn. 3: Agent Bransford had been detailed to regulatory Independent Counsel Fiske's investigation, where he worked with Agent Monroe. Bransford told Patrick he had been "kept on under Starr."

evidence that the FBI concealed the true facts surrounding Mr. Foster's death.[fn9]

FBI participation), were conducted by the FBI.[fn8] The publicly-available federal government record upon which the Fiske Report is based is replete with

* * *

The fundamental purposes of our Ethics in Government Act are (1) to ensure that justice has been done and (2) to preserve and promote public confidence in the integrity of the federal government by maintaining the appearance that justice has been done. In light of (1) the FBI's statutory mandate to exercise primary jurisdiction in July of 1993 in the event of foul play, (2) two prior FBI findings of no criminal activity, and (3) evidence of a cover-up by the FBI already in the public domain, the OIC's use of the FBI in this matter undermines both purposes of the Act. No OIC can fulfill its mandate to preserve and protect the appearance of justice having been done when its investigation

---

fn. 8: There have been no other official investigations. The 1994 Senate Banking Committee was precluded by the limited scope of Resolution 229 from independently exploring the issue of how or where Mr. Foster died ("whether improper conduct occurred regarding... the Park Service Police investigation into the death..."). [Ranking Republican, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, William F.] Clinger did not investigate and Senator D'Amato's Committee did not explore these issues.

fn. 9: Much evidence of obstruction of justice by the FBI is documented in Patrick's lawsuit in this District Court (No. 96-2467) for *inter alia,* violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), *"...Obstructing justice; intimidating... witness...*

employs the very agency it is designed to be independent from, the Justice Department.[fn11]

Upon review of those excerpts of the Report provided by the OIC, it is manifest that the Report omits the information Patrick provided which refutes the FBI's repeated official conclusion of suicide in the park...

* * *

Moreover, the Report's purported reliance on grand jury testimony is an attempt to give the Report more credibility. Indeed, the catalyst for Patrick's grand jury testimony was the appearance in U.S. newsstands of the October 22nd [1995] issue of the *London Sunday Telegraph,* in which Ambrose Evans-Pritchard described Patrick's reaction when he was shown the FBI report of his interview with two FBI agents detailed to Mr. Fiske's probe. It was the first time Patrick had seen the report of the interview, which had been conducted eighteen months earlier. Evans-Pritchard wrote that Patrick "was stunned." Referring to the FBI's assertion that Patrick stated he "would be unable to recognize the man" he had seen at the park, Patrick is quoted as saying "That's an outright lie."

---

fn. 11: Under the Act, the OIC's use of the FBI is free, tempting the OIC to create a microcosm of the DOJ. (See Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172: "Congress intended the Justice Department to provide

independent counsels with the same assistance it provides to its other high-priority, federal criminal cases... federal agencies are instructed to discontinue... requiring reimbursement agreements..."

Evans-Pritchard's article also states:

> "They showed him a photograph of [Foster's] Honda... 'They went over it about 20 times, telling me that this was Foster's car,' said Knowlton. 'But I was quite adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my story'... Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony."

* * *

On October 24, the same day that this newspaper reached U.S. newsstands, the OIC prepared a subpoena summoning Patrick to testify before the Whitewater grand jury. The secret grand jury subpoena was served two days later by an FBI agent who was formerly detailed to Mr. Fiske's probe, whereupon Patrick was harassed and intimidated... The Report omits all of this, even though Patrick submitted a report detailing the harassment to the OIC in March of 1996, which included reports of a polygraph examination, a psychiatric examination, witnesses' affidavits, photographs of two members of the harassment team and the names and addresses of two others.

---

fn. 12: See Exhibit 4. A USPP report notes that the autopsy doctor estimated that Mr. Foster died "2-3 hours" after having eaten a "large meal" "which might have been meat and potatoes." Several people reported that Mr. Foster had finished his lunch of a cheeseburger and French fries by 1:00 p.m., therefore

putting the time of death between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. Also, the paramedic in his Incident Report estimates that based upon the "pooling of blood in the extremities," Mr. Foster had been dead "2-4 hrs" at 6:10 p.m...

Conclusion. Because Patrick did not heed the warning regarding his grand jury testimony and continued to tell the truth, including his account of the *bizarre* harassment he suffered, his testimony was discredited. Patrick was harassed in an effort to make him look unbalanced or dishonest. Since that time, he has been defamed by numerous individuals, most of whom are journalists. He has been attacked as a delusional conspiracy theorist, a homosexual, and as an outright liar. Patrick has been fighting to reestablish his credibility for the past two years. Patrick did nothing to deserve the outrageous treatment he received at the hands of the OIC and its FBI agents. He did nothing to deserve being yanked into this FBI debacle, having his life turned upside down, and having to endure this fight for his reputation. Patrick's only "crime" was reporting to the authorities what he had seen at Fort Marcy Park, consistent with his understanding of his duties as a good citizen.

Patrick respectfully asks that the Division of the Court append this letter to the Independent Counsel's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr. to afford him a measure of fairness. A denial of this relief would augment the appearance of justice having not been done and would further frustrate legislative intent. Patrick should not have to go through the rest of his life labeled as a liar or some kind of nut. He has no remedy at law for injury to his reputation causally related to the subject investigations. Patrick Knowlton merely seeks to establish that he is telling the truth and that he is mentally stable.

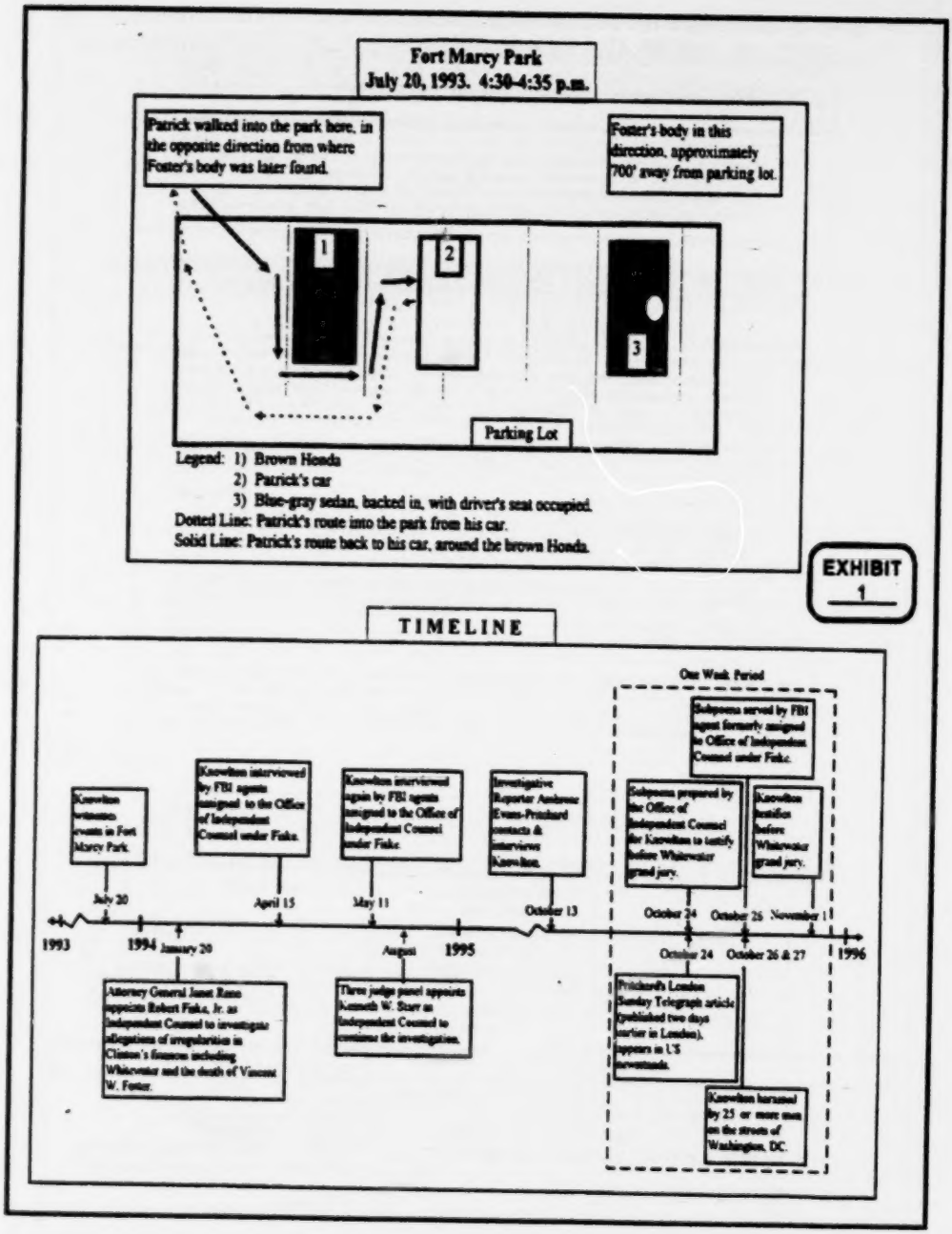

Exhibit 1 of Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., submitted September 23, 1997, released to the public on October 10, 1997

USPP REPORT. INTERVIEW BY USPP & FBI OF ASSISTANT IN WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S OFFICE: MR. FOSTER ATE LUNCH OF "CHEESEBURGER" AND "FRENCH FRIES."

United States Park Police

Investigations

The first conversation she had with him was about lunch around 1230-1230 hours. He said he would eat at his desk. He ordered a medium rare cheeseburger, french fries and coke. She and Linda Tripp went to the cafeteria and ordered his lunch. She

FBI INTERVIEW REPORT. EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT IN WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S OFFICE: MR. FOSTER LEFT OFFICE SHORTLY AFTER 1:00 PM AFTER HE ATE LUNCH.

Continuation of FD-302 of Linda A. Tripp, On 4/12/94, Page 4

from work. When he left the office at shortly after 1:00PM he did not have anything with him. TRIPP did not know where he was going and it was not appropriate for her to ask him. He did not have any appointments noted on his office calendars or that anybody knew about.

USPP REPORT. DOCTOR WHO PERFORMED AUTOPSY SAID EATEN "MEAT AND POTATOES" "2-3 HOURS PRIOR TO DEATH."

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIMINAL INCIDENT RECORD

Dr. Ryer stated that it appeared that the victim had eaten a "large" meal which he believed to have occurred within 2-3 hours prior to death. He was unable to state positively what type of food was consumed but stated the it might have been meat and potatoes.

PARAMEDIC'S INCIDENT REPORT. AT 6:10 PM "HAD BEEN DEAD APPROX 2-4 HRS."

This is certified a true copy of the actual field incident report in possession of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department

Signed [redacted]

Date 7-12-94

EXHIBIT 4 Page 1 of 2 pages

NARRATIVE REPORT	NARRATIVE REPORT
[redacted]	INCIDENT # R32011315 UNIT M01 SUPP02 S/TF 801 07/20/93 HAD SET IN. POOLING OF BLOOD IN THE EXTEMITIES. PT HAD BEEN DEAD APPROX 2-4 HRS. PT HAD A WEAPON IN HIS RIGHTHAND

Exhibit 4 of Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., submitted September 23, 1997, released to the public on October 10, 1997

FBI REPORTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH PATRICK AND TWO OTHER CIVILIAN PARK WITNESSES

PATRICK ARRIVED 4:30 PM. CAR "BROWN... HONDA WITH ARKANSAS PLATE

parking area, he immediately noticed an unoccupied vehicle parked front end in facing the park in one of the first parking slots on the left-hand side. He identified this particular vehicle as a 1988-1990 brown or rusty brown in color Honda with Arkansas plates. He stated that he could not remember whether this vehicle was a two door or four door sedan and outside of the

MALE SAYS HE AND FEMALE ARRIVED AROUND 5:00 P.M. CAR "BROWNISH."

They arrived at Fort Marcy Park at approximately 5:00 p.m. As they drove into the parking lot, he observed a vehicle, possibly a small station wagon or "hatchback" model, brownish in color, parked to his left. The vehicle was parked close to the path leading up to Fort Marcy, with the front of the car pulled

FEMALE SAYS THEY ARRIVED BETWEEN 5:15 & 5:30 PM. CAR "MID-1980s."

Marcy Park in her white Nissan , arriving at Fort Marcy Park sometime between 5:15 and 5:30 p.m. To the best of her recollection, she maintained that upon entering the parking lot at Fort Marcy Park, she noted that the only vehicle in the parking area was a relatively old (mid-1980's) Honda, possibly a Honda Accord, either tan or dark in color, parked close to the entry of the parking lot, adjacent to a path leading to the Northern section of the park. believed that this particular Honda was parked with the front of the vehicle facing the park area and to the best of her recollection, believes a

SWORN TESTIMONY OF PATRICK KNOWLTON (ARRIVED FMP 4:30 PM)

REGARDING: VINCENT FOSTER. SWORN STATEMENT OF PATRICK KNOWLTON
PRESENT: CONGRESSMAN DAN BURTON KEVIN BINGER JOHN CLARKE

14	THERE WAS TWO VEHICLES IN THE PARKING LOT -- ONE WAS A
15	BROWN, RUST-BROWN COLORED HONDA WITH ARKANSAS LICENSE
16	PLATES. IT WAS AN OLDER VEHICLE.
19	SUGGESTED TO ME THAT THAT WAS THE AGE OF IT, AND, WHEN ME
20	SHOWED ME THE PICTURES OF A CAR THAT WAS AN '88 OR A '90, I
21	SAID, NO. IT IS, OBVIOUSLY, AN OLDER CAR. THE CAR THAT
22	YOU ARE SHOWING ME THE PICTURE OF IS TOO NEW.

EXHIBIT 4
Page 2 of 2 pages

Exhibit 4 of Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., submitted September 23, 1997, released to the public on October 10, 1997

On October 25, 1996, a year before the Court ordered that the OIC's Report on Mr. Foster's death be released to the public, Patrick Knowlton's civil rights lawsuit was filed in the US District Court for the District of Columbia, Case No. 96-2467. In it, he alleges violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), *Obstructing justice; intimidating... witness.* On October 21, 1998, he filed a motion to file a Second Amended Complaint. Excerpts of that amended lawsuit follow.

Patrick Knowlton v. Robert Edwards et al., US District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96-2467:

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT (10/98)
(Conspiracy to interfere with Civil Rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), Obstructing justice; Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; Assault; Battery; Civil Conspiracy)

* * *

Summary of case

2. This case arises from an overall conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with federal investigations into the death of deputy White House counsel Vincent W. Foster.

3. Upon learning that Mr. Foster's body was found in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, Plaintiff reported to authorities what he had seen in the park approximately 70 minutes before the discovery of Mr. Foster's body.

4. In April and May, 1994, Defendant Monroe, then an FBI agent detailed to the Office of regulatory Independent Counsel Robert Fiske, interviewed Plaintiff... Monroe falsified Plaintiff's account and misreported that Plaintiff identified the car he saw as a "1988 to 1990" year-model, which coincided with Mr. Foster's 1989 car. Because Mr. Foster was dead by the time Plaintiff visited Fort

Marcy Park, Plaintiff's information refutes the official conclusion that Mr. Foster drove his car there.

5. Shortly after Plaintiff learned from a reporter that Defendant Monroe had falsified his account, Plaintiff's account of what he had witnessed at Fort Marcy and contradictory information from his FBI interview reports were published in the October 22, 1995, edition of the *London Sunday Telegraph* newspaper.

6. On the same day that the *Telegraph* reached American newsstands, October 24, the Office of Independent Counsel, *In re: Madison Guarantee Savings & Loan*, prepared a subpoena for Plaintiff to testify before the Whitewater grand jury in this Court.

7. Two days after that subpoena was prepared, Defendant FBI Agent Russell Bransford served it. At the time of the service of that subpoena, Bransford was detailed to Mr. Starr's Washington, DC, Office. Bransford had been detailed to the Fiske probe.

8. Beginning the same day that Bransford served Plaintiff the secret grand jury subpoena... Defendants... harassed and intimidated Plaintiff before he appeared to testify before the grand jury...

* * *

10. Wrongful acts alleged herein were violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), which prohibits, inter alia, attempts to deter witnesses by intimidation or threat from testifying freely, fully, and truthfully to matters pending before federal courts...

11. Overt acts directed at Plaintiff were part of a subsidiary conspiracy. Because that subsidiary conspiracy was the reasonably foreseeable, necessary or natural consequence of the overall

conspiracy to hide the facts of Mr. Foster's death, each member of that overall conspiracy is liable for Plaintiff's damages simply by virtue of his being a conspirator.

* * *

Parties

13. Plaintiff Patrick James Knowlton is an individual presently residing at 2424 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. At the time of Mr. Foster's death in July of 1993, and when Plaintiff was contacted and interviewed by Defendant Monroe in April and May of 1994, Plaintiff resided in Etlan, Virginia.

14. Defendant Robert Edwards (hereinafter "EDWARDS") was at all times material hereto an individual employed by the United States Park Police, holding the position of Sergeant, assigned to the Second District station, 7300 MacArthur Boulevard, Glen Echo, Maryland. EDWARDS has since retired...

15. Defendant James C. Beyer (hereinafter "BEYER") is and was at all times material hereto an individual employed as Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, Northern Virginia District, 9787 Braddock Road, Suite 100, Fairfax, Virginia, and in that capacity performed the July 21st, 1993 autopsy on Mr. Foster.

16. Defendant John Doe Pathologist (hereinafter "PATHOLOGIST") assisted Defendant BEYER in the performance of the autopsy on Mr. Foster. BEYER refused to identify PATHOLOGIST to the Park Police at the autopsy and there is no public record of the PATHOLOGIST's identity. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend his Complaint by inserting his true name in place of the fictitious name

PATHOLOGIST when the same has been ascertained.

17. Defendant Robert A. Bryant (hereinafter "BRYANT") is and was at all times material hereto an individual employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"). During the times alleged hereinafter that BRYANT committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, BRYANT served as the Special Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Washington, DC, Metropolitan Field Office. BRYANT currently holds the position of Deputy Director of the FBI, and his business address is the J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

18. Defendant Scott Jeffrey Bickett (hereinafter "BICKETT") is an individual whose residence address is presently unknown to Plaintiff. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff avers that BICKETT is and was at all times material hereto an individual employed by the Department of Defense, holding an "Active SCI" security clearance, which stands for Sensitive Compartmented Information, a top U.S. Government security clearance. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff also avers that BICKETT has been briefed at FBI headquarters, has served at the direction of FBI personnel, and was so serving when BICKETT committed the acts hereinafter complained of.

19. Defendant Lawrence Monroe (hereinafter "MONROE") is an individual who resides at 8128 Blandsford Drive, Manassas, Virginia. When MONROE committed the overt acts recited below, he was employed by the FBI as a special agent, and was detailed to the office of regulatory Independent Counsel Robert B. Fiske, Jr.

20. The captioned Defendant referred to as John Doe FBI Laboratory Technician is one or more laboratory technicians employed by the FBI's forensic laboratories, located in the J. Edgar Hoover Building, 10th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Because Plaintiff does not yet know whether all the FBI laboratory reports quoted below were authored by the same individual, nor his or their identities, the author or authors of these laboratory reports are hereinafter referred to in the singular as "FBI LAB." Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend his Complaint by substituting his or their true names instead of the fictitious name FBI LAB when the same has been ascertained.

21. Defendant FBI Agent Russell T. Bransford (hereinafter "BRANSFORD") is an individual who is currently and was at all times material hereto employed by the FBI as a special agent. BRANSFORD's business address is the FBI's Washington, DC Metropolitan field office, 1900 Half Street, SW, Washington, DC. BRANSFORD had been detailed to Mr. Fiske's office of regulatory Independent Counsel and, upon Mr. Starr's appointment in August of 1994 to serve as statutory Independent Counsel and the simultaneous dissolution of the office of the regulatory Independent Counsel's office, Mr. Starr's office retained BRANSFORD.

22. Defendant Ayman Alouri (hereinafter "AYMAN ALOURI") is an individual whose residence address is 2300 Pimmit Drive, Apartment 704 West, Falls Church, Virginia. AYMAN ALOURI was born in the country of Jordan and is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

23. Defendant Abdel Salem Alouri (hereinafter "ABDEL ALOURI") is an individual whose last known residence address is 5800 Quantrell

Avenue, Apartment 1511, Alexandria, Virginia. ABDEL ALOURI was born in the country of Jordan. His citizenship is unknown to Plaintiff.

* * *

25. Some of the conspirators joined the conspiracy at different times by pursuit of the common goal or overall conspiratorial objective, the particulars of which are not presently known to Plaintiff. As all conspirators are not presently known, Plaintiff will, should it become appropriate, seek leave to amend this Complaint to name other Defendants and to plead the particulars of their functions in pursuing the overall or subsidiary conspiracy.

Facts

26. On July 20th, 1993, between the time of 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., Vincent Foster died of a small-caliber gunshot wound to his head, at the hand of another. The bullet entered his head from the upper portion of the right side of his neck, under the jaw line, passed upward through the body of the tongue, pierced his brain and struck the skull approximately three inches below the top of the head, fracturing it. The bullet remained in his head. Blood drained from the entrance wound in the neck onto his right collar and shoulder and was absorbed down onto his right shirtsleeve. Blood also accumulated in his mouth.

27. Also on July 20th, 1993, Plaintiff was driving on the George Washington Memorial Parkway...

Paragraph 11 above alleges that the harassment that Patrick suffered was part of an overall conspiracy to hide the facts of Mr. Foster's death. Under the law of civil conspiracy, each member of that overall conspiracy is legally responsible for the civil rights violation that Patrick suffered. That means that the issue of cover-

up, as well as its participants, is relevant to the prosecution of Patrick Knowlton's civil rights lawsuit.

The first goal of this filing is to prove the existence of a conspiracy, as alleged in the lawsuit, as well as the named defendants' participation in it.

We will see the participation in the conspiracy of Park Police Sergeant Robert Edwards while at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. We will see the role, just 15 hours later, of Deputy Chief Medical Examiner James C. Beyer, Jr., as well as the unknown "John Doe Pathologist" who assisted him. We will review the evidence of the knowledge of the cover-up during the first 17-day FBI/Park Police investigation by the Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Robert M. Bryant, who now serves as the FBI's Deputy Director. We will review the evidence against FBI Agent Lawrence Monroe, the unknown "John Doe FBI Laboratory Technician," and Scott Jeffrey Bickett, all of whom participated in the cover-up in the Spring of 1994, when the FBI conducted its second investigation, under the auspices of the 5-month Fiske probe. And we will see that FBI agent Russell T. Bransford participated in the conspiracy in October of 1995, during Mr. Starr's probe. Finally, we will see how Ayman & Abdel Alouri and others harassed Patrick Knowlton on the eve of his Whitewater grand jury appearance, also in October of 1995, two-and-a-half years after the death.

If you have ever served on a jury, you probably recall being instructed to keep an open mind, and not to decide the case until you have heard all the evidence. Most of the available evidence is presented in this filing. Like a trial, reviewing the evidence can be work, tedious at times. But most of the chapters have factual summaries at the beginning, so you have the ability to read only the summary should you not care to read the body of the chapter. Because the same evidence is sometimes presented on more than one issue, you may occasionally see testimony or excerpts of FBI interview reports that you have already seen in another part of the paper.

Chapter I of this filing, *Background,* repeats what many of us have heard about the case, sets forth much of the record of the events

preceding the death, relates the official version of the discovery of the body, and points out some anomalies in the official story of the body's discovery. Chapter II, *Authorities Arrive at the Scene*, sets forth the movements of the Park Police and Fire & Rescue workers ("Firefighters") at the park, and provides a synopsis of much of the evidence that we will review later.

In Chapters III through X, we compare the publicly available evidence in the case with the OIC's Report on the death. After Chapter III, *Overview of the Comparison of the Publicly Available Evidence to the OIC's Report,* we begin our review in earnest, a 250-page comparison of every substantive point in the OIC's Report to the available evidence in the case. The discovery process in Patrick's lawsuit has not yet begun, so we do not yet have subpoena power. We obtained all but a tiny fraction of the evidence we will review from the public record. It was generated by the federal government.

Beginning in chronological order, Chapter IV, *Evidence of Knowledge of the death before the Official Time of Notification*, looks at the OIC's claim that no authorities other than the Park Police knew of the death before 8:30 p.m. Next, to underscore the importance of the testimonial evidence of park witnesses recounted in subsequent chapters, Chapter V, *Evidence that the OIC concealed that Photographs Vanished*, reviews the OIC's claim that no Polaroid photographs of the body vanished, and that all of the 35-millimeter shots were "underexposed."

The next Chapter, VI, *Evidence that the OIC Covered up the Absence of the Official mouth Entrance Wound & head Exit Wound, and the Existence of a Neck Wound*, is the longest chapter, almost 100 pages. It compares all the records of all the witnesses who saw the body at the park and morgue to the OIC's claims and conclusions regarding the issues of the wounds and the blood. This chapter also reviews the record of the autopsy.

In the next three Chapters, we review the evidence regarding all the remaining issues in the case save one -- the claim of depression. These three Chapters are: VII, *Evidence that the OIC covered up that Mr. Foster did not own or fire the gun found at the*

park; VIII, *Evidence contradicting the official claim that Mr. Foster drove to the park*; and IX, *Other Anomalies.*

The next Chapter, X, *Inferences to be drawn from the Facts*, takes the step of discussing the evidence in the case, as well as its interrelations -- how one anomaly in the case is related to others. We suggest that you ponder in Chapter X the question posed, whether there is in fact a cover-up of the facts of the death.

The three chapters which comprise the balance of this Court filing are XI, *State of Mind;* XII, *Investigative History;* and lastly, *Conclusion.* In the *State of Mind* Chapter, we do not attempt to prove that Mr. Foster was not depressed because we conclude that it is too problematic and, in any event, irrelevant. We do offer some compelling evidence that the OIC's expert psychologist's conclusion is unreliable. The *Investigative History* chapter explains that the FBI is almost the only entity that has investigated the case, three times in all.

The Court released the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr. 20 months ago, having been submitted at the conclusion of its three-year investigation. This filing took three people 17 months to research and write: Patrick Knowlton, Hugh Turley, and the undersigned, all of whom are self-employed. Patrick is 44 years old. He has lived in Washington, DC, since he moved here in 1990 from his native Syracuse, New York. Having worked in the construction industry for seventeen years, he was a master carpenter and builder. Today, he is a part-time licensed tour director in Washington, DC, Philadelphia, and New York, and is a private investigator. Patrick is heterosexual, has never been charged with a crime, is a registered Democrat, and has no political agenda. Hugh Turley is a Washington area businessman who lives in suburban Maryland. Hugh took an interest in the case soon after the death.

Those witnesses who are discussed below, who are not named defendants in Patrick Knowlton's lawsuit, deserve the benefit of the doubt, and so we caution you not to hastily conclude that any one of them participated in the cover-up merely because his or her actions appear suspicious.

The Ethics in Government Act is designed to accomplish parallel goals of ensuring that justice is done and maintaining the appearance of justice having been done.[3]
"The purpose of the system is to ensure fair and impartial criminal proceedings when an administration attempts the delicate task of investigating its own top officials."[4]

In 1993, on the eve of the expiration of the last five-year term of the Act, then Senator William Cohen stressed the importance under the Act of investigations being independent from the Justice Department in ensuring that justice appears to have been done.

---

3 Congress seeks to accomplish the special prosecutor's independence from the Department of Justice by, among other things, having the judiciary select and appoint Counsel upon request by the Attorney General, limiting the Counsel's investigative jurisdiction, and having the Counsel removable only by the Attorney General for good cause or by the Court upon the completion of the investigation. Counsel is required to file reports with Congress and the Court.

The 1978 Act was passed five years, to the month, since Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox had was fired by President Nixon in what is referred to as the "Saturday night massacre."

Use of special prosecutors predates the 1978 Act. Independent state investigations include Thomas Dewey's early twentieth-century fight against New York City corruption, Governor Nelson Rockefeller's 1972 investigation into New York's criminal justice system, and Maryland's creation of a special prosecutor after Spiro Agnew's misconduct was exposed.

Independent federal investigations predating the 1978 Act include President Coolidge's 1924 appointment of special prosecutors in the Teapot Dome scandal (corruption by Interior and Justice Department officials in leasing of oil reserves), the Truman administration's investigation of the tax scandals in 1951 (tax fixing by the IRS and Justice Department), and in 1973, Watergate. The three judges of the Special Division of the U.S. Court of Appeals, which appoints Independent Counsels, are appointed for two-year terms by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. There have been at least 20 independent counsels appointed under the Act, seven of whom were appointed during the Clinton administration.

4 S. Rpt. No. 100-123. Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2151.

> The appearance of justice having been done is equally important as justice having been done. We can see this over a period of years where an investigation has been conducted by the Justice Department... questions have remained. They say, "Well, was it really an independent investigation or was it a coverup, a whitewash?" When those questions tend to linger... the cloud of doubt remains, and the cynicism remains... The law, however, serves two ends, both equally important in our democratic society. One is that justice be done, and the other is that it appear to be done. The appearance of justice is just as important as justice itself, in terms of maintaining public confidence...[5]

The Act was renewed for another five-year term. It will expire on June 30, 1999, unless reenacted.

The question of whether there is a cover-up in this case is an important one. Our Constitution separates the governmental powers into separate branches, limiting the ways each can act, and provides that the branches shall exercise oversight over one another. The system supposes that this division of power would create an adversarial system, with each entity serving different interests. Another component of the system is a free press, which facilitates this adversarial process by reporting the truth that surfaces when adversaries battle. In sum, the separation-of-powers doctrine and having a free press are designed to keep our government honest. You are deciding if the system failed in the Foster case. If it did, you have a right to know.

The official version of the death is that on July 20, 1993, around 1:00 p.m., Mr. Foster left the White House alone in his own

---

[5] See 139 CONG. REC. S15846-01 & S15847-01 (daily ed, Nov. 17, 1993) (statement of Sen. Cohen). See also 139 CONG. REC. S15850-01 (daily ed, Nov. 17, 1993) (statement of Sen. Levin): "Here is what the American Bar Association said in its letter of November 17. As noted above, the principle underlying statute is that an independent counsel may be needed when there may be a conflict of interest in having the Department of Justice carry out a particular investigation and possible prosecution."

car, and sometime later drove into the Fort Marcy Park parking lot, and walked 700 feet up into the park. He is said to have then taken his own .38 caliber revolver, loaded with two high velocity cartridges, placed its barrel against his soft palate, and pulled the trigger, leaving an exit wound in the top of the back of his head about the size of a half-dollar.

It is time to review the evidence. You have never read or heard it before.

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The OIC's Report on the death of Vincent Foster is cited below as the "Report" or "OIC." Excerpts from it appear in Italics, except where they appear in the footnotes. An asterisk* appears next to all exhibits that were not generated by the federal government.

I. BACKGROUND

1. Introduction

Those who saw Mr. Foster most and knew him best, his friends and colleagues, disagree on whether he displayed signs of depression in the weeks preceding his death. Most failed to notice anything unusual,[6] a few did,[7] and a few changed their minds.[8]

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[6] Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April 14 & 15, 1994: "Hubbell said Foster was a great friend... He did not notice Foster acting differently in the days or weeks before his death... Hubbell said that he was not aware of any problems or difficulties Foster was experiencing prior to his death."

Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant to Deputy Counsel Deborah Gorham, April 19 and 26, 1994: She viewed him as reserved, not depressed or unhappy. He would share a joke with others in the office, but was a very hard worker and would ask people "to keep it down" if their talking disturbed him. The only time he seemed to be more agitated than usual was when he was under time pressures. He had a very long fuse, so it was a rarity for him to show agitation... Even in hindsight, Gorham did not see anything in Foster's behavior which would indicate a distressed state of mind.

Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview with Assistant Counsel at the White House Beth Nolan, June 7, 1994: "She saw him Monday, July 19, 1993 for just a few minutes and he did not seem distracted and handled the exchange normally. She said that she did not recall anybody ever remarking about Foster holding up or not holding up, and she did not herself notice any weight loss." Exhibit 4, Report of FBI interview with Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

Timothy J. Keating, June 12, 1994: "He said he dealt with Foster only on a "handful of matters... almost a daily basis... He described Foster as being 'very professional and a strong individual... together and on top of his game...'" Exhibit 5, Report of FBI interview with attorney John Phillip Carroll, May 17, 1994: "Carroll advised that Foster's suicide is a complete mystery to him." Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "...I remember asking her [Mrs. Foster], did you see any of this coming, and she stated no. Nobody would say anything about depression or that they noticed some signs, they were worried. There was no information given to us."

> Compare OIC, p. 99: Dr. Berman reported that "[m]istakes, real or perceived posed a profound threat to his self-esteem/self-worth and represented evidence for a lack of control over his environment. Feelings of unworthiness, inferiority, and guilt followed and were difficult for him to tolerate. There are signs of an intense and profound anguish, harsh self-evaluation, shame, and chronic fear..."

[7] Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994: "He said Foster was drawn and frowned and was working too many hours. Foster was working on the run and he was working under stress, as most in the White House were... You could see someone beaten down, but those seeing it also were beaten down."

> Exhibit 8, Report of FBI interview of Associate Attorney General of Legislative Affairs Sheila Anthony, April 28, 1994: In terms of changes in personal appearances, Anthony noted that Foster's face had become gray and drawn. *** Foster said that he was not yet ready to see a psychiatrist in Washington, D.C., but he told Anthony that he had called his physician in Little Rock and had gotten a prescription... To the best of Anthony's knowledge, Foster was not receiving any type of medical treatment. [redacted]

[8] Exhibit 3, Report of FBI of interview with Associate White House Counsel Beth Nolan, June 7, 1994: "She realizes in hindsight that he must have been upset about something." Exhibit 9, Report of Park Police interview of Beryl Anthony, July 27, 1993: "Mr. Anthony stated that he and his wife had noticed a gradual decline in Mr. Foster's general disposition to the point of depression."

> Compare F. Murray, *Foster Faced 'hard times' in Final Days*, Wash. Times, July 24, 1993: "Close friends told him to cool things and relax and not take things so personal," the source said, citing Mr. Foster's ex-brother-in-law, former Rep. Beryl Anthony, as one who had talked to Mr. Foster about his depression. "There's not a damn thing to it. That's a bunch of crap," Mr. Anthony said yesterday, slamming down the telephone at his El Dorado, Arkansas home.

Background

In the delivery of his speech to the graduating class of University of Arkansas Law School, given May 8, 1993,[9] nine weeks before his death, some reported he looked healthy, both physically and mentally,[10] while others thought he looked pale, distraught, and tense.[11]

Many Americans have read or heard that Mr. Foster committed suicide because he was troubled by Travelgate, Waco and two *Wall Street Journal* editorials, that he had lost weight, that he had just started taking medication for depression, that a note was found,[12] and that he was suffering from depression.[13]

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9 Exhibit 10, Transcript of Mr. Foster's speech to the University of Arkansas Law School, May 8, 1993: Following the bar exam, your most difficult test will not be of what you know but what is your character. Some of you will fail. The class of 1971 had many distinguished members who also went on to achieve high public office. But it also had several who forfeited their license to practice law. Blinded by greed, some served time in prison. I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity... The conviction that you did the right thing will be the best salve and the best sleeping medicine... Take time out for yourself. Have some fun, go fishing, every once in a while take a walk in the woods by yourself. Learn to relax, watch more sunsets... If you find yourself getting burned out or unfulfilled, unappreciated, or the profits become more important than your work, then have the courage to make a change.

10 Exhibit 5, Report of FBI interview with Senior Rose Law Firm Partner John Phillip Carroll, May 24, 1994: "[A]t a commencement ceremony at the University of Arkansas Law School, Foster gave a splendid delivery with no stress showing during the speech." Exhibit 11, Report of FBI interview of Rose Law Firm Secretary Loraine Cline, May 25, 1994: "He [Mr. Foster] acted excited and 'up' and he looked good."

11 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Sheila Anthony [Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs] recalls that during his address Foster's voice was unnaturally strained and tense, reminiscent of their father's voice when he was distraught during the period before his death in 1991."

12 OIC, p. 106-107: At some point in the last week of his life, Mr. Foster wrote a note [fn337] that he had "made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork" and that he "was not meant for the job or the

spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport."[fn338]

[13] See R. Marcus & AA. Devroy, *Clintons Mystified By Aide's Death,* Wash. Post, July 22, 1993; F. Murray, *Foster Faced 'hard times' in Final Days,* Wash. Times, July 24, 1993; *Depression symptoms difficult to hide,* Wash. Times, July 24, 1993; M. Isikoff, *Foster Had List Of Psychiatrist, Search Discloses,* Wash. Post, July 28, 1993; D. Jehl, *Clinton Sought to Cheer Aide, Official Reports,* N.Y. Times, July 28, 1993; D. Jehl, *Clinton Aide Appeared Depressed Before Death His Associates Say,* N.Y. Times, July 29, 199; A. Devroy & M. Isikoff, Wash. Post, *Note Supports Idea that Foster Committed Suicide,* July 29, 1993; A. Devroy & M. Isikoff, *Handling of Foster Case is Defended,* Wash. Post, July 29, 1993; W. Pincus, *Vincent Foster: Out of His Element,* Wash. Post, August 5, 1993; S. Blumenthal, *The Suicide,* New Yorker Magazine August 9, 1993; J. Birnbaum, *Politics & Policy: White House Aide Listed Troubles In Shredded Note,* Wall St. Journal, August 11, 1993; M. Isikoff, D. Balz, *Foster Note Reveals An Anguished Aide Probe Concludes With Finding Note,* Wash. Post, August 11, 1993; David Von Drehle, *The Crumbling Of A Pillar In Washington, Only Clinton Aide Foster Knew What Drove Him To Fort Marcy,* Wash. Post, August 15, 1993; J. DeParle, *Portrait of a White House Aide Snared by his Perfectionism A Life Undone: A Special Report,* N.Y. Times, August 22, 1993; Michael Isikoff, *Probe Pursues White House Aide's Undisclosed Diary,* Wash. Post, December 18, 1993; J. Seper, *Clinton papers lifted after aide's suicide,* Wash. Times, December 20, 1993; K. Ball, *Hit Muckrakers They never doubted suicide of White House aide,* N.Y. Daly News, March 12, 1994; M. McAlary, *The Unfostered D.C. Suspicions, Aide's suicide is confirmed by heads-up cops,* N.Y. Daily News March 14, 1994; C. Sennott, *Foster 'Case Is Closed,' Parks Police Chief Says,* Boston Globe March 16, 1994; W. Styron, *'An Interior Pain That is All but Indescribable,* Newsweek Magazine, April 18, 1994; D. Jehl, *First Whitewater Report Pleases Clinton Advisors,* N.Y. Times, July 2, 1994; L. Hoffman, Scripps Howard, *Starr Apt To Second Ruling On Foster,* Wash. Times, January 6, 1995; E. Pollock & V. Novak, *There May Be Less to Whitewater Case than Meets the Eye,* Wall St. Journal February 22, 1995; M. Isikoff & M. Hosenball, *Picking up the Scent,* Newsweek, March 18, 1995; J. Stewart, *On the Road to Scandal,* Newsweek, March 18, 1995; E. Pollock, *Vince Foster's Death Is a Lively Business For Conspiracy Buffs,* Wall St. Journal, March 23, 1995; J. Seper, *Foster papers up first as Whitewater hearings open July,* Wash. Times, July 7, 1995; M. Isikoff, *The Night Foster Died,* Newsweek Magazine, July 17, 1995; M. McGrory, *Whitewater-Waco Weariness,* Wash. Post, July 20, 1995; James B. Stewart, Blood Sport; A. Lewis, *Ken Starr's Problem,* New York Times, February 21, 1997; Angie Cannon, *Whitewater Investigators Release Final Report On Suicide Of White House Counsel,* St. Paul Pioneer Press, October 11, 1997; LA Times Wire Service, *Starr's Report Also Concludes That Foster Killed Himself,* Minneapolis Star Tribune, October 11, 1997; M. Morrison, *In Re: Vincent Foster,* Wall St. Journal, November 25, 1997.

The record, as we said, is ambiguous on the depression. Mr. Foster was angry that Bill Kennedy was singled out for criticism in the Travel Office matter,[14] but did not appear to have feared Travelgate.[15] There is a record of one witness saying he was upset

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[14] Exhibit 13, Report of FBI interview of Assistant to the President, Bruce Lindsey, June 22, 1994: At the initial meeting regarding the Travel Office, Vincent Foster was most defensive about William Kennedy's participation in the matter. Foster was very unhappy that Kennedy was reprimanded with regard to the travel Office matter... Foster was angry about the letters of reprimand. Kennedy was also very unhappy and Lindsey said he thought he remembered that Kennedy was feeling as though perhaps he should resign. Lindsey thought he remembered Foster's opinion being that if one person in the counsel's office received a reprimand then they should all receive letters of reprimand because they were all equally responsible and accountable for what occurred. Lindsey could not remember anything else Foster found disturbing...

Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994: Kennedy was asked about Foster's view of Kennedy's involvement in the Travel Office matter. Kennedy said that Foster was very upset that Kennedy got reprimanded. Foster had been heavily involved and felt strongly regarding the FBI leaks in the case. Foster came to the conclusion that he couldn't trust anyone in Washington D.C. He was worried about Kennedy's emotional health.

Exhibit 14, Report of FBI interview with Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, June 7, 1994: "Foster expressed concern to Hubbell that he shouldn't have handed the matter off. Foster wanted to take responsibility. He was not happy that the FBI report had criticized Kennedy." Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview with Associate Counsel at the White House Beth Nolan, June, 7, 1994: "She remembers that he was most upset about Kennedy having been reprimanded... [S]he does remember Foster's feeling that it would have been easier if he had been reprimanded also."

[15] Exhibit 14, Report of FBI interview with Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, June 7, 1994: "Hubbell advised Foster to get outside counsel if that was what he needed. Foster was trying to get Bernard Nussbaum, White House counsel, to hire outside counsel. Foster was never concerned for his personal exposure on the issue." Exhibit 15, Report of FBI interview with Director of White House Personnel David Watkins, June 22, 1994: "Watkins was much more emotional overall than Foster. Watkins never heard directly or indirectly that Foster was distressed about it [Travel Office], or about anything else for that matter."

about Waco.[16] One witness reportedly said he was angered by the *Wall Street Journal* editorials,[17] but another said he joked about them.[18] While two of the eight who opined on the matter are said to have reported a weight loss,[19] most did not.[20] Actually, his autopsy

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> Compare OIC, p. 106: The travel Office matter, in particular, was the subject of public controversy beginning in May 1993 and continuing through Mr. Foster's death. Criticism focused on the White House's handling of the matter before and after the May 19 firings... During the week of July 12, Mr. Foster contacted private attorneys seeking advice in connection with the Travel Office incident.[fn336]

16 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994: "The other [redaction] occasions when Foster sounded choked up and tense were when the Branch Davidian complex near Waco, Texas burned..."

17 Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant to Deputy Counsel Deborah Gorham, April 19 and 26, 1994: "She saw him angry once, in response to the *Wall Street Journal* article..."

18 Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview of White House Associate Legal Counsel Beth Nolan, June 7, 1994.

19 Exhibit 8, Report of FBI interview of Associate Attorney General for Legislative Affairs Sheila Anthony, April 28, 1994: Foster began to lose weight during the last six weeks prior to his death and weighed much less than he had weighed in January 1993. However, Anthony is unable to estimate the amount of weight Foster lost in terms of pounds. Foster did not mention to Anthony any problems with headaches, loss of appetite, indigestion or vomiting.

Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview with Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994: "Kennedy replied that he knew Foster had lost weight but was unaware of any other symptoms." Compare Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "[I]t was obvious to many that he had lost weight."

20 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview with Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994: "[S]he believed that most of the weight which Foster had lost by that time had been lost prior to his arrival in Washington, D.C." Exhibit 18, Report of FBI interview with attorney Susan Thomases, June 14, 1994: "She noted no change in his demeanor or physical appearance..." Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview with Associate White House Counsel Beth Nolan, June 7, 1994: "She said that she did not recall anybody ever remarking about Foster holding up or not holding up, and she did not herself notice that there had been any weight loss." Exhibit 19, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Assistant to the President Nancy Henreich, June 12,

weight was three pounds more than it had been six months earlier, in December of 1992.[21] The claim that he had just begun medication for depression is questionable.[22] And some notable experts opine that the note, found torn up into 28 pieces six days after the death with no fingerprints on it, is a forgery.[23]

1994: "She said that while she can recall seeing no changes in Vincent Foster's physical [or] psychological presence, she does not feel comfortable making such judgements considering that their relationship was not particularly close." Exhibit 20, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, June 9, 1994: "She said that she personally didn't notice any weight loss." Exhibit 21, Report of Park Police interview with Executive Assistant to the Counsel of the President Betsy Pond, August 22, 1993: "There was nothing unusual about his emotional state. In fact, over the last several weeks she did not notice any changes, either physically or emotionally. She noticed no weight lost [sic]."

[21] Exhibit 22, Report of FBI interview with Dr. Larry Watkins, May 16, 1994: "His weight on December 31, 1992 was 194 pounds and Watkins made a note that he was on a diet and exercising." Exhibit 23, Report of Autopsy, July 21, 1993: "Weight 197" Compare S. Blumenthal, *The Suicide*, The New Yorker Magazine, August 9, 1993: "But Foster's disequilibrium wasn't so well hidden from those closest to him. By early July, his friends had begun to notice changes in his appearance... He had lost fifteen pounds."

[22] Exhibit 24, Park Police handwritten note, author unknown, July 30, 1994: "7/30/93, Dr. Beyer Tox. Report ready... Trazadon[e] wasn't tested for and probably wouldn't show up." Exhibit 25, Virginia Division of Forensic Science Autopsy Lab Report, July 26, 1993, negative for presence of "tricyclic antidepressants" [includes Trazadone] "benzodiazepines" [includes Valium] OIC, p. 60: "The FBI Laboratory later conducted more sensitive testing and determined that the blood sample from Mr. Foster contained trazadone.[fn174]" OIC, p. 60, fn. 175: "The Lab also detected diazepam [valium] and nordiazepam [Trazadone] below recognized therapeutic levels. FBI Lab Report, 5/9/94, at 8." Exhibit 27, FBI Laboratory Report, Washington Metropolitan Field Office: "[O]ne plastic vial containing twenty nine tablets [Trazadone], date received May 25, 1994 [year after death], by SA Russell T. Bransford."

[23] *Exhibit 28, Opinion of Reginald E. Alton, Oxford University Emeritus Fellow and lecturer on detection of forgery (ruled on C.S. Lewis, Oscar Wilde, Donne, Shelley, and Christina Rosetti), September 18, 1995: Q 1 [questioned document – torn note] is a forgery related to K 1 to K 12 [exemplars]... Foster seems to have been a natural 'swagger'... The writer of Q 1 is aware of this habit but he fails to match Foster's usage or elegance... Even more revealing is... the word benefit, Q 1 (1.8 and 1.10)

as compared... Foster is a habitual writer of counter-clockwise loops or circles... In Q 1 the loops in this ligature either do not exist or are a mere thickening of the ascender of h. The writer of Q 1 is generally uneasy about joining one letter to the next... This sort of failure is characteristic of forgeries... In contrast the hand of Q 1... imitates letters and words from the K group it fails to understand how they are made.

Compare OIC, p. 107, fn. 338: In this matter, Mr. Lesnevich compared the original note to four original pages of known writing of Mr. Foster that were in his office at the time of his death; to one other original page of paper that was known to have been written by Mr. Foster; and to 18 original checks bearing the known writing of Mr. Foster. Mr. Lesnevich concluded that the written text on the note "contained normal, natural and spontaneous writing variations. These normal, natural and spontaneous writing variations could be found in the letter formations, beginning strokes, ending strokes, connecting strokes, etc." Lesnevich Report at 2. He further concluded that "examination and comparison of the questioned written text appearing on the note with the known writing on the [known] documents has revealed that the author of the known documents wrote the note." Id. (reference numbers omitted). Mr. Lesnevich prepared a thorough 51-page comparison chart "that points out and illustrates a number of the normal, natural and spontaneous writing habits that were found common between the written text appearing on the questioned note and the known handwriting of Vincent Foster found on the [submitted known] documents. Id. at 3.

Exhibit 29, US Capitol Police Identification Section Report, Sergeant Larry G. Lockhart, July 29, 1993 (failing to identify characteristics for conclusion): "Both the Known and Questioned Documents were completed by the same author/writer and that writer/author is known as Vincent W. Foster." *Exhibit 30, Affidavit of Reed Irvine re interview with Sergeant Lockhart, April 23, 1997 (Sergeant repudiated his July 29, 1993 conclusion when unknowingly given same words from both the exemplar and the note).

Exhibit 31, FBI Lab Report handwriting analysis, June 17, 1994: It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in the Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

*Exhibit 32, Opinion of Vincent J. Scalice, October 6, 1995 (re May 17, 1994 FBI Lab analysis above): [It is] an unsuccessful attempt to produce a credible forgery... The use of a single document and a series of checks alleged to have been written by

The majority of the state of mind evidence, reflecting what many Americans have read or heard, is set forth in the notes above. In light of the physical evidence in the case, whether the depression verdict is mostly fact or fiction (a problematic issue) is not relevant to the issue of whether Mr. Foster died at his own hand at the park.

2. The record of events surrounding the death

a. Before July 20, 1993

Mr. Foster arrived in Washington in January of 1993. He first stayed with his sister. After a few months, he rented temporary quarters and lived with his college-aged daughter. His wife, Lisa, arrived in June with the younger son, having both stayed in Little Rock for the completion of the son's junior year of high school there. His elder college-aged son also arrived in June. They lived in a Georgetown townhouse, 3027 Cambridge Place. "There were no domestic problems between Lisa Foster during the entirety of their twenty-five year relationship."[24]

Mr. Foster was part of the core group of longtime Clinton friends and supporters. They included Mr. Webster Hubbell, former law partner of Mrs. Clinton and then deputy Attorney General, and Marsha Scott, deputy assistant to the President. Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy worked at the Rose Firm, both

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Vincent Foster by the FBI's Questioned Document section is not consistent with standard forensic examination. *** Q-1 appears to be a forgery***

Compare [omitting May 17 FBI Lab Report] OIC, p. 107, fn. 338: At the request of the OIC, the FBI Laboratory compared the original note to four original pages of known writing of Mr. Foster that the OIC had obtained from the documents that were in Mr. Foster's office at the time of his death. The Laboratory determined that the note and these four sheets were written by the same person (Vincent Foster). FBI Lab Report, 11/9/95, at 1.

[24] Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview with Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

before and after serving a stint as Counsel to the Senate Appropriations Committee under Senator John McClellan in 1977. David Watkins served as Director of White House Personnel. Bruce Lindsey was (and is) Assistant to the President. Mack McClarty served as White House Chief of Staff. Mr. Foster's sister, Sheila Anthony, was Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, and in 1993, her husband, former Arkansas Congressman Beryl Anthony, worked as a lobbyist.

Susan Thomases knew Mr. Foster for 17 years, since 1976. The FBI report of its interview with her reflects that she last saw him on Wednesday, July 13, when "they had lunch together with some other people from Washington. She recalls him mentioning he had planned to take a weekend trip to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. She noted no change in his demeanor or his physical appearance but was aware that he was working very hard and was under considerable pressure. His death came as a complete shock to her and she can offer no reason or speculate as to why he may have taken his life."[25]

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25 Exhibit 18, Report of FBI interview with Susan Thomases, June 6, 1994.

Compare James Stewart, Blood Sport, 1996: On July 11, Foster was again complaining to his wife about the travel office... She [Thomases] was worried about Foster. As someone who saw him less, the change in his appearance and demeanor was more noticeable.*** Now [July 13] she tried to reassure Foster, but he said he needed to talk to her "off the campus," somewhere they wouldn't be seen. Thomases suggested 2020 "0" Street, a private rooming house where she herself sometimes stayed in Washington. When Foster arrived that evening, Thomases thought he looked a little better... But then he began to unburden himself. He mentioned how overworked he was and how he lacked the time and the support staff he was used to in Little Rock. If he didn't get more help, he said, he was afraid he'd "let the President and Hillary down... And he indicated he was homesick, not just for Little Rock, but for the quieter, predictable life he had there. But then the conversation took a curious turn. One thing he had not missed about his life in Little Rock was Lisa, his wife. The marriage had not been what he'd hoped for, and it hadn't been for years. He had to make all the decisions in the family. She was completely dependent on him, and this had become a burden. He found he couldn't confide in her. Lisa's recent arrival in Washington had

Events surrounding the death

Associate Legal Counsel Beth Nolan's FBI interview report noted that as of Friday morning, "his mood had lifted a little in the last couple of days of his life and she bases that on some joking around that had occurred during the previous Friday [July 16] staff meeting."[26]

Before leaving his office for home shortly before 4:00 on Friday, Mr. Foster checked out a long-range beeper[27] to take with him for his weekend trip with Lisa to the Eastern shore of Maryland. (It may have been the same beeper that was clipped to his waist when his body was found four days later.[28])

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brought this to the fore, just when Foster himself needed someone to lean on... Foster seemed... infinitely sad.

[26] Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview of White House Associate Legal Counsel Beth Nolan, June 7, 1994.

[27] Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant to Deputy Counsel Deborah Gorham, April 19 and 26, 1994.

[28] Exhibit 33, Testimony before United States Senate by Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 29, 1994: Well, let me explain it to you. You go on the scene, you observe the facts that are there, and the facts that are there was that this was an apparent suicide. Not one fact then or has ever come forward since then to this day to say it was anything other, anything sinister, anything other than a suicide. With that in mind, a pager, the White House credentials on the pager were recorded, at least the pager was. I do not remember if I recorded the White House credentials because obviously I am going to give them back to the Secret Service. They may have been Xeroxed. The pager brand was recorded, the name brand, the serial number was recorded, the pager was turned off. As far as any information on the pager, he could have turned it off at any time, and if anybody paged him while it was off, that does not tell me anything. If they paged him after he killed himself, it does not tell me anything. It does not tell me what time he turned it off because he could have had his last page 20 to 30 minutes before he turned it off. If it turned out something crazy, that it was a homicide, the FBI could have taken my report and the serial number to the pager company and subpoenaed the pager records and got all the calls that were paged to him that date. We turned it over to the Secret Service, yes, any property that belongs to the White House United States Government, the credentials and the pager, a matter of security, yes, it is proper procedure. I called

"Lisa Foster made all the arrangements for the weekend and asked Foster to be home by 3:00 p.m. that Friday, July 16, 1993. Instead, Foster arrived home at approximately 4:00 p.m., and she and Foster had to drive through terrible traffic to reach the Inn."[29]

The Weekend. The Fiske Report describes as "coincidence" that Mr. and Mrs. Foster were spending the weekend at the Tidewater Inn on the Eastern Shore of Maryland when Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell were staying fifteen minutes away with Nathan Landow and his son-in-law Michael Cardozo.[30] (Mr. and Mrs. Cardozo in separate interviews reportedly told the *Washington Post* that the weekend had been planned for more than a week.[31]) Mr. Cardozo had been Deputy White House Counsel in the Carter Administration,[32] the same position that Mr. Foster held at the White House. Mr. Cardozo had also had spent four months at the DOJ during the early days of the Clinton Administration.[33]

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them up, they wanted to come down and get it, and I turned it over to them after I recorded the information that I needed to get from it. I had no further use for it, because there was nothing to say that this was anything other than a suicide.

29 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview with Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

30 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Coincidentally, Webster Hubbell and his wife were also on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for the weekend staying with friends, Michael and Harolyn Cardozo, who also knew the Fosters."

31 A. Devroy & M. Isikoff, Wash. Post, *Handling of Foster Case is Defended*, July 30, 1993: "In separate interviews yesterday, Harolyn Cardozo and Michael Cardozo said the weekend had not been designed to cheer up Foster, but had been planned more than a week before as a means for everybody concerned to get a break from the stress of their Washington jobs."

32 Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interviews of Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April 13 & 15, 1994.

33 Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview of Webster Hubbell, April 13 & 15, 1994.

Events surrounding the death

Evidence shows that Mr. Hubbell knew where the Fosters were staying from a telephone conversation he had with Mr. Foster on Friday, July 16, 1993.[34] The Fosters and the Hubbells spent Saturday and Sunday at the Landow Estate.[35] Other weekend guests at Mr. Landow's home included Nick Boliterri and Pam Shriver, who played tennis with Mrs. Foster. There is no record of Mr. Landow, the Cardozos or others present at the Landow Estate besides Mrs. Foster or Web Hubbell ever being interviewed about the weekend.[36]

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[34] Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interviews of Webster Hubbell, April 13 & 15, 1994: Hubbell was asked about the weekend before Foster's death. He explained that he and his wife were supposed to go to dinner with the Fosters on Friday evening, but that Foster had called him (Hubbell) in Miami and said that he and his wife were planning to go to the Eastern Shore.

[35] Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interviews of Webster Hubbell, April 13 & 15, 1994.

[36] See Wash. Post, January 26, 1978: *DC Gambling Kingpin is Linked to Prominent Investors' Casino Deal*, January 26, 1978: Two prominent Washington investors [Nathan Landow and Smith Bagley] with connections to the Carter administration were involved in a proposal to build a hotel and gambling casino in Atlantic City, with Washington gambling kingpin Joe Nesline as a consultant. Nesline's involvement with the casino venture became known Jan 14 when federal and local police raided Nesline's Bethesda apartment... FBI agents seized a file containing and memoranda spelling out a proposed $85 million deal involving Bagley and Landow... [It] was not the only gambling venture in which Nesline had been involved with Landow... Involved in the St. Marten venture were Landow and Edward Cellini, a brother of Dino Cellini, a former associate of organized crime figure Meyer Lansky... In November... [t]he party at [the] Landow home was observed by Montgomery County plainclothesmen, who took down license plate numbers of guests' cars. Officers of the county's organized crime section have had Landow under surveillance for nearly a year. They learned from Florida police that Landow had an interest in a now defunct corporation whose concealed owners allegedly included an identified member of the Carlo Gambino Mafia "family." Secret Service agents who were at the party to protect the president's son, questioned the Montgomery County plainclothesmen who explained their interest in Landow. *** Landow said the meeting actually took place in the hallway outside the Senate Appropriations Committee chamber... [T]he committee's chairman [was] the late Sen. John L. McClellan... *** [The]

Webster Hubbell, close friend and law partner of Mr. Foster's at the Rose Law Firm, was the only person present who was questioned, other than Mrs. Foster. He mentioned the weekend only briefly.[37]

Sunday. Although Mr. "Foster had not made specific plans for the [following] weekend... [h]e had spoken with Lisa Foster about trying to go to Pennsylvania... but had not made any reservations..."[38] He told Jim Lyons, a Denver lawyer and advisor, who he spoke to on Sunday evening, that "he had a great weekend and agreed that he ought to do it more often. They [also] confirmed that Lyons was coming to Washington, D.C. the following Wednesday, July 21, 1993."[39]

Monday. The FBI's report of its interview with associate Legal Counsel Beth Nolan reflects that "[s]he saw him [on] Monday, July 19, 1993 for just a few minutes and he did not seem distracted and handled the exchange normally."[40] Director of White House Personnel David "Watkins saw Foster at 11:00 am on Monday, July 19, 1993 as Foster was entering the White House. Foster stopped Watkins as they were passing one another to pass on regards to

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business involvement of Landow that originally attracted the attention of Montgomery County's organized crime unit was an investment in Quaker Masonry... Florida law enforcement authorities reported to other police agencies in October of 1973 that Anthony Plate known to them to be an associate of the Gambinos, was believed to have a 25 percent interest in Quaker.

37 Compare: OIC, p. 100: "Dr. Berman said that Mr. Foster's "last 96 hours show clear signs of characteristic vulnerability."

38 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview with Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1993.

39 Exhibit 35, Report of FBI interview of James M. Lyons, May 12, 1994.

40 Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview of Beth Nolan, June 7, 1994.

Watkins from Pam Shriver whom he had recently met. Foster's demeanor was cheerful."[41]

One of Mr. Foster's sisters, Sheila Anthony, called to ask how the weekend had gone.[42] Mr. Foster told her that he had a great weekend. Sheila served as Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs in the Justice Department and lived in Washington with her husband former Arkansas Congressman Beryl Anthony. Mr. Foster's other sister, Sharon Bowman, along with her daughter, had just arrived for a visit from Arkansas, and was scheduled to have lunch with Mr. Foster on Thursday, July 22.[43]

Marsha Scott, longtime Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Correspondence, told the FBI that her relationship with Mr. Foster was a "personal friendship,"[44] having known him since 1967. Ms. Scott's office was in the Old Executive Office Building.[45] She related that she met with Mr. Foster on July 19, 1993 in his White House office. That meeting lasted over an hour. Linda Tripp, one of Bernard Nussbaum's Executive Assistants, told the FBI this was "highly unusual."[46]

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41 Exhibit 15, Report of FBI interview with Director of White House Personnel David Watkins, June 22, 1994.

42 Exhibit 8, Report of FBI interview of Associate Attorney General of Legislative Affairs Sheila Anthony: "Lisa Foster came to Washington, D.C. permanently in mid to late May 1993. On July 19, 1993, possibly in the morning, Anthony called Foster. Foster stated that he was feeling good that the weekend had gone pretty well."

43 Exhibit 36, Mr. Foster's calendar, Park Police file: "July 22, 1993, 1:15 p.m., Sharon lunch"

44 Exhibit 37, Report of FBI interview report of Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, May 12, 1994.

45 Exhibit 20, Report of FBI interview of Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, June 9, 1994.

46 Exhibit 38, Report of FBI interview of Executive Assistant

Ms. Scott first told the FBI that "[s]he does not remember what topics they talked about"[47] the last time she saw her friend of 25 years who died the next day, but that "he did not appear distracted or distressed."[48] She later told the FBI that she had stopped by to ask him how the weekend on the Eastern Shore of Maryland had gone.[49]

Webster Hubbell also stopped by Mr. Foster's office. He reportedly told the FBI he could not remember the "business matters discussed, if any, but does remember discussing the previous weekend the Foster and Hubbell families had spent together."[50]

Reportedly, at sometime around mid-day on Monday, Mr. Foster called his Little Rock physician and friend of fifteen years, Larry Watkins. The FBI's interview report of Dr. Watkins reflects that Mr. Foster complained of trouble sleeping, as he had confided to

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Linda Tripp, April 12, 1994: Marsha Scott, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Correspondence, came to see Foster for a closed-door session that lasted over an hour, possibly as long as two hours. This was highly unusual, both her coming to see him and anyone taking up that much time with Foster.

47 Exhibit 37, Report of FBI interview of Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, May 12, 1994.

48 Exhibit 20, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, June 9, 1994: He loved being a lawyer and she along with others just couldn't believe that he would have taken his own life without having reached out to his friends. She said that during the meeting on July 19, he did not appear distracted or distressed. She explained that Foster could be very focused when he was involved in something and she knew that she had interrupted his train of thought when she entered the room but he didn't give her an indication that she came at a bad time, otherwise, she would have left. They did not, however, have a heart-to-heart talk...

49 Exhibit 20, Report of FBI interview report of Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, June 9, 1994.

50 Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview of Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April 13, 1994.

Web Hubbell.[51] Dr. Watkins prescribed Desyril, apparently for insomnia and not for depression. It is prescribed for both. The FBI's version is that it was for depression, but Dr. Watkins told the FBI that "[h]e did not think that Foster was significantly depressed nor had Foster given the impression that he was 'in crisis.' From what Foster told him, Foster's condition sounded mild and situational."[52] The doctor had prescribed Mr. Foster insomnia medication before, probably in December, seven months earlier.[53]

"On the evening of July 19, 1993 Lisa cooked dinner at home. When Foster returned home from work, he came into the house [and] smiled at Lisa Foster while saying that a quarter to eight was not bad. Lisa Foster responded to him that she was thinking he would be home at 6:30 or 7:00 p.m."[54]

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51 Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April, 13 and 15, 1994: "He said, however, that both he and Foster had confided in each other about sleep difficulties."

52 Exhibit 22, Report of FBI interview with Dr. Larry Watkins, May, 16, 1994: [W]atkins knew that it took 10 days to two weeks to take effect but helps with insomnia, sometimes the very first day. He felt it was very important for Foster to start sleeping better and thought if he got some rest that he would feel a lot better. He did not think that Foster was significantly depressed nor had Foster given the impression that he was "in crisis." From what Foster told him, Foster's condition sounded mild and situational. Watkins advised that he was only a little bit alarmed in that Foster had insisted on talking to him directly instead of discussing things through his nurse.

53 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1993: "In terms of other drugs which may have been prescribed for Foster in the past, Lisa Foster is aware of the sleeping pill Restoril having been prescribed. She also recalls that an antibiotic was prescribed for Foster in approximately December, 1992."

54 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

Events surrounding the death

The President testified that on the evening of Monday, July 19, he called Mr. Foster at home.[55] Hubbell and Lindsey were with the President when he placed the call.[56] Among the reasons for the call was that the President wanted to know, like Sheila Anthony and Marsha Scott, how the weekend in Maryland with Hubbell and "another couple" had gone. The President also claimed that he had heard Mr. Foster was "down" about the Travel Officer matter, and telephoned to invite him to watch a movie at the White House,[57] "In the Line of Fire," with Hubbell and Lindsey. (The normal "movie night" at the White House was Friday,[58] not Monday.) The President testified that "[i]t was a time of high stress for the Counsel's Office because of the White House travel office matter and other things."[59] Mr. Foster declined, according to Mr. Clinton, because he was home with his wife and wanted to stay there.[60]

The President then requested to see Mr. Foster.[61] The

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55 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton by Robert Fiske and deputy regulatory Independent Counsel Roderick Lankler, June 12, 1994: "Yes. When I called him, I thought he might still be at work but it was in the evening. I don't remember exactly what time it was, but it was already night."

56 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994.

57 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994: "But he said -- first I asked him if he wanted to come to the movie."

58 Exhibit 13, Report of FBI interview of Assistant to the President Bruce Lindsey, June 22, 1994.

59 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994.

60 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994: "And he said that he would like to, but that he was already home with Lisa and he didn't think he should leave and come back to the White House. I understood that."

61 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994: Then I told him I wanted to talk to him about some matters relating to the White House and I wanted to ask his advice on some organizational issues, but that I could not see him the next day because we had the announcement of Mr. Freeh, the FBI Director, and several other things on my schedule,

two men scheduled to meet Wednesday, July 21, to discuss, according to the President, unspecified "organizational changes" being contemplated at the White House.[62] According to the President's testimony, if the organizational changes involved Mr. Foster himself, Clinton was unaware of it. He denied being among those who reported to have known that something was disturbing Mr. Foster, that he was depressed[63] or that he was considering resigning.[64]

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and could we please meet on Wednesday. And he said, yes, I have some time on Wednesday and I will see you then.

62 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994.

63 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994: "Q. would you have heard from him or anyone else that he was depressed? A. No. Not depressed. Now again leading up to the day -- Q. Right. A. -- when I talked to him, I knew that he had been concerned about these things that I mentioned earlier. But I wouldn't use the word 'depressed'."

64 Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994: Q. We'll get there in just a minute. Was there anything else that you heard, right up to that phone conversation on the 19th that -- [question interrupted] A. No. Q. -- might be disturbing him? A. No. Q. Had you ever heard that he was thinking of resigning his job? A. No.

Exhibit 8, Report of FBI interview of Deputy Attorney General of Legislative Affairs Sheila Foster Anthony, April 28, 1994: "At the last dinner which Foster shared with Anthony, Foster confided to her that he was considering resigning from his post at the White House."

Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994: Normal politics in RLF and feelings of abandonment were there but it didn't rise to the level where Foster thought he couldn't go back. Kennedy was asked if he observed any noticeable behavioral or emotional changes in Foster. *** [H]e did not recall in conversations with Foster that he [Foster] wanted to go back [to the Rose Law Firm]... Kennedy did recall Foster making one comment to him in the second week of June saying "he (Foster) was thinking of finding a job with less pressure." Another job in the administration with not so much distress.

Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview with Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April, 13 & 15, 1994: [N]ewspaper accounts

b. Tuesday, July 20

As he left for work, Mr. Foster asked Mrs. Foster about her schedule for the day, which she characterized as an "unusual" question.[65] It was the middle of the summer. He arrived at his White House office about 8:50 a.m.,[66] in time for the 9:00 Office of Legal Counsel staff meeting.

That morning in his White House office, Mr. Foster wrote a letter to his mother, and mailed it roughly six hours before he died.[67] Mr. Foster's sister, Sheila Anthony, was with her mother when she opened it. "The letter from Foster concerned oil leases which had been passed on to Foster's mother from her late husband's estate... In attempting to recall what was in the envelope, Anthony now believes that there was an extremely brief cover letter which had been typewritten, and which contained one or two sentences asking

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concerning the previous administration's removal of office items was determined by Hubbell as accurate. Hubbell said that he was not aware that Foster was experiencing any type of stress. Foster never talked to Hubbell about missing the comfort zone of the Rose Law Firm where they had worked for more than 20 years.

Compare OIC, p. 99: "Dr. Berman reported that... He, furthermore, faced a feared humiliation should he resign and return to Little Rock."

65 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

66 Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview of Executive Assistant Deborah Gorham, April 19, 1993.

67 Exhibit 38, Report of FBI interview of Executive Assistant Linda Tripp, April 12, 1994: Gorham told Tripp that the morning of his death, much earlier than his leaving, Foster placed three pieces of correspondence in the outgoing mail. The pieces were definitely personal, Foster having addressed them by hand and used stamps instead of officially stamped envelopes. This was sufficiently unusual that Gorham noted it, and told Tripp who two of the items were addressed to. Tripp was unable to recall one of the items, but said the other was to Foster's mother.

Foster's mother to sign the enclosed form and return it to the oil company."[68]

He attended the Rose Garden ceremony announcing the selection of Louis Freeh to replace William Sessions as the FBI Director, the first-ever FBI Director to be fired.[69]

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[68] Exhibit 8, Report of FBI interview of Sheila Foster Anthony, April 26, 1994.

[69] See M. Isikoff, *Sessions Said Likely to Quit as FBI Chief Within Days*, Wash. Post, July 17, 1993: An internal Justice Department report concluded that Sessions had committed numerous ethical abuses...*** Knowledgeable sources said that by the time she took office in March, Reno had concluded that Sessions had to leave. *** At one point, Sessions suggested that he fly down to Waco, a city where he once lived, so he could personally negotiate with cult leader David Koresh. The idea of an FBI director personally seeking to negotiate with a religious fanatic whom bureau scientists had already concluded was a madman alarmed FBI officials...

M. Isikoff, *Sessions Adopts Defiant Stance*, Wash. Post, July 19, 1993: "Sessions — who has been under a cloud for months because of internal Justice Department findings of ethical lapses..."

M. Isikoff & Ruth Marcus, *Clinton Fires Sessions as FBI Director*, Wash. Post, July 20, 1993: Clinton telephoned Sessions yesterday afternoon to inform him that he had been fired and then called back several minutes later to remind him that the dismissal was "effective immediately." The President told reporters later that he acted after Attorney General Janet Reno reported... *** Officials said the delay was partly to avoid any criticism that the FBI was being politicized... *** Clinton yesterday named Clarke to serve as acting director until a successor is confirmed. On Saturday morning Sessions was summoned to a meeting with Reno and White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and was told to quit by Monday or be fired. *** Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-NY), chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, said that Sessions "has lost rank-and-file support and therefore his leadership effectiveness has been severely compromised."

At around noon, Betsy Pond, White House Counsel Nussbaum's Executive Assistant, ordered Mr. Foster's lunch, a cheeseburger and French fries.[70] Because Mr. Foster's Assistant, Deborah Gorham, had already left for her lunch break, he asked Linda Tripp, the other of Nussbaum's Executive Assistants, to fetch the lunch he had selected off the daily menu of the cafeteria. A little while later, Mr. Foster dispatched Tom Castleton, a junior employee of the Office of Legal Counsel, to the cafeteria to see what was taking Tripp so long. When Castleton saw Tripp, she was on her way back with Mr. Foster's lunch and was surprised that Mr. Foster had sent Castleton to look for her because she had not been gone long.[71]

Tripp delivered Mr. Foster's lunch, a medium-rare cheeseburger, French-fries, a Coke, and some M&Ms, to his office. He relaxed on his couch and read his newspaper while he ate his meal.[72] At about 1:00,[73] as he left his office for the last time, Mr. Foster told Tripp that there were still some M&Ms on his tray if she wanted them. He also said, "I'll be back." Tripp told the FBI that "[t]here was nothing unusual about his demeanor and he did not seem distressed."[74]

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70 Compare OIC, p. 109: "I talked to Vince on 7/19/93, at which time he complained of anorexia..."

71 Exhibit 38, Report of FBI interview of Linda Tripp, April 12, 1994.

72 Exhibit 38, Report of FBI interview of Executive Assistant Linda Tripp, April 12, 1994.

73 Exhibit 41, Report of Park Police interview with Executive Assistant Betsy Pond, by Captain Charles Hume, July 22, 1993: "At around 1300 hours he [Foster] came our of the office and stated 'I'll be back, there are M&Ms left in my office.'"

74 Exhibit 38, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant to Counsel Linda Tripp, April 12, 1994: Shortly after she left him eating and reading the newspaper Foster came out of the office with his jacket on and empty handed. He said, "There are lots of M&M's left in there. I'll be back." There was nothing unusual about his demeanor and he did not seem distressed.

Betsy Pond also saw Mr. Foster leave his office for the last time. "[S]he and Linda were in the office when he left... There was nothing unusual about his emotional
state. In fact, over the last several weeks she did not notice any changes, either physically or emotionally. She noticed no weight loss. She was unaware of him taking any medication or seeing any doctors. I asked her would she be surprised if I found out he was seeing a psychiatrist. She said yes. She was not aware of any depression problems."[75]

When his Executive Assistant, Deborah Gorham, returned from lunch, "Foster was gone... Pond told her that he had had his lunch, left M&M's for everybody, and left with his jacket slung over one shoulder, saying 'I'll be back.'"[76] Gorham reported that he "had never left in the middle of the day before," but that he "appeared relaxed and normal."[77]

After Mr. Foster left, a number of people tried to reach him by telephone. Brantley Buck, a Rose Law Firm partner, called twice from Little Rock, reportedly regarding the blind trust that Mr. Foster

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75 Exhibit 41, Report of Park Police interview with Executive Assistant Betsy Pond, by Captain Charles Hume, July 22, 1993.

76 Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant to Deputy Counsel Deborah Gorham, April 19 and 26, 1994: Soon after he returned – about 11:40 – 11:50, Gorham entered his office and told him she was going out and did he need anything. He answered, "No _ I believe I have everything." He appeared relaxed and normal. Foster was gone when she returned about 1:20 – 1:30 p.m. He had left a couple of letters and a memo for her to type. She does not recall who the letters were to or what, specifically, the memo pertained. She also does not recall what was on his itinerary for the afternoon. Pond told her that he had had his lunch, left M&M's for everybody, and left with his jacket slung over one shoulder, saying "I'll be back."

77 Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant Deborah Gorham, April 19 and 26, 1994.

was handling for the Clintons.[78] (Buck described Mr. Foster's remaining duties concerning the blind trust as being merely "ministerial."[79]) Gordon Rather, a Little Rock Attorney who worked at Bruce Lindsey's and the President's old firm, also called,[80] reportedly about the President's appointment of federal court judges. Maggie Williams, Ms. Clinton's Chief of Staff, also called, as did William Kennedy.[81] Betsy Pond paged him at Nussbaum's request.[82] When Mrs. Foster called around 5:00,[83] Deborah Gorham told her that Mr. Foster was unable to come to the phone, but did not reveal that he had left his office around 1:00 and had not returned, as he said he would.

That evening, Web Hubbell was beeped while having dinner at the Lebanese Taverna restaurant in Washington with his wife, his children, White House intern Janet Schaufele, and Marsha Scott. Hubbell, his wife, and Marsha Scott proceeded to the Anthony's nearby home to notify Mr. Foster's two sisters, brother-in-law and niece of the death.[84] Officially, Sheila, Sharon, and Web then went

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78 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994. Exhibit 40, Deposition of President Clinton, June 12, 1994.

79 Exhibit 42, Report of FBI interview of C. Brantly Buck, May 18, 1994. Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

80 Exhibit 43, Report of FBI interview of Gordon S. Rather, May 17, 1994: "He was impressed with the fact that the same day, possibly within an hour of his call [2:14 p.m.], someone from Foster's office called him back and asked if it were an urgent matter or if it was all right if Foster returned his call the following day."

81 Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview of Executive Assistant Deborah Gorham, April 19, 1993.

82 Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview of Executive Assistant Deborah Gorham, April 19, 1993.

83 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

84 Exhibit 37, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, May 12, 1993: "Foster's other sister Sharon Bowman, was also visiting from Arkansas. Scott told the two sisters and the niece what had occurred. Scott was unable to say who was notified in what order among The

to the Foster residence. Reportedly they arrived at the same time as Park Police investigators Cheryl Braun and John Rolla had, to notify the family. The whereabouts of Sheila's husband Beryl and the Foster sons that evening is unclear. The two Police Investigators spent 70 minutes in the Foster home where a dozen or so close friends and relatives gathered. According to Webster Hubbell, "everyone at the Foster residence that evening was trying to make logic out of the death, trying to pinpoint some event, but that they could not do so..."[85] Investigator Rolla testified about his interview of some of those there that night.

> Q. Did anyone at the notification mention depression or anti-depressant medication that Foster might have been taking?
> A. I mentioned depression, did you see this coming, were there any signs, has he been taking any medication? No. All negative answers.[86]

White House staff." See also Exhibit 44, White House Chronology Memo by Jane Sherburne, May 15, 1996: "Marsha [Scott] and Web [Hubbell] found Sheila Anthony at home with Vince Foster's other sister [Sharon Bowman] and her daughter, who was visiting from out of town."

[85] Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview with Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April, 13 and 15, 1994: Hubbell said that everyone at the Foster residence that evening was trying to make logic out of the death, trying to pinpoint some event, but that they could not do so. *** Individuals present at the Foster residence on the night of Foster's death included the following: Bruce Lindsey; Bill Kennedy; Marsha Scott; David Watkins and his wife (Watkins was Operations for the White House); Mack McLarty and his wife Donna; Senator Pryor; Beryl Anthony; Foster's daughter, Laura; and then later the two boys were located, and on one of those nights [sic], President Clinton...

[Also present at the Foster residence that night were David Gergen, Sheila Anthony, Sharon Bowman & daughter, Craig Livingstone (outside), Helen Dickey, Vernon Jordan, Walter Pincus and Mrs. Pincus.]

[86] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

On July 21, Mr. Clinton spoke to the White House staff members who knew Mr. Foster well.

> In the first place, no one can ever know why this happened. Even if you had a whole set of objective reasons, that wouldn't be why it happened, because you could get a different, bigger, more burdensome set of objective reasons that are on someone else in this room. So what happened was a mystery about something inside of him. And I hope all of you will always understand that... [Vince Foster] had an extraordinary sense of propriety and loyalty, and I hope when we remember him and this we'll be a little more anxious to talk to each other and a little less anxious to talk outside of our family.[87]

c. No record of Mr. Foster's having left the White House complex

The White House itself is roughly a rectangular-shaped building with a wing on each end. It is bordered by Fifteenth Street on the East and Seventeenth Street to the West. Beyond the West Wing of the White House, running perpendicular to it, is West Executive Avenue. It is lined on both sides with end-in parking. Across West Executive Avenue from the White House, also within the White House campus, is the Old Executive Office Building (OEOB). A security fence surrounds the White House grounds, including the OEOB.

Compare A. Devroy & M. Isikoff, *Handling of Foster Case is Defended*, Wash. Post, July 30, 1993: Police who arrived at Foster's house the night of the death were turned away after being told Lisa Foster and family members were too distraught to talk. Investigators were not allowed to interview her until yesterday. "That was a matter between her lawyers and the police," [David] Gergen said, and the White House "had no role in it."

[87] Exhibit 45, Remarks by the President to the White House staff, July 21, 1993.

Prior administrations had housed their entire Counsel's office in the OEOB. The Clinton administration moved the offices of White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and deputy Counsel Vincent Foster to the second floor of the West Wing. The majority of the White House Counsel's offices, where Associate Counsel William Kennedy and others were, remained in the OEOB. Mr. Kennedy reported to Mr. Foster.[88]

The Office of White House Personnel Security, of which Craig Livingstone served as Chief, was also in the OEOB.[89] Mr. Livingstone reported mostly to Mr. Kennedy, and so was a regular visitor to the White House Counsel's Office in the OEOB. Livingstone was also a regular visitor to Mr. Foster's office in the west wing.[90]

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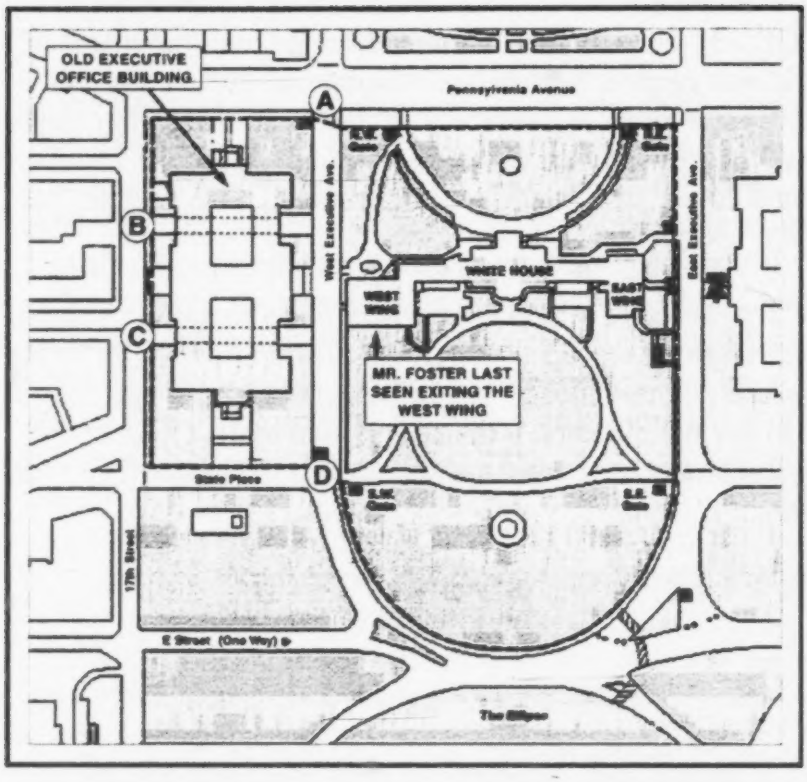
88 Exhibit 46, Deposition of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, July 11, 1995: "Q. And did you report through Mr. Foster to Mr. Nussbaum or directly to Mr. Nussbaum? A. Usually through Mr. Foster."

89 Exhibit 47, Deposition Craig Livingstone, July 10, 1995: "Q. Okay, and you reported to Mr. Kennedy? A. That's correct... Q. Mr. Livingstone, in the White House complex, where is your office? A. I'm located in the Executive Office Building in Room 84."

90 Exhibit 48, Deposition of Tom Castleton, June 27, 1995: Q. [W]ho were regular visitors to the counsel's [Foster's] office? A. ...Craig Livingston... Q. What was Mr. Livingstone's business at the counsel's suite in the west wing? A. Well, I think he worked for us. He was the director of security and the counsel's office, I believe, serves as an umbrella to that office. Q. He had a reporting relationship to Mr. Nussbaum? A. Yes, although I think he more directly reported to Mr. Kennedy... Q. Where was Mr. Kennedy's office physically located? A. In the Old Executive Office Building.



White House Campus: Mr. Foster's car was officially parked on West Executive Avenue between gates designated as A and D. His car would have exited the campus from gates designated as A, B, C, or D.

On July 20, 1993, Uniformed Secret Service Officer John S. Skyles was posted at the exit in the West Wing, close to West Executive Avenue. He told the FBI he recalled that Mr. Foster had walked out of the West Wing "about lunchtime" on July 20. Officer Skyles "easily recognized Foster because he had seen him enter and exit the White House west wing on numerous occasions." Skyles "remembers this encounter in detail because, when he heard that Foster had died via suicide, he distinctly recalled that Foster did not appear to be at all depressed or preoccupied as he walked by. He

said that he was therefore quite surprised to hear that Foster had committed suicide."[91]

The morning after Mr. Foster's death, FBI agents Dennis Condon and Scott Salter were dispatched to the White House to meet with FBI agent John Danna to investigate the death. They visited the OEOB. Agent Condon testified he could "not recall" why they went to the OEOB, what offices they visited, or to whom they had spoken.

Q. Where did you go there [OEOB], what office in particular?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Do you know why you went there?
A. I don't recall exactly, no.
Q. Did you meet anybody there?
A. I believe so, but I don't know...[92]

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91 Exhibit 49, Report of FBI interview of US Secret Service Officer John S. Skyles, April 21, 1994: He explained that he easily recognized Foster because he had seen him enter and exit the White House west wing on numerous occasions when he (Skyles) was on duty. On July 20, 1993, Officer Skyles worked the 6:30 a.m. through 3:00 p.m. shift at post E-4. He described this as a rather routine day about which he could recall noticing nothing out of the ordinary. He advised that numerous White House staffers came and went through post E-4 on July 20 but that he could recall few specifics about these individuals. He advised, however, when he learned of Vincent Foster's death late on the evening of July 20, he remembered that he had seen Foster leaving the west wing of The White House through entrance E-4 earlier that day. Skyles said that he was approximately two thirds of the way through his shift on July 20 when he saw Foster leaving The White House. He said that while he cannot recall exactly when he saw Foster, he does distinctly recall that it was "about lunchtime." He said that as Foster walked pass [sic] the guard desk at entrance E-4 he (Skyles) asked Foster, "How are you doing sir?" He said that Foster replied, "Hello-fine" and nodded his head to Skyles with what Skyles remembers as a "half smile." Officer Skyles said that he remembers this encounter in detail because when he heard that Foster had died via suicide he distinctly recalled that Foster did not appear to be at all depressed or preoccupied as he walked by. He said that he was therefore quite surprised to hear that Foster had committed suicide.

92 Exhibit 50, Deposition of FBI Agent Dennis Condon, June 28,

If these agents interviewed anyone at the OEOB, the interview reports have not been made public. So, we do not know who, other than Uniformed Secret Service Officer John Skyles, saw Mr. Foster around lunchtime.

Officially, Mr. Foster went to his Honda, parked in slot 16 on West Executive Avenue,[93] then drove off the White House campus and, hours later, into the Fort Marcy lot. There has never been any video or testimonial evidence produced that Mr. Foster did, in fact, leave the White House grounds in his car. Officer Skyles is the last publicly known person to have seen Mr. Foster alive.

3. Fort Marcy Park, discovery of body

a. Fort Marcy Park

Fort Marcy National Park is about 25 acres in size. It is located about a mile from Washington in suburban McLean, Virginia. It is five-and-a-half miles from the White House. The park is preserved for historical reasons. It offers no view of the nearby Potomac River and is not scenic. The park is positioned between two busy arteries into Washington, Chain Bridge Road to the north and the George Washington Memorial Parkway to the south.[94]

1995: Q. At what point did Agent Danna meet with you? A. I believe we met with him almost immediately upon our arrival... Q. And then you went into the Old Executive Office Building? A. I believe that's correct. Q. Where did you go there, what office in particular? A. I don't recall. Q. Do you know why you went there? A. I don't recall exactly, no. Q. Did you meet anybody there? A. I believe so, but I don't know – I don't recall exactly who that might have been, possibly somebody from the Secret Service, but I'm not certain.

93 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

94 Compare OIC, p. 102: As to the Fort Marcy Park location, Dr. Berman stated Mr. Foster "was ambivalent to the end" and may have driven for a while before going to Fort Marcy Park.[fn324] He may have "simply and inadvertently happened upon the park or he may have purposely picked it off the area map found in his car."[fn325] Dr. Berman stated that Mr.

Fort Marcy Park

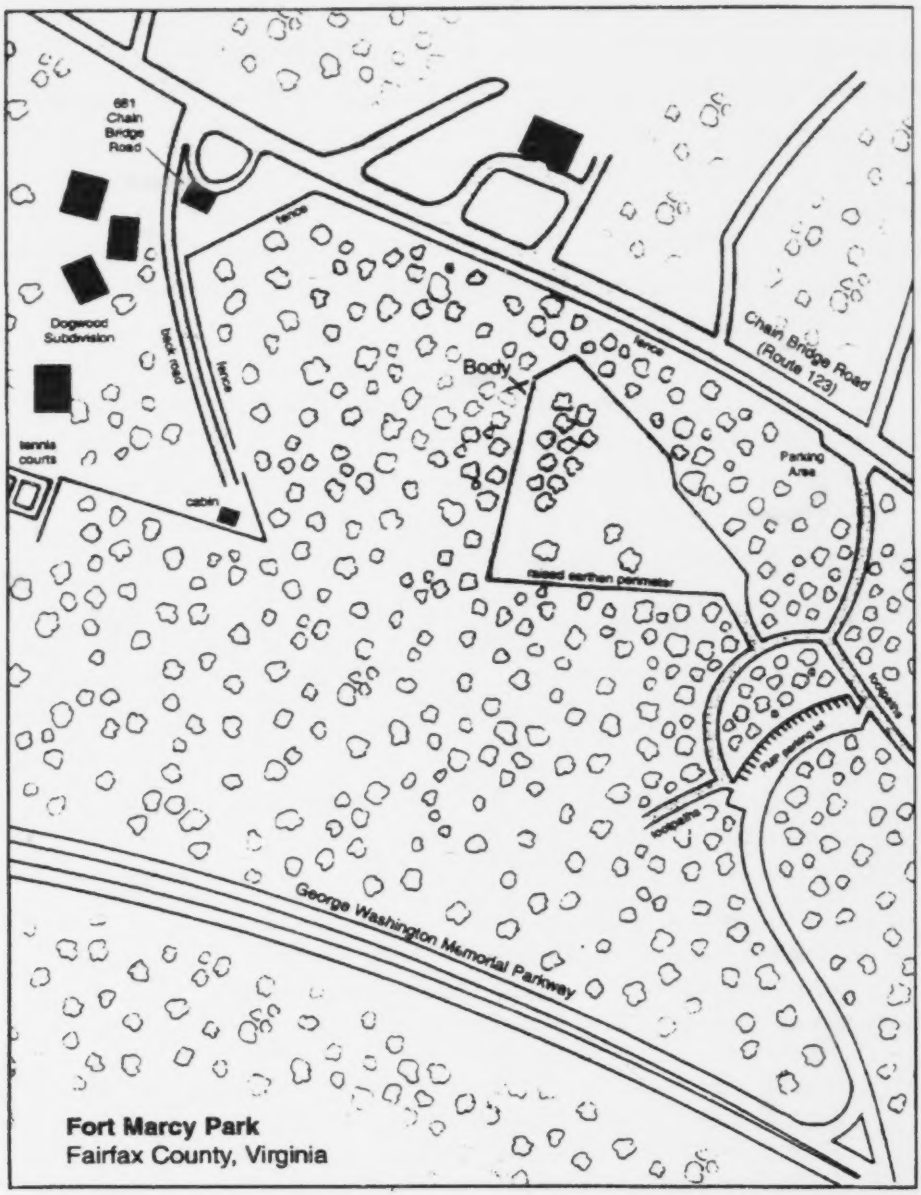
The park contains no buildings. The Fort is simply earthen embankments, or berms, shaped roughly like a triangle. The Fort is located in the northern part of the park, with one side of the triangle running parallel to Chain Bridge Road, about fifty feet from it. Two sides, or berms, of the triangle are about 375 feet long, and one is around 300 feet. Except for the area inside the triangular Fort and the parking lot, visibility is very limited because most of the park is heavily wooded. The berms that form the sides of the fort are covered with trees and underbrush.

The park's small, banana-shaped parking lot is about 100 feet southeast of the southwest corner of the Fort. It parks 21 cars. The only paved vehicle access into the park is a 300-foot driveway into the lot, running due south to the Parkway. At the southern end of the parking lot, bordering the footpath leading to the Fort, is a sign with a description of the park.[95]

Foster's suicide in Fort Marcy Park is "[s]imilar to the typical male physician who suicides by seeking the privacy of a hotel room, and a 'do not disturb' sign."[fn326]

95 With the outbreak of the Civil War, Washington turned into the training ground, arsenal, supply depot, and nerve center for the Union cause. To protect the city and vital supply routes from enemy hands, Union armies built a ring of earthen fortifications. The remains of those fortifications preserved by the National Park Service are now known collectively as the Fort Circle Parks. Taking command of and reorganizing the Army of the Potomac, Major General George B. McClellan appointed Major John G. Barnard of the Corps of Engineers to build many new forts. By the spring of 1865, the defense system totaled 68 forts and 93 batteries with 807 cannons and 98 mortars in place. Washington had become the most heavily fortified city in the world. Fort Marcy, perched high above the Potomac, protected against enemy attacks from northern Virginia land routes.

Fort Marcy Park



Mr. Foster's body was found close to the northwest tip of the Fort, lying on a path on the outward side of the western berm around 100 feet from Chain Bridge Road and 300 feet from the closest house which is just on the other side of Chain Bridge Road. The next three closest homes are on the same side of Chain Bridge Road, from 470 to 550 feet from the body site. Four or more homes are

600 to 700 feet from the site, and the two Saudi Arabia Embassy buildings are 700 feet away the site.[96]

Another vehicular approach to Fort Marcy Park is an old dirt road around 600 feet west of the body site. This road runs along the western border of the park and the nearby homes. The hidden entrance to this old civil war road is a driveway to a house on Chain Bridge Road that abuts the park (681 Chain Bridge Road). The ground separating the body site from the old road is so heavily treed that the civilian who officially discovered the body testified that anyone entering the park via this road "would not be seen, period."[97] The fence separating this road from the park's border is collapsed for several yards, near an old unoccupied cabin located near the park's border. (There is not a single reference to this Civil War road in the entire investigative record, including the OIC's Report.)

In July of 1993, seventeen-year-old Leslie Rutherford lived near the park. The day before Mr. Foster's death, Monday, July 19, 1993, was an extremely hot and humid day. At around three o'clock that afternoon, Leslie was walking near the west border of Fort Marcy Park, having entered the park over or through one of the gaps in the park's fence bordering the old road. Although investigators did not canvass the neighborhood, she came forward during the initial investigation because she remembered seeing a man wearing a

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96 Compare Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Saudi residence is the closest building to the park."

97 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale [see below] by Congressman Burton, Mica, Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: Q. But there is a private road that goes back to that cabin? A. There is a private road that goes right back to it from the housing development right next to it. Q. Okay. If somebody came back that road they wouldn't be seen? A. They would not be seen, period. Q. How far is that from the cabin? A. 150, 175 yards. Q. So they could have walked around that and come right up — A. They are dead in the woods all the way, and there is a path that leads right straight through there, a very well worn walking nature trial.

suit walking through Fort Marcy, and "thought it was strange."[98] The man she saw was in the section of the park where Mr. Foster's body was found the following day. When she looked in his direction, he immediately turned his head away. The only Park Police record of the strange man Leslie saw is found in handwritten notes of Investigator Renee Abt, recorded on July 24, 1993. The typewritten Park Police reports did not mention this man.

The FBI's Report of its interview with Leslie is dated May 17, 1994.

> [A]t approximately 3:00 p.m. on July 19, 1993... [she] noticed at a distance of approximately 10 to 15 feet a white male walking by himself in a direction leading from the George Washington Memorial Parkway into the northeast section of the park. She stated what caught her attention was that this white male, in spite of the heat, was dressed in a dark suit, white shirt, and a red neck tie. [She] further described this white male as being in his early 40's, dark hair, approximately 180 pounds, and slightly over 6 foot [sic] in height... This white male had no facial hair nor was he wearing eyeglasses. She further stated that when she noticed this white male, he immediately looked away from her and therefore she could furnish no additional details relative to his facial characteristics. In a further attempt to determine the height of this white male, it was [the interviewee's] opinion that he was slightly over 6 foot [sic] tall, but did not approach 6 foot [sic] 4 inches in height. [The interviewee] was exhibited photographs of Mr. Foster but she was unable to make any determination as to whether these photographs resembled the white male she saw at the park on July 19, 1993.[99]

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[98] Exhibit 52, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, July 24, 1993: "Saw man walking thru [sic] park on Monday thought it was strange."

[99] Exhibit 53, Report of FBI interview of Leslie Rutherford, May 17, 1994.

The FBI reported that she observed this man in the "northeast section of the park." Northeast is the opposite from where she had the man. But the handwritten notes by the FBI agent who interviewed Leslie reflect that she actually said she saw the suspicious acting man on the path on the park's "west border," where she had entered the park from the direction of the neighboring tennis courts -- and the side of the park where Mr. Foster's body was found.

> "Location - by cabin by the tennis courts - west border of Ft. Marcy park - on path."[100]

The OIC omits any mention of Leslie Rutherford's account of having seen a man acting suspiciously by the back road the day before the death, wearing a suit in 90 degree weather.

b. Official version of discovery of body

Summary: The OIC reports that at 5:50 p.m., Dale stopped at the park to urinate, discovered the body, drove 3 miles and reported the death to two park workers. Eight months later, a New York daily newspaper reported that two park workers admitted that they had discovered the body, whereupon Dale decided to come forward, contacted G. Gordon Liddy, and the FBI interviewed Dale. Based on a "detailed" comparison of Dale's version of the conversation with the park maintenance workers', Fiske gave credence to Dale's account, yet these accounts differ in virtually every detail, including that the maintenance workers reported that Dale said the body had been shot. Dale saw no gun and believed death had been caused by a blow to the head.

The OIC reports that Mr. Foster's body was found by "C5", which stands for the fifth civilian witness at the park. His first name is Dale. The Fiske Report refers to him as "CW," which stands for

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100 Exhibit 54, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Leslie Rutherford, May 17, 1994.

"Confidential Witness." He had requested anonymity (Dale's full name has since been published in the Washington Times and its sister publication Insight on the News). Dale is the only one of the five civilian park witnesses whose name is wholly redacted in the government records of the case. Officially, he discovered the body, drove 2.75 miles on the outbound George Washington Parkway to the Park Headquarters at the Turkey Run Maintenance facility, where he saw two uniformed off-duty Park Service employees. He told them about the body, whereupon one of them reportedly called authorities.

OIC, p. 22:

> *C5 said that he exited his van, and while walking through the park, found Mr. Foster's body near the second cannon, the cannon closer to Chain Bridge Road.*[fn42] *C5 then left Fort Marcy and drove approximately 2.75 miles further outbound on the GW Parkway to a parking area near GW parkway Headquarters; there, C5 reported the dead body to two off-duty Park Service employees who called 911.*[fn43]

Aside from what is in the Fiske and Starr Reports, we learn of Dale's story from three sources. The first is the March 22, 1994 "Report of Interview," authored by radio talk show host and former FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy, to whom Dale had confided. Second, we have four reports of FBI interviews by FBI agents Monroe and Columbell. And third, we have Dale's deposition, taken at his home on the evening of July 29, 1994, by Congressmen Dan Burton, Dana Rohrabacher, and John Mica. Most of what we know is from this transcript. (Burton took Dale's deposition before the Fiske Report was released to the public. The Senate Banking Committee never deposed the Park Service employees or any civilian park witnesses.)

Discovery of Body

Dale reported that he stopped at the park because of an urgent need to relieve himself.[101] He backed into a parking space, took off his shirt and walked to the furthest end of the fort, around 750 feet, whereupon he urinated.

After he discovered the body, he said, he drove to the Turkey Run maintenance facility "to go to the nearest phone"[102] (it was not the nearest phone). Dale said he told a Park Service maintenance worker about the body. Dale did not make the call to authorities himself (or come forward for eight months) because, as he later told G. Gordon Liddy, he didn't "want to end up like that guy"[103] he found. Dale had inspected the body and was certain there was no gun in Mr. Foster's hand. Dale never explained why he feared he would "end up like that guy" simply by virtue of his having discovered the body.

Dale claims the catalyst for his coming forward was the appearance of an article in the March 14, 1994, issue of the New York Daily News. It began with puffery, reporting that although most of the investigation was still-secret, the New York Daily News had reviewed the Park Police Report. It then reported what Dale claimed was the cause of his concern, that one of the Park Service workers had discovered Foster's body at the park but had lied about it because, at the time, he had been drinking at the park.

> Most of what happened in Fort Marcy Park on July 21 [sic] has remained secret. The Park Police Report has only been reviewed once by the Daily News... The body was discovered by a park maintenance worker who had slipped

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101 Exhibit 55, Report of FBI interview with Dale, April 14, 1994: "[H]e had an urge to relieve himself and realized that the first pull off area where he could have some degree of privacy was Fort Marcy Park."

102 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994.

103 Exhibit 56, Report of interview of Dale by G. Gordon Liddy, March 22, 1994.

> into the area for a quiet midday drink. He reported finding the body, but then made up a story about having seen a white van. He has since recanted the white van story, admitting it was created to cover up his own behavior.[104]

Dale testified why he reconsidered.

> "[W]hat I knew would become public and if there was a threat to me, that, that possibility would be greatly, greatly reduced simply by the fact that what I knew would have been now made official."[105]

Dale said he was worried because, he reasoned, if he officially did not exist, Foster's killers might kill him, too. He talked it over with his brother, who suggested that Dale contact former FBI agent G. Gordon Liddy because Liddy could be trusted not to reveal Dale's identity. Liddy took Dale's information, wrote a "Report of Interview," and forwarded it to deputy regulatory Independent Counsel Roderick Lankler.

Liddy's Report related that Dale had described seeing a white car, and in it, from the distance of twenty-five feet away[106] through the closed windows, a suit-jacket that "matched" the trousers he had seen on Mr. Foster, and a briefcase. Dale testified that on the passenger's side floor of the car he saw "a four-pack of wine cooler

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104 M. McAlary, *Aide's Suicide is Confirmed by Heads-up Cops*, N.Y. Daily News, March 14, 1994. See also J. Seper, *Foster death still a puzzle*, Wash. Times, July 19, 1994: "The man told the FBI and Mr. Liddy that he notified National Park Service personnel of the discovery [of the body] and then left the park."

105 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994.

106 Exhibit 56, Report of Interview of Dale by G. Gordon Liddy on March 22, 1994: "[O]bserved a suit coat [in the car] which matched... from approximately eight feet above and twenty-five feet laterally in distance."

with two gone,"[107] and that the wine coolers had a light pink label "exactly like the bottle" he had seen beside the body.[108]

In his cover letter, Liddy concluded that Dale had described the interior of Mr. Foster's car, and wrote that "the report contains information about the scene and the interior of Mr. Foster's automobile that I, for one, have never seen published."[109]

Liddy told Dale that he could trust the two FBI agents who were to interview him, because, Dale testified, Liddy said they were "old Hoover guys... not young kids... trying to get a reputation or prove anything [and that] they can be trusted."[110] (Three weeks later, these same agents interviewed Patrick Knowlton.)

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107 Exhibit 56, Report of Interview of Dale, by G. Gordon Liddy, March 22, 1994: He observed a suit coat which matched in color the trousers on the body he had found. The coat was light gray, appearing to be thrown, not neatly folded, over the back of the seat on the passenger's side. The coat was barely over the top of the seat-back. Witness thinks he saw a briefcase on the passenger's side on the floor, although he is not certain. He stated that he is certain, however, that there was a "Four pack" of "wine cooler" in there. Witness stated that he observed the interior of the Honda from approximately eight feet above and twenty-five feet laterally in distance.

108 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: Q. And you said that you also saw a wine cooler pack on the floor? A. A four-pack wine cooler with two gone. The same color as - it was - it had a light pink label. Q. Okay. Did it look like the bottle that you saw beside the body? A. Exactly like the bottle.

109 Exhibit 59, Letter from G. Gordon Liddy to deputy regulatory Independent Counsel Roderick Lankler, April 5, 1994.

110 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: A. And I went to them because after talking with Mr. Liddy the FBI was really asking and begging and doing everything they could to get in touch with me. Mr. Liddy said these are two of the old Hoover guys, they are not young kids and they're not trying to get a reputation or prove anything. I think they can be trusted, I think you can help an investigation, would you be willing to meet with them. Remaining as a confidential witness with their promise to do the same

The Fiske Report patently gave credence to Dale.

> In order to test the veracity of the information provided by CW, this Office performed a detailed analysis of that information. CW provided details that have never become public, and that could have been known by the person who discovered Foster's body. These details include specific information about the appearance and location of the body, the description of the park maintenance workers, and the short conversation held with them.[111]

Dale testified that he saw no gun, no "signs of a gunshot on his shirt or clothes,"[112] and that he figured that Mr. Foster had been "hit in the head."[113] Yet, according to the FBI's Report of its interview with one of the two park maintenance workers, Charles Stough, Dale told him the body had been shot.

> [Stough] stated that the driver of this white van specifically asked him if he would call the Park Police, further informing

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and they have done that absolutely. Q. What are the names of the two agents... A. I prefer you all don't have them. Q. We are not going -- they are going to testify tomorrow before the Committee so their names will be known tomorrow.

111 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

112 Exhibit 51. Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: Q. Yeah. Go ahead. Tell us what you saw. A. I saw blood traces on his nose and lips. There was not streams of blood on the side of his face. There was not trickles of blood as indicated in the Foster report. I was looking straight down into the man's face and saw the blood. That's when I said to myself hey, did somebody shoot this man? I didn't see any signs of a gunshot on his shirt or clothes.

113 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: A. You see a somebody laying there dead, you go what happened here, did somebody shoot him? No signs of it. Was he in a fight? Was he hit in the head? *** Q. What did you think happened? What did it look like? A. Well, when I started looking to see if he had anything in his hands, he had been hit in the head, what does that tell you?

> Mr. [Stough] that he had seen a body at Fort Marcy Park and that it looked like this man had been shot and that he looked dead.[114]

According to the FBI's Report of its March 30, 1994 interview with him, Stough had reported that he was "confident he would recognize"[115] Dale. But the FBI waited for three more months, until June 21, nine days before the Fiske Report was issued, to ask Stough to identify Dale. After viewing him for about 10 seconds, Stough told the FBI it "possibly could be him" but could not "state positively."[116] The other park maintenance worker, Francis Swann, reportedly told the FBI that he "probably could identify" the driver of the van if he saw him again, but no such request was forthcoming.

The record demonstrates that Dale and the two park workers also disagree on almost everything else that occurred during their short visit.

Dale had told Liddy he saw the two park workers "leaning against the tailgate"[117] of a truck. Stough reportedly told the FBI he was "walking" across the parking lot when he encountered the driver

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114 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994. Exhibit 61, Handwritten notes of FBI Interview with Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: "crossing parking lot - white van - 'you need to call Park Police' - he saw a body at Ft. Marcy - 'looks like he is shot,' called USPP and informed that person was shot."

115 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994.

116 Exhibit 61, FBI handwritten notes of interview of Charles Stough, June 21, 1994. Exhibit 68, Handwritten notes of FBI Interview with Charles Stough, June 21, 1994

117 Exhibit 56, Interview of Dale by G. Gordon Liddy, March 22, 1994: "There he saw two males dressed in what appeared to him to be park service uniforms. They were leaning against the tailgate of a truck."

of the van.[118] Swann had reportedly told the FBI that both he and Stough had been "sitting"[119] when Dale entered the lot.

Stough said there were no other individuals in the parking area the evening of July 20, 1993, according to the FBI's Report of its interview with him.[120] The FBI's report of its interview with Swann, on the other hand, relates that "a few park rangers" were at Turkey Run, and that neither he nor Stough told the rangers about the dead body.[121] Stough "thought he [Dale] stepped out of the van,"[122] and estimated he was 5'7" to 5'8" tall. Swann said Dale's height was hard to estimate because "he never got out of the van."[123] The caller to the Park Police, reportedly Swann, estimated the man was 5'11".[124]

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118 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: "[A] white van entered the parking area and the occupant of the van engaged him in conversation while he, [Stough] was walking from [Swann's] vehicle to his own vehicle." Exhibit 61, Handwritten notes of FBI Report of interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: "[Stough was] crossing the parking lot."

119 Exhibit 62, Report of FBI interview of Francis Swann, March 30, 1994: "[A] white Chevy van pulled into the maintenance yard off of the GW parkway. He estimated the time to be approximately 5:45 p.m. The van pulled up to where he and [Stough] were sitting."

120 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: "He stated there were no other individuals in the parking area the evening of July 20, 1993 who would be in a position to provide a further description of this van or the occupant."

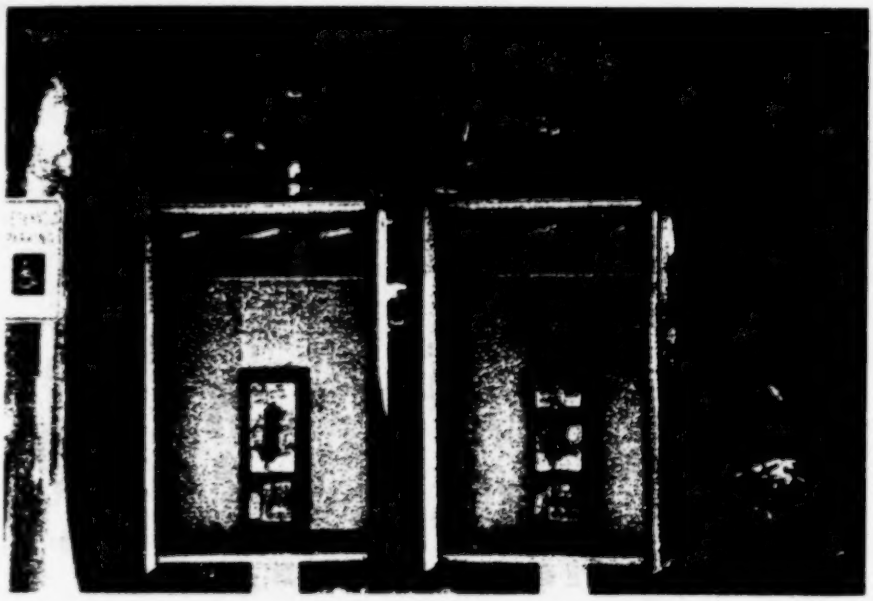
121 Exhibit 62, Report of FBI interview of Francis Swann, March 30, 1994.

122 Exhibit 61, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Charles Stough March 30, 1994: "Thought he [Dale] stepped out of van."

123 Exhibit 62, Report of FBI interview of Francis Swann, March 30, 1994: "Approximately 5'9"-5'10" (difficult to estimate because the driver [Dale] never got out of the van)."

124 Exhibit 63, Transcript of call to Park Police, July 20, 1993 at 6:03 p.m.: "*Sergeant Myers*: White male, how tall? *Park Service Employee*: Uh, he was sitting in the van (unintelligible). *Sergeant Myers*: Oh, he was sitting in the van. *Park Service Employee*: Five eleven, five something like that."

Discovery of body



Dale, the witness who officially found Mr. Foster's body, testified that he drove into this parking lot to find a telephone. He claimed not to have seen them because "the phones sat back behind the trees."

Discovery of Body

After arriving at the Turkey Run maintenance facility parking lot, Dale said he looked both ways and did not see any phones in the small parking lot.[125] He explained he had missed them because "the phones sat back behind the trees."[126] However, the telephones are not obscured by any trees and anyone entering the small Turkey Run maintenance facility parking lot would have been hard-pressed to have missed seeing them. Dale testified that he repeatedly asked Stough where was a telephone, and that each time, Stough replied, "Why?"[127]

Stough, however, reportedly told the FBI that he did not "ask any questions of the occupant of the white van."[128] There is no record of either Swann or Stough having related that Dale had asked any questions other than whether the Park Service employed them.[129]

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125 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: "I was looking at them, drove by, still didn't see any phones, looked both ways and never saw them, backed up turned around, started back out and was going to ask them to use the phone..."

126 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: "There is two phones there. I never saw them because I saw the guys there. I was looking at them, the phones sat back behind the trees over here on the right side."

127 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: "I asked him for a phone. He stated that, you know, 'Why?' And I says, we, it's an emergency, I need to use the phone. Can you get me to a phone? 'Yes, but why?' And he says - I think he said it the third time."

128 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: "[Stough] advised that he did not ask any questions of the occupant of the white van which immediately departed the parking lot after furnishing this notification to himself and Mr. [Swann]."

129 Exhibit 62, Report of FBI interview of Francis Swann, March, 30, 1994: [Swann] stated they both had 3 beers and were getting ready to leave the yard when a white male in a white van pulled into the maintenance yard off of the GW Parkway. He estimated the time to be approximately 5:45 p.m. The van pulled up to where he and [Stough] were sitting. At the time, both he and [Stough] were still in their park service uniforms. [Swann] advised that the van driver asked if they worked for the park

Discovery of Body

Swann reportedly told the Park Police that Dale told him about the dead body.[130] Both Swann and Stough reportedly told the FBI that Dale had informed them both of the dead body;[131] yet Dale told the FBI he had spoken only to the white park worker, Stough, and stated that the "black male [Swann] remained by the pickup truck."[132]

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service and they responded in the affirmative. The van driver then stated words to the effect that "there is a body down at Fort Marcy..."

Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: [Stough] further advised that since there was unusually heavy traffic on this particular evening, [Swann] parked his vehicle directly opposite a public telephone and both proceeded to consume two or three beers apiece. According to [Stough] sometime between 5:30 and 6:00 p.m., a white van entered the parking area and the occupant of the van engaged him in conversation while he, [Stough] was walking from [Swann's] vehicle to his own vehicle. [Stough] stated that the driver of this white van specifically asked him if he would call the Park Police, further informing Mr. [Stough] that he had seen a body at Fort Marcy Park.

130 Exhibit 64, Park Police Report of interview of Francis Swann, by Park Police Detective James Morrissette, August 2, 1993: "This operator advised Mr. Swann that there was a body in the area of the cannon in Ft. Marcy Park."

131 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994: "After receiving this information from the occupant of the white van, [Stough] called [Swann] over and believes that the occupant of the white van repeated the same information to [Swann]."

Exhibit 62, Report of FBI interview Francis Swann, March 30, 1994: The van pulled up to where he and [Stough] were sitting. At the time both he and [Stough] were still in their park service uniforms. [Swann] advised that the van driver asked if they worked for the park service and they responded in the affirmative. The van driver then stated words to the effect that "there is a body down at Fort Marcy up by the cannon and could they call the police.

132 Exhibit 55, Report of FBI interview with Dale, April 14, 1994: "[T]he white male came over... the black male remained by the pickup truck... the white male responded to the effect that he would call authorities... [T]he black male did not come over to his van nor was he a part of any conversation."

Discovery of Body

When Mr. Swann called the Park Police, he had two things to report, a car accident and a dead body. Swann reported the car accident first. Swann first called 9-1-1, then the Park Police. He, like Dale, refused to identify himself. There is no record of Swann's ever having been asked why he refused to give his name.

A car accident occurred just before 6:00 p.m. on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, just below its intersection with Route 123. Because its location was between Fort Marcy Park and the workers' reported location, Swann could only have known about it if he had driven by it or been told of it. They could not have driven by the accident if, as reported, they had been at Turkey Run for some time. Neither Dale nor the park workers related that Dale told them about it,[133] but Swann reported it to the police when he called to report the body.

The official version is that Swann and Stough had been drinking beer in their uniforms at Turkey Run maintenance facility, which would have been in view of co-workers, Park Rangers, and supervisors.

The New York Daily News article cited the Park Police Report as its source that Swann and Stough had been drinking; yet that information is not in the Police Report. The first record that the park employees had been drinking appeared in the Reports of their FBI interviews, conducted March 30, 1994, sixteen days after the New York Daily News reported it.

There is nothing in any records, including the Park Police Report,[134] that the park workers ever changed their stories and admitted they were at Fort Marcy Park.

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133 See Exhibit 62, Report of FBI interview of Francis Swann, March 30, 1994. And see Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994.

134 Exhibit 64, Park Police Report of interview with Francis Swann by Park Police Detective James Morrissette: During the interview with Mr. Swann he stated that "Chuck" [Stough] (tree crew) and himself were

The Park Police did not contact Swann until August 2, 1993, thirteen days after Mr. Foster's death and three days before the conclusion of the first death investigation.[135] Only Swann was interviewed. Stough told the FBI "he was never interviewed by the Park Police regarding this particular incident."[136]

The FBI's Report of its interview with Swann is four pages long. The entire last page, a fourth of it, is redacted. The FBI's handwritten notes of its interview with Swann have not been released. The first of Dale's FBI interview Report is eight pages long. Almost two pages are entirely redacted.

II. AUTHORITIES ARRIVE AT THE SCENE

County and federal authorities responded to the scene. The Park Police are federal employees of the US Department of the Interior. The Firefighters and the medical examiner, Dr. Haut, are all employed by Fairfax County, Virginia. Almost all the Firefighters are Emergency Medical Technicians, or EMTs, and have medical

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sitting outside the Turkey Run Headquarters at approximately 1750 hrs. At this time a large white van, thought to possibly be a General Motors make, drove into the parking area. The van was best described as follows: 1987-1990, Chevy white in color construction writing on the side, Va. Tags unknown, no windows, described as "well used." The operator of the van was described as follows: WM, 47-50 yrs, chunky/heavyset, 220-225 lbs, mostly graying hair, light sun tan, clean shaven with whiskers, possibly gay. This operator advised Mr. Swann that there was a body in the area of the cannon in Ft. Marcy Park. Based on this notification Mr. Swann called the Fairfax County Police and reported the incident. Subsequent to this call he called the U.S. Park Police and made the same report. Mr. Swann stated that there was no other conversation with regards to the body.

135 Exhibit 65, Deposition of FBI Agent Scott Salter, June 30, 1995. "We [FBI] were there to assist them in conducting the investigation which meant interviewing co-workers... [and] then proceed as the investigation, you know, called for."

136 Exhibit 60, Report of FBI interview of Charles Stough, March 30, 1994.

training. The two Firefighters with the most medical training are referred to as paramedics.

Also in the park when authorities arrived were two civilians, a man and a woman. Although their identities do appear in the public record, they are referred to as Male Civilian and Female Civilian out of deference to their privacy.

The following is a list of those people who are known to have been present in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, after the official discovery of the body.

Park Police

Officer Kevin Fornshill
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Officer Franz Ferstl
Sergeant Robert Edwards
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Investigator Renee Abt
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Officer Julie Spetz
Lieutenant Ronald Schmidt

Fairfax County

Firefighter Todd Hall
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Paramedic George Gonzalez
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Dr. Donald Haut
Firefighter Corey Ashford
Firefighter Roger Harrison
Firefighter Lt. Wm. Bianchi
Firefighter Andrew Makuch
Firefighter Victoria Jacobs

Civilians

Dale
Male Civilian
Female Civilian
Tow Truck driver (to tow a Mercedes)
Dr. Haut's female driver
Tow Truck driver (to tow the Arkansas Honda)

Authorities arrive at the scene

Twenty-one people, 20 officials plus Dale, viewed the body. (The OIC claims that 19 witnesses saw the body[137] -- omitting Officer William Watson and the unidentified intern who accompanied Watson.)

The time that the first Police Officer officially arrived, simultaneously with Firefighters, is 6:09:58.

But there is evidence that Officer Kevin Fornshill, in an unmarked car or scooter, and Investigator Christine Hodakievic, were already in the park when Firefighters arrived.[138] Investigator John Rolla testified that police arrived before 6:00 p.m.[139] Fornshill appears to have met the Fire and Rescue workers in the park proper, not in the parking lot, as reported.[140]

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137 OIC, p. 20: Thirty-one witnesses, 19 of whom observed Mr. Foster's body, have provided relevant testimony about their activities and observations in and around the Fort Marcy Park area on July 20, 1993. They include:

> 6 private citizens (one of whom discovered and observed Mr. Foster's body);
> 13 Park Police personnel (9 of whom observed Mr. Foster's body);
> 11 Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department (FCFRD) personnel (8 of whom observed the body); and Dr. Haut, the doctor representing the Medical Examiner's Office who responded to the scene and examined the body.

138 Exhibit 66, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, March 18, 1994: "Upon arriving at the park, Hall noted that officers of the U.S. Park Police (USPP) were already on site."

139 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: I have no idea why he [Dr. Haut] would -- unless he just meant the time he was pronounced. Perhaps that's what he meant, I am pronouncing him. He said, make that the time of death. I knew that wasn't the time of death, officers were there before 1800 hours. So if he decide [sic] at 1800 hours, somebody is in trouble.

140 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 20,1994: Q. What did you see as soon as you got there? A. Nothing but a park. Q. Any cars there, any people there? A. Yes. There were some cars parked there. I don't recall seeing any people, no. I don't recall seeing any people. Q. What did you do after you got to the park? A. We had a call that came in, suicide in front of a cannon, so we searched the grounds for

Authorities arrive at the scene

(There is no record of any witnesses having seen Hodakievic arrive in the lot in her civilian car, nor of her car being identified among the vehicles there.[141]) Firefighter James Iacone heard that a civilian directed rescue workers to the body site.[142] Hodakievic was off duty[143] and dressed in civilian clothes.[144] Hodakievic had viewed the body by the time Lieutenant Gavin arrived at about 6:24 p.m.[145]

> a body in front of a cannon. I think we were met there by the Park Police. Q. You said it was a call for a suicide? A. Yes, possible. No, well, somebody lying in front of a cannon, possible DOA. I forgot what the initial call was... Q. After you got there, what did you do? A. We searched the grounds, we split up. Some of us went this way, some that way, looking because I was worried. There was only four cannons there so we split up. Me and one of the Park Police, we was together, and I think he pretty much knew the vicinity of the cannons.

141 Exhibit 76, Park Police Report, by Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993. Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, July 20, 1993.

> Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: As she drove into the park entrance, she noted a disabled vehicle off to the right on the ramp leading into the parking lot. Driving into the Fort Marcy parking lot itself, she observed two cars; one to her left toward the front of the lot which she later learned was Foster's vehicle. Officer Spetz cannot recall the color or make of the vehicle but does remember it had Arkansas tags on it. Officer Spetz stated that a second car, white in color, was in the rear of the parking lot, but she is unable to recall any other identifying data regarding this car. She stated that emergency vehicles (ambulance and fire truck) were also in the parking lot.

Exhibit 75, Park Police Report of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 21, 1993: "[Male Civilian and [Female Civilian] were driving a white Nissan with Maryland registration." Exhibit 76, Park Police Report, by Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993: "I observed a blue Mercedes 4 door displaying Va. Tags... the vehicle was unoccupied and returned registered to Jeanne Slade."

142 Exhibit 77, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Firefighter James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Directed by citizen" Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone now believes that the crew of Medic 1 was directed by a citizen to a body, later identified as that of Foster, but he knows no details regarding this citizen such as whether the person was a male or female."

Authorities arrive at the scene

Because we have been unable to conclusively determine when Fornshill and Hodakievic arrived in the park, the official version of their arrivals is used in the timetable below.

Proof of who was with the body, and when, is an important aspect of the case. The body site is in a secluded area of the park and cannot be seen from the direction of the parking lot. When the timetable is compared to witness accounts of the state of the body, it proves that the body was tampered with, and by whom. These issues are analyzed later in this paper. In the balance of this paper, in discussing those issues which relate to the state of the body at the park, the witness accounts are presented in the following order:

Civilian Dale
Officer Kevin Fornshill
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani

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143 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "Officer Hodakievic advised that shortly after 6:00 p.m. on July 20, 1993, while in an off-duty status and while traveling North on the George Washington Memorial Parkway in her personal vehicle, heard on her police radio that a dead body had been located at Fort Marcy Park."

144 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: A. I went back to the parking lot. There was a lot of confusion with other cars coming in. My car, Officer Ferstl's car, the sergeant's car, and about that time the investigators would be rolling in. I believe Officer Hodakievic, who at the time was a plainclothes investigator. Q. And he's an investigator? A. She, Christine, she was an investigator at the time. She's back in uniform now. She's at the same station you can reach me at.

Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Christine Hodakievic - investigator off duty - P/C [plainclothes]"

145 Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Inv. Christine Hodakievic met him in Pk [parking] lot, took up to scene, she'd been there."

Authorities arrive at the scene

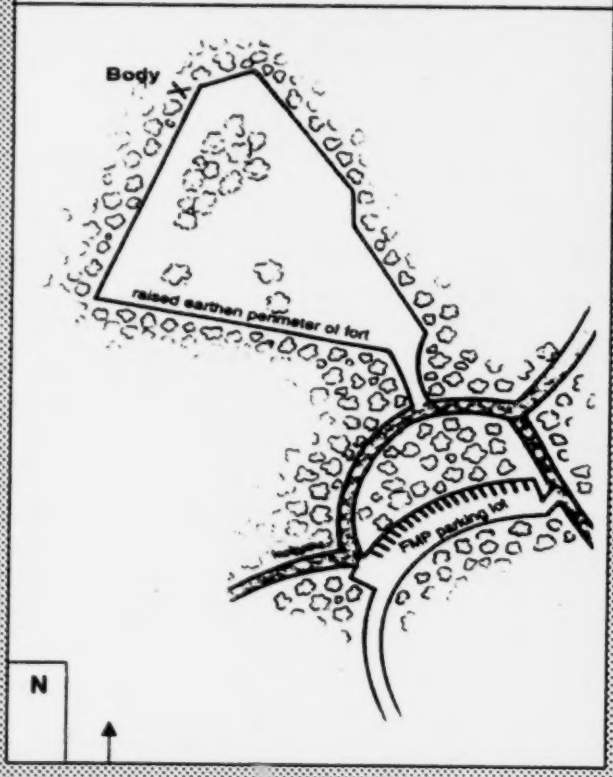
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Officer Franz Ferstl
Investigator Christine Hodakievic
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Investigator Renee Abt
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Dr. Donald Haut
Firefighter Corey Ashford
Firefighter Roger Harrison

There will be no review of the records of the accounts of Sergeant Robert Edwards, Officer William Watson, or the unidentified Intern with him, because there are no public reports of interviews with them.

The times used below are estimated, except where obtained from radio dispatches and electronic logs. The time to walk from the parking lot to the body site is approximately 1 minute, 50 seconds.

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:09:58 See endnote 1.

Approximately 700 feet from the parking lot to the body site, about a two-minute walk at a brisk pace.



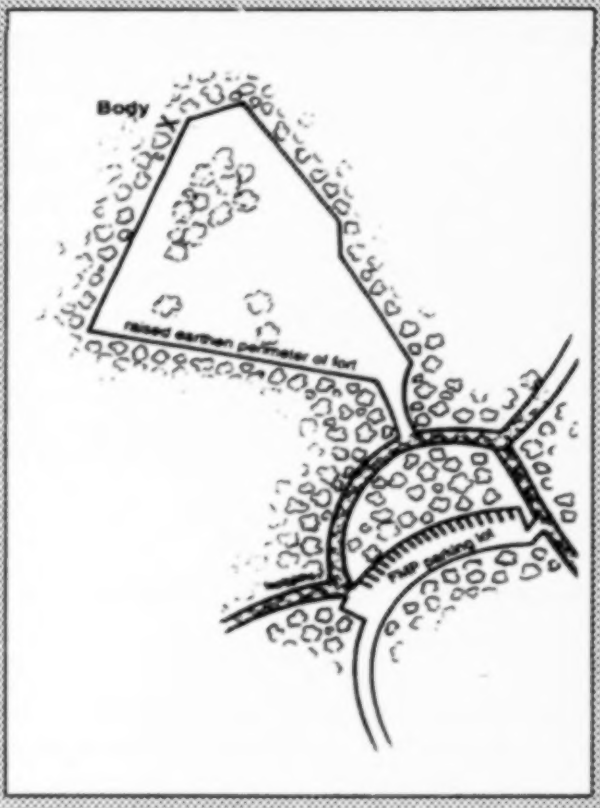
The first fire & rescue workers arrived at Fort Marcy Park in a fire truck. They were Firefighter Ralph Pisani, Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone and Firefighter Jennifer Wacha. They saw only civilian cars, no people, and no police vehicles.

Parking lot
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Ralph Pisani

A civilian couple arrived at the park about 45 minutes before the discovery of the body. They sat in their car a while and walked into the southern end of the park.

South of the lot
Female Civilian
Male Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:10:16-6:11 See endnote 2.

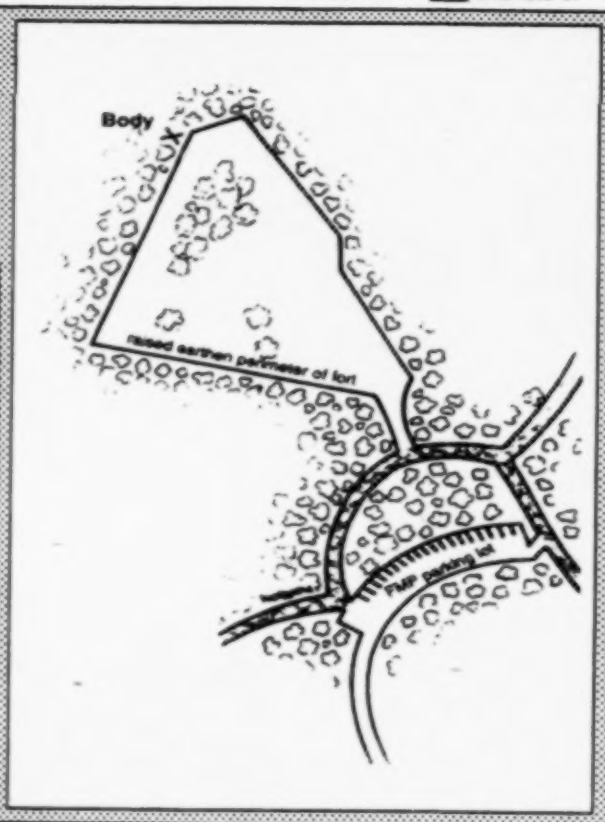


The second group of fire & rescue workers, paramedics Richard Arthur and George Gonzalez and firefighter Todd Hall arrived in an ambulance, joining firefighters Ralph Pisani, James Iacone and Jennifer Wacha in the lot. When these six rescue workers arrived, they saw at least two cars in the lot in addition to a Honda with Arkansas plates. One car was parked, unoccupied, engine running. One of these cars and its driver was not identified in any police reports. The six fire & rescue workers decided to search for the reported dead body by splitting up into two groups. One group of four searchers decided to go Southeast into the woods toward the couple. The group of two, Hall and Gonzalez, headed the opposite way, toward the fort and body.

Parking lot
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzalez
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Female Civilian	Male Civilian	South of the lot

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:12-6:14 See endnote 3.



Officer Kevin Fornshill

It is unclear when Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill arrived at the park, and whether he had ridden a scooter cr driven an unmarked car. Hall and Gonzalez headed toward the body and joined Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill near a cannon.

Firefighter Todd Hall

Paramedic GeorgeGonzalez

Firefighter Todd Hall and Paramedic George Gonzalez headed toward the body. An unknown person, possibly Park Police Investigator Hodakievic (off-duty and dressed in street clothes), directed Hall and Gonzalez.

Parking lot

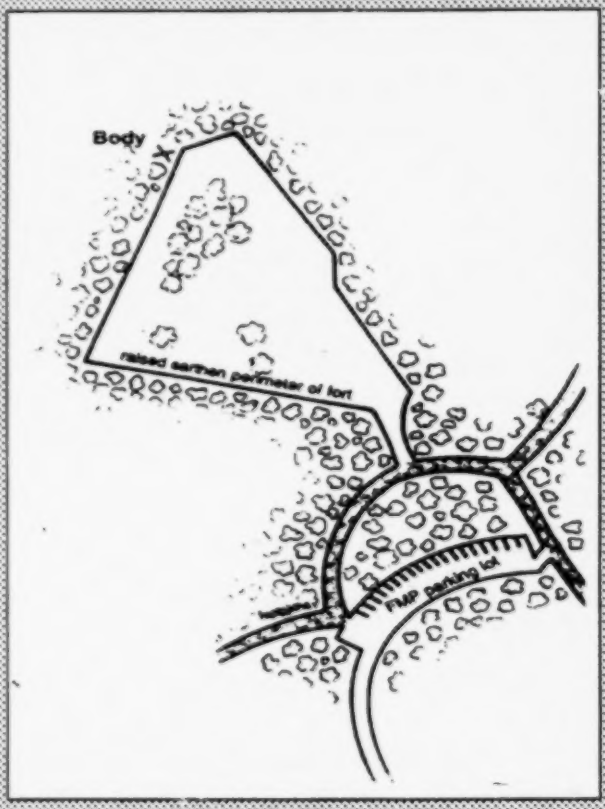
The parking lot was empty.

Arthur, Pisani, Iacone and Wacha searched in the Southeast end of the park.

Paramedic Richard Arthur	Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Ralph Pisani	Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Male Civilian	Female Civilian	**South of the lot**

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6: 14:32-6:15 See endnote 4.
Officer Kevin Fornshill	At Officer Fornshill's direction, Hall and Gonzalez searched another area of the park. Fornshill, searching alone, found Mr. Foster's body. He called Hall and Gonzalez over to the body, who radioed the other team of searchers. Hall immediately noticed a gun in Mr. Foster's hand and told Fornshill. Fornshill radioed to the Park Police who were en route to the park that the death was an "apparent suicide." At the body, Hall "heard someone else in the woods [and] subsequently saw something red moving in the woods."
Firefighter Todd Hall	
Paramedic GeorgeGonzalez	



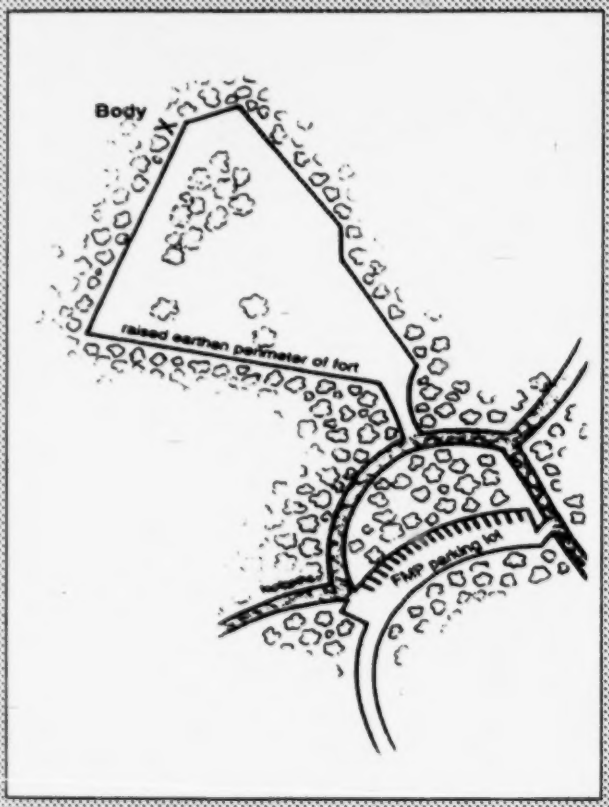
Parking lot

South of the lot
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

During their search of the Southeast area of the woods, the team located the couple. Gonzalez radioed the team of the body's discovery, and the team decided to head back toward the lot.

Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6: 16 See endnote 5.
Firefighter Todd Hall	
Paramedic GeorgeGonzalez	Gonzalez and Hall observed the scene. They saw blood on the right side of Mr. Foster's shirt. Fornshill continued communicating by radio with investigators who were driving to the park.
Officer Kevin Fornshill	

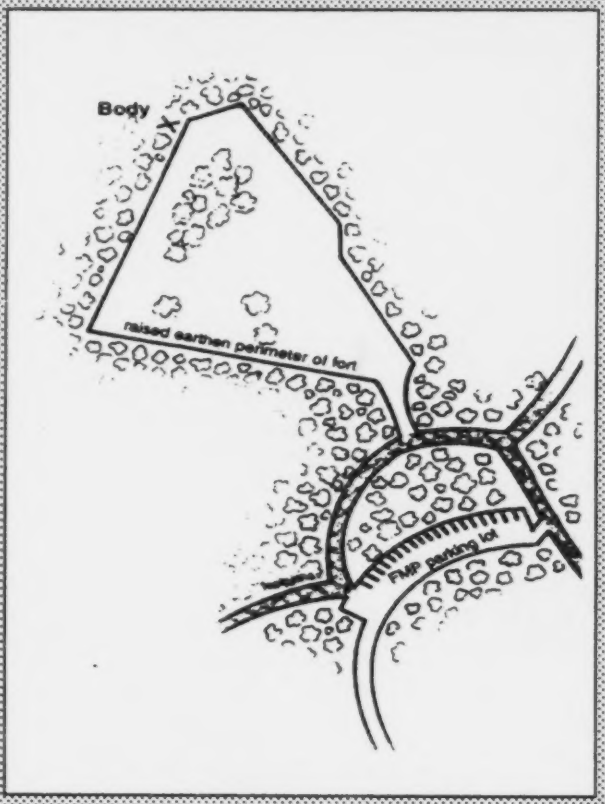


Parking lot
South of the lot
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

The four firefighters headed back to the parking lot. The couple remained.

Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6: 17 See endnote 6.
Officer Kevin Fornshill	During Paramedic Gonzalez's evaluation, he saw a gun in Mr. Foster's right hand. He concluded that Mr. Foster was obviously dead, had been for "two to four hours," and made no attempt at resuscitation. Because of the straight position of the body and the lack of blood, both Hall and Gonzalez concluded that the death appeared suspicious. Hall reportedly saw a female Park Police officer before leaving the site, possibly Hodakievic.
Firefighter Todd Hall	
Paramedic GeorgeGonzalez	



Parking lot
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

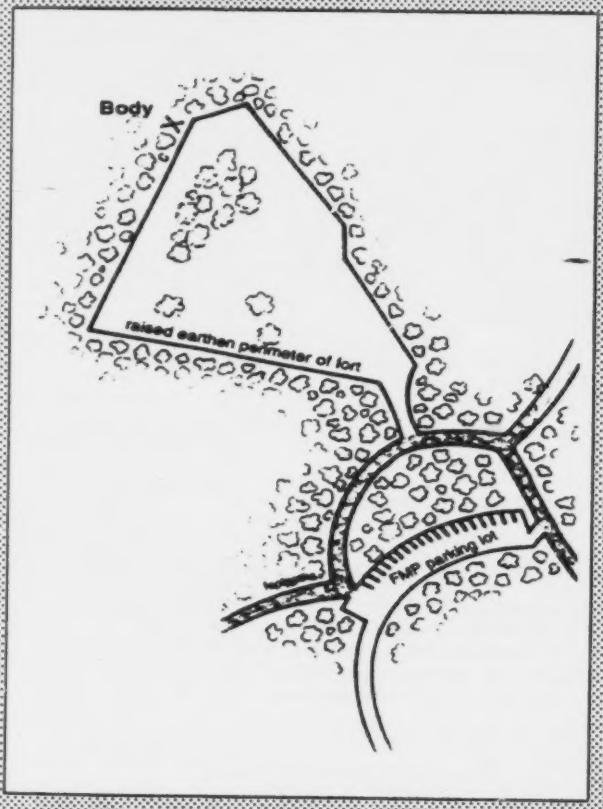
South of the lot
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Officer Franz Ferstl

Officer Franz Ferstl, who had received the first call to respond to the park, reached the parking lot and headed up to the body site.

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6: 18 See endnote 7.
Officer Kevin Fornshill	
Officer Franz Ferstl	
Firefighter Todd Hall	
Paramedic GeorgeGonzalez	

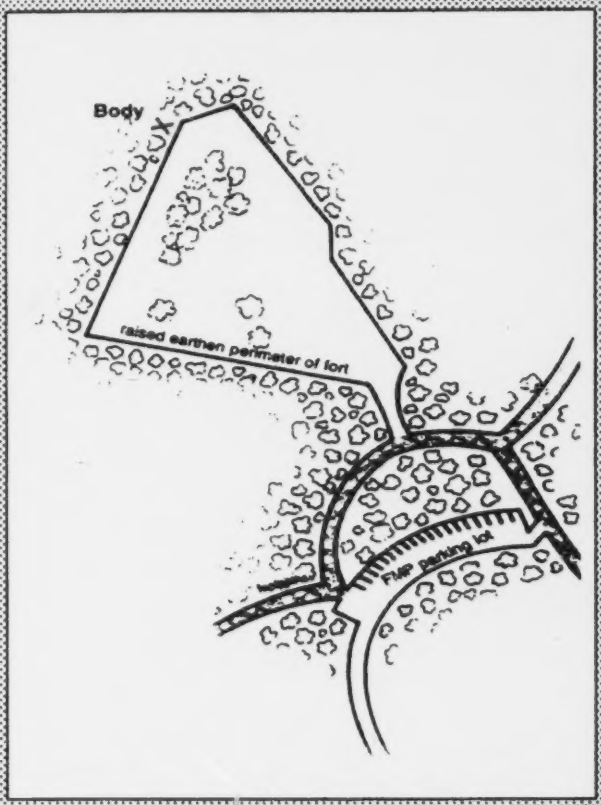
Hall and Gonzalez decided to return to the parking lot. Officer Ferstl arrived at the body and observed the scene.



Parking lot
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

South of the lot
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:19-6:20 See endnote 8.
Officer Kevin Fornshill	
Officer Franz Ferstl	After briefly observing the scene, Ferstl immediately returned to the lot to retrieve crime-scene tape and a camera.

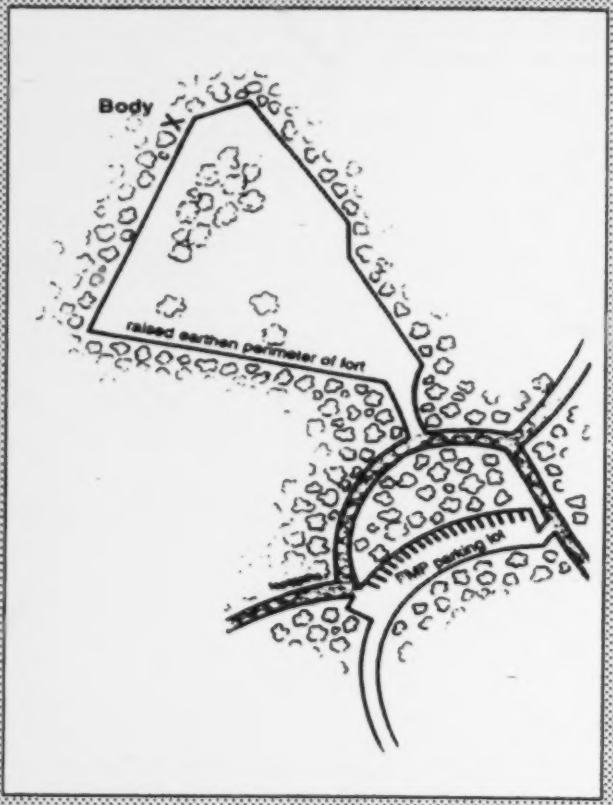


While Ferstl was returning to the parking lot, Officer Julie Spetz arrived. Hall and Gonzalez reached the parking lot and rejoined Arthur, Wacha, Pisani, and Iacone. These four were told where to view the body.

Parking lot
Officer Julie Spetz
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone

South of the lot
Female Civilian
Male Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:21	See endnote 9.
Officer Kevin Fornshill	Officer Fornshill was alone with the body.		



Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Officer Franz Fersti

Fersti entered the parking lot, retrieved his camera and crime scene tape and went back up toward the body, following Arthur, Pisani, Wacha and Iacone. Firefighter Hall and Paramedic Gonzalez saw a briefcase in the "brown" Arkansas Honda.

Parking lot
Officer Julie Spetz
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales

South of the lot
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:22	See endnote 10.

Officer Kevin Fornshill

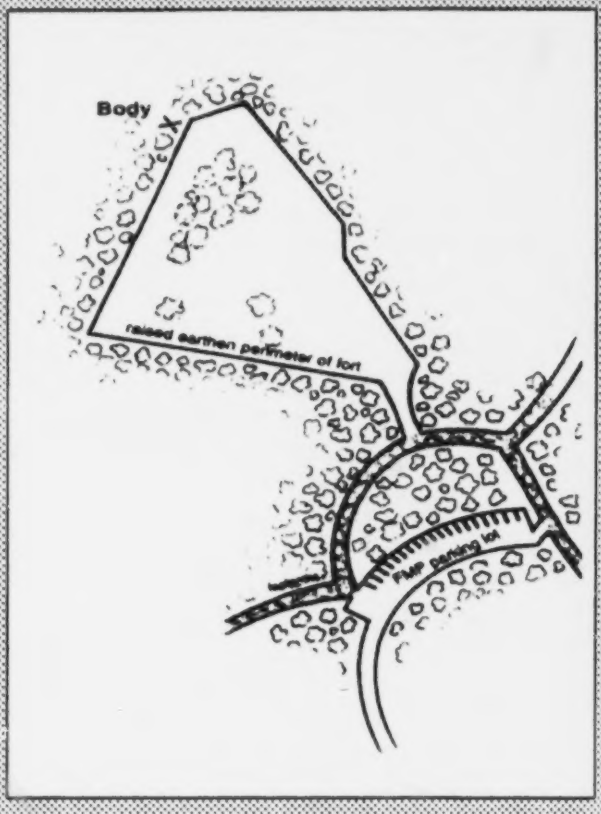
Paramedic Richard Arthur

Firefighter Ralph Pisani

Firefighter Lt. James Iacone

Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Officer Franz Ferstl



Spetz spoke to both Hall and Gonzalez, one of whom said that the body did not look like a suicide. Spetz then walked Southeast into the woods to find and interview the couple who had been found by the team who searched that area. Around this time, Officer Fornshill's supervisor, Sergeant Bob Edwards arrived -- and radioed, "briefcase recovered."

Parking lot

Firefighter Todd Hall

Paramedic GeorgeGonzales

Sergeant Robert Edwards

Officer Julie Spetz

South of the lot

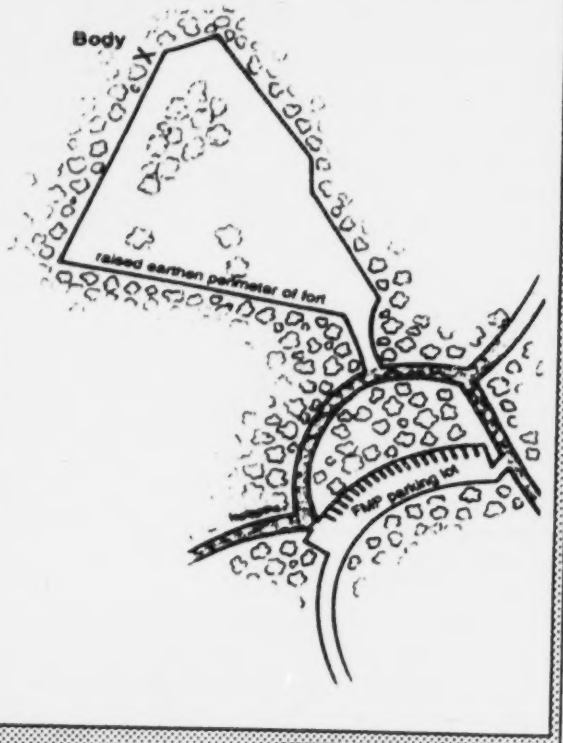
Male Civilian

Female Civilian

Body site
Officer Kevin Fornshill
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Officer Franz Ferstl

FORT MARCY PARK **6:23** See endnote 11.

Paramedic Arthur and Firefighters Pisani, Wacha and Iacone joined Fornshill at the body. They saw blood on the right side of Mr. Foster's shirt. Arthur saw a small caliber bullet wound in right side of the neck, just under the jaw line. Being familiar with handguns, Arthur saw a large caliber semi-automatic pistol in Mr. Foster's hand, and concluded that it did not match the smaller caliber bullet hole in the neck. Officer Ferstl arrived.



Around this time, Sergeant Bob Edwards headed toward the body site. Investigator Christine Hodakievic also appeared in the lot. Hodakievic interviewed Hall and Gonzalez.

Sergeant Robert Edwards

Inv. Christine Hodakievic

Firefighter Todd Hall

Parking lot
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales

Spetz located the couple in the woods and asked them to return to the lot.

Officer Julie Spetz

Female Civilian

South of the lot
Male Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:24	See endnote 12.

When Officer Ferstl returned and began to tape off the crime scene, Officer Fornshill left the body site. Fornshill had been at the body site for about 10 minutes. He maintained that he never saw the gun, even after straining to see it. Officer Ferstl finished taping off the body site and began photographing the body. Arthur and his team did not see an exit wound or a bloody mess. Officially, there was a half-dollar size hole out of the top of Mr. Foster's head. The blood these fire & rescue workers saw on the right side of the shirt was dry.

Officer Franz Ferstl

Paramedic Richard Arthur

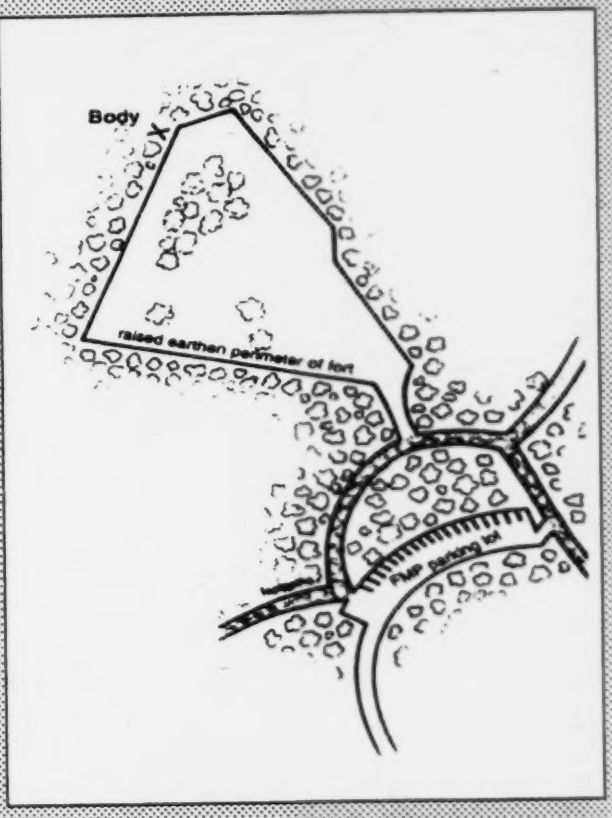
Firefighter Ralph Pisani

Firefighter Lt. James Iacone

Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Officer Kevin Fornshill

Sergeant Robert Edwards



Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, the highest-ranking Park Police officer at the park, arrived in the lot and was briefed by Hodakievic, who had seen the body.

	Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin	Firefighter Todd Hall
Inv. Christine Hodakievic	Paramedic GeorgeGonzales

	South of the lot
Officer Julie Spetz	Male Civilian
	Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:25	See endnote 13.

Officer Franz Ferstl

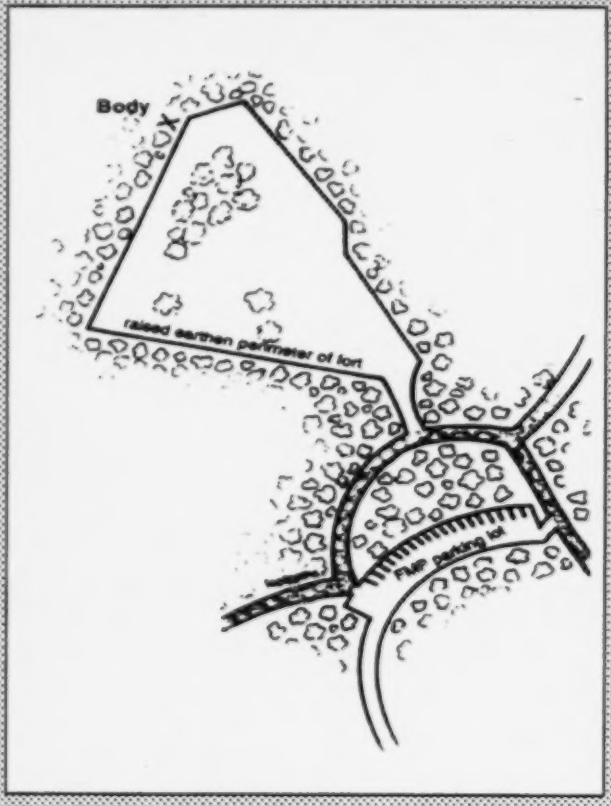
Officer Ferstl continued photographing the body with the semi-automatic pistol in the hand. He saw a small amount of "not fresh" blood around the mouth. Arthur and his group left the body, returning to the lot.

Paramedic Richard Arthur

Firefighter Ralph Pisani

Firefighter Lt. James Iacone

Firefighter Jennifer Wacha



Officer Kevin Fornshill

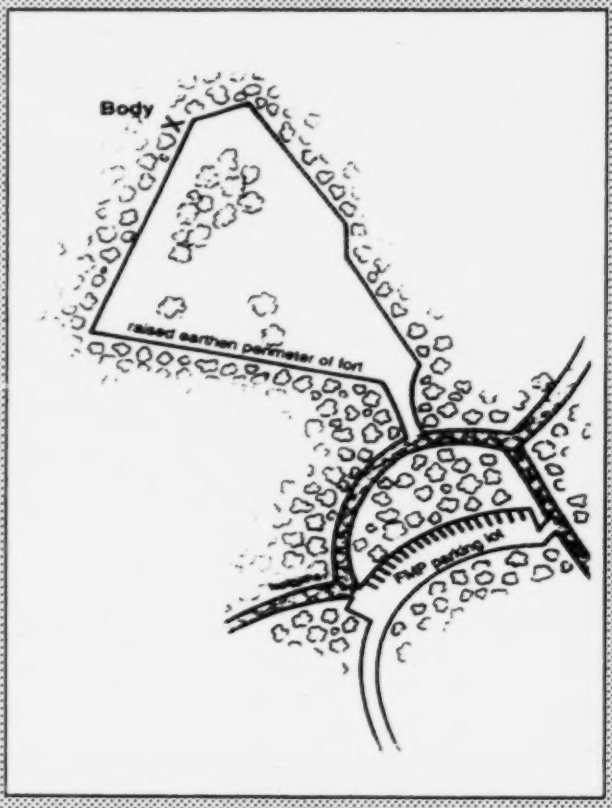
Sergeant Robert Edwards

During their short conversation, Edwards ordered Fornshill to leave the park and return to his his post guarding the CIA.

Investigator Hodakievic, Lieutenant Gavin, and Gonzalez and Hall were still in the lot. Officer Spetz and the civilian couple returned to the parking lot.

Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Officer Julie Spetz
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:26	See endnote 14.
Sergeant Robert Edwards	As Edwards arrived at the body site, Officer Ferstl was photographing the area. Edwards took Ferstl's photographs and ordered Ferstl to return to the parking lot to assist arriving investigators. (The inventory of photographs given to the FBI from the Park Police does not list these Polariods).	
Officer Franz Ferstl		



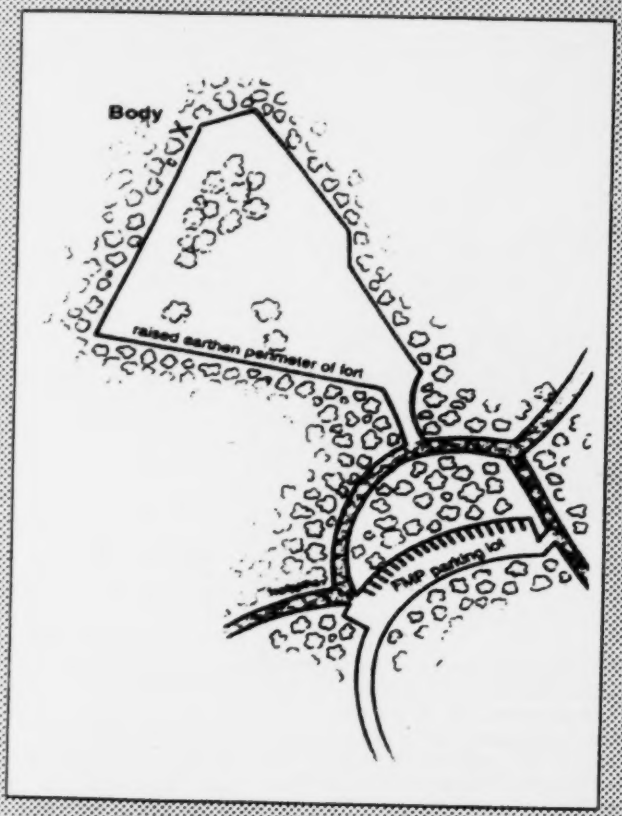
Parking lot
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Firefighter Todd Hall
Officer Julie Spetz
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Officer Kevin Fornshill

Fornshill had appeared briefly in the parking lot, where he saw Hodakievic before leaving the scene.

Spetz and the couple arrived in the lot.

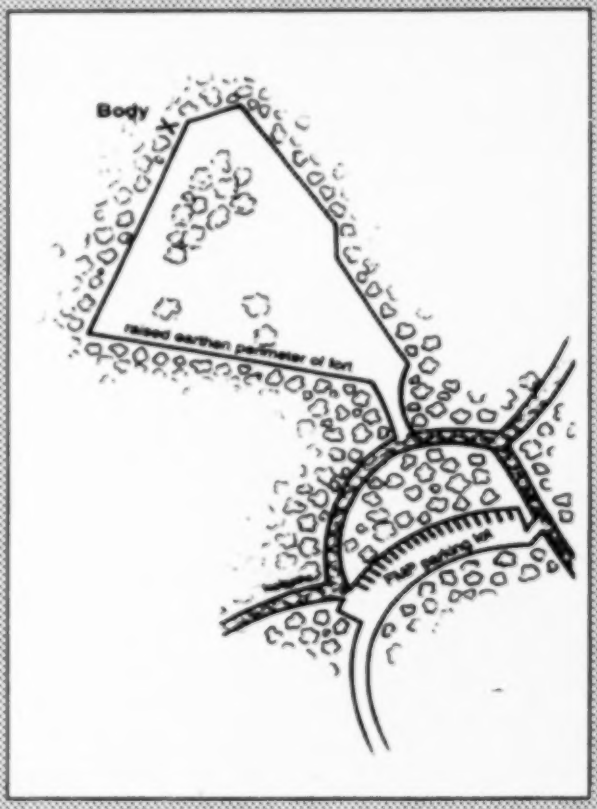
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:27	See endnote 15.
Sergeant Robert Edwards	After Ferstl left, Edwards was alone with the body.		
Officer Franz Ferstl			



Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Officer Julie Spetz
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Fornshill left the park just before Investigators John Rolla, Cheryl Braun and Renee Abt arrived in the parking lot. Fornshill did not prepare a report and was not interviewed for a year. The civilian couple reported to the police that they had seen other cars and people in the lot.

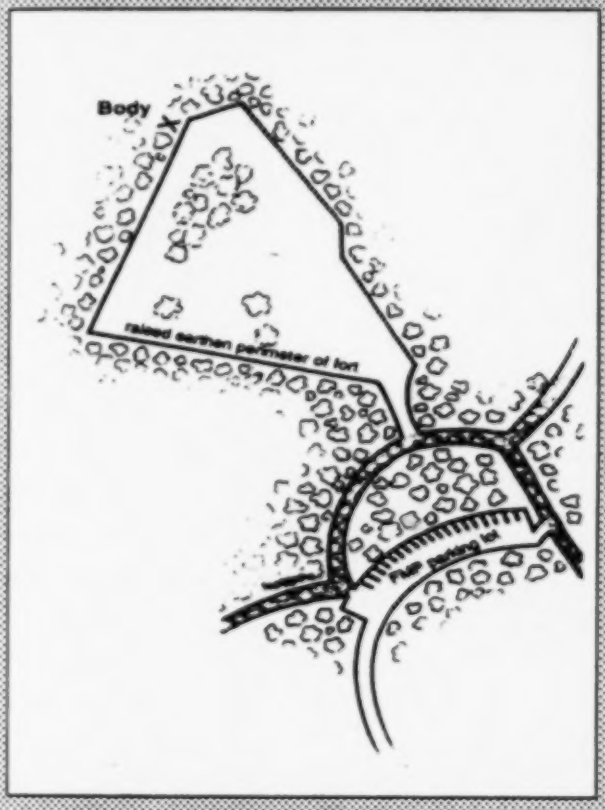
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:28-6:30 See endnote 16.
Sergeant Robert Edwards	



Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Officer Julie Spetz
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Rene Abt
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Officer Franz Ferstl
Female Civilian
Male Civilian

In the lot, Park Police Lieutenant Gavin briefed arriving Park Police Investigators John Rolla, Renee Abt and Cheryl Braun. Gavin directed investigators to search the Honda with Arkansas tags. Investigator Rolla requested that Fornshill return to the scene. Hodakievic (off-duty), interviewed the fire & rescue workers. The fire & rescue workers saw a brown Honda with Arkansas tags. They noted this brown car in their report, but the police did not (Mr. Foster's car was silver).

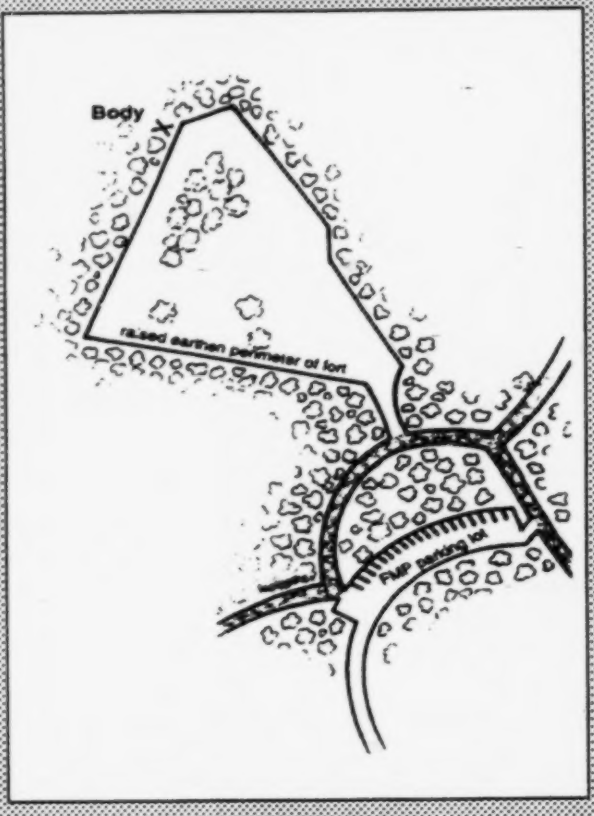
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:31	See endnote 17.
Sergeant Robert Edwards			



Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Rene Abt
Officer Julie Spetz
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Officer Franz Ferstl
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Officer William Watson and an unnamed intern arrived in the parking lot. Now, seventeen people were in the lot. Fire & rescue workers and Park Police saw Investigator Cheryl Braun gain entry to the Arkansas Honda.

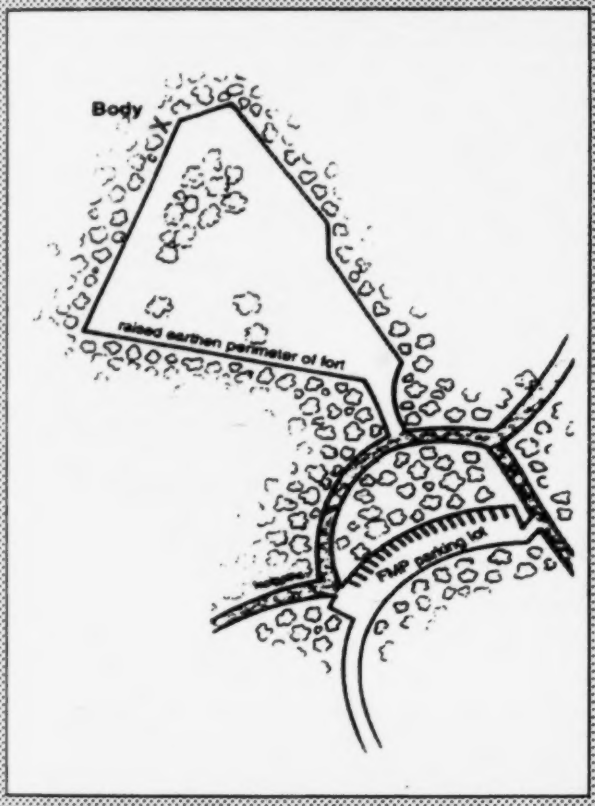
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:32-6:36 See endnote 18.
Sergeant Robert Edwards	



Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Rene Abt
Officer Julie Spetz
Officer Franz Fersti
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson
Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha
Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic GeorgeGonzales
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Braun's search of the Arkansas Honda produced Mr. Foster's White House identification. Around this time, a Park Police dispatcher told the police that the Arkansas tag number was registered to Mr. Foster. In his notebook, Rolla wrote the owner information along with a telephone number to a White House Secret Service office. The Firefighters discussed the fact that the victim was employed at the White House and that the death looked suspicious.

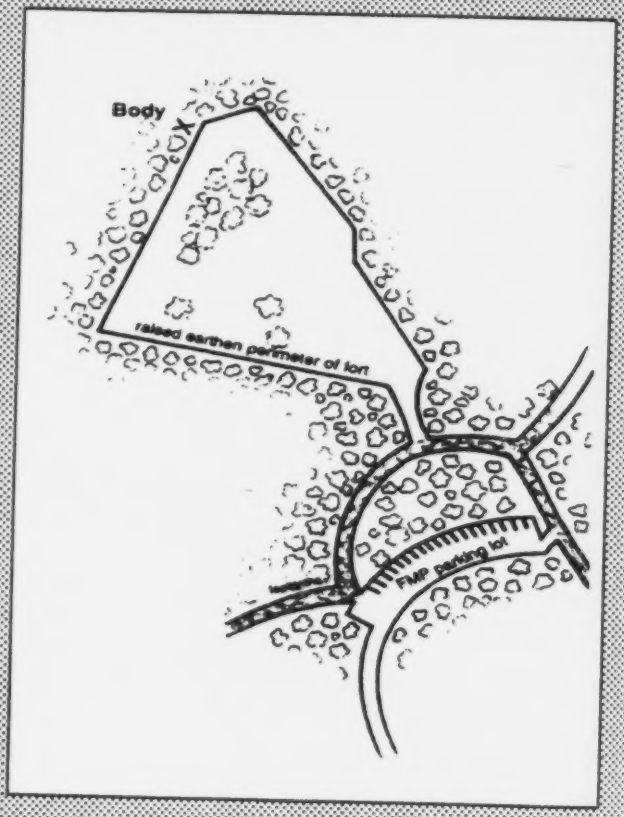
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:37	See endnote 19.
Sergeant Robert Edwards		



When the six Firefighters left the parking lot, they all knew that the victim was employed at the White House. They were not interviewed for a year.

· Parking lot
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Rene Abt
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson
Officer Franz Ferstl
Officer Julie Spetz
Male Civilian
Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:38-6:41 See endnote 20.
Sergeant Robert Edwards	



Hodakievic directed Gavin to the body.

Inv. Christine Hodakievic

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin

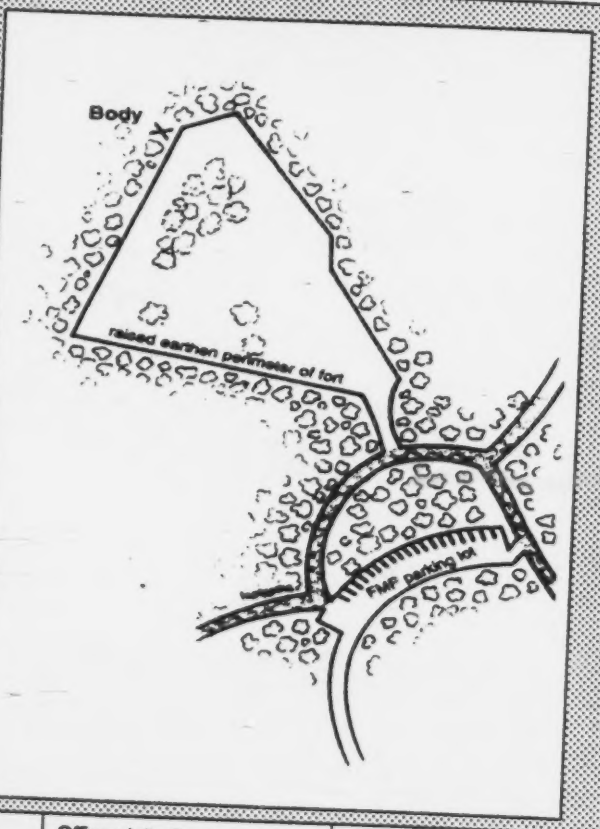
		Parking lot
Lieutenant Ronald Schmidt	Officer William Watson	Officer Julie Spetz
Investigator John Rolla	Intern with Officer Watson	Male Civilian
Officer Franz Ferstl	Investigator Cheryl Braun	Female Civilian

In the parking lot, police questioned the civilian couple. Lieutenant Ronald Schmidt arrived, offered assistance, and Braun reportedly told him it was a suicide and that they "had not found the credentials yet." Schmidt left. While Rolla, Abt, and Braun awaited the arrival of Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, Braun finished questioning the civilian couple and Abt walked to the front gate to investigate the Mercedes that had broken down.

Investigator Rene Abt

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:42-6:43 See endnote 21.
Sergeant Robert Edwards	Sometime during the over 15 minutes that Sergeant Edwards was alone with the body, an untraceable .38 caliber black revolver replaced the automatic pistol in Mr. Foster's hand. Edwards also moved Mr. Foster's head to the right side, causing blood to flow out of the mouth onto his right side (and leaving a stain on the right cheek from its contact with the bloody right shoulder). This made it appear that the blood already on the right side, which had in fact drained from the right side neck wound, had come from the mouth. He thus concealed the existence of the neck wound (inconsistent with suicide), and made it appear as if Mr. Foster may have been shot in the mouth (consistent with suicide). The official explanation for the contact blood stain on the right cheek is that it had appeared when an unknown fire and rescue worker checked the pulse.
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin	
Inv. Christine Hodakievic	

Gavin looked at the scene, saw blood trickling out of Mr. Foster's mouth, and thought he had been mugged. Because Ferstl remained in the lot, Hodakievic was the only witness who saw the body both before and after Edwards had been alone with it. Hodakievic's report addressed only the activities in the parking lot. When she later saw photographs of the body, she said the appearance of the body had changed from when she had seen it.

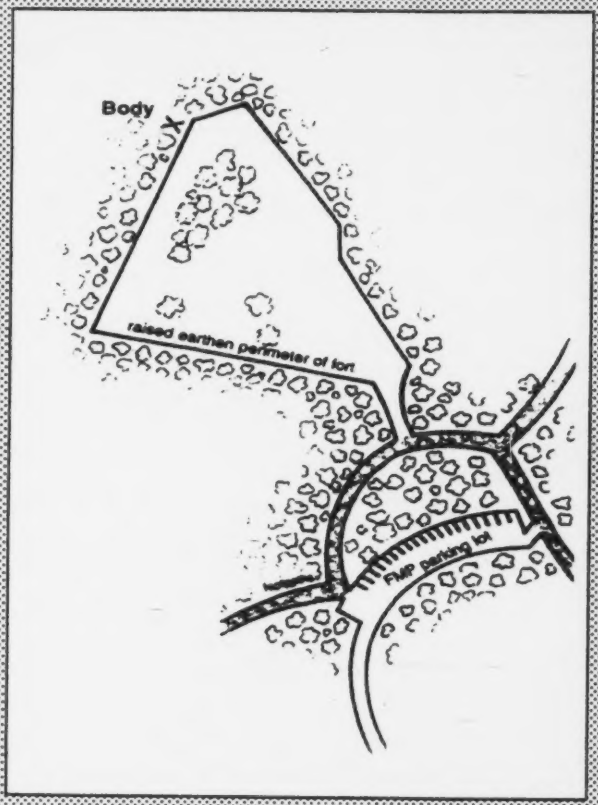


Evidence Technician Peter Simonello arrived in the lot.

Ev Tech Peter Simonello

	Investigator John Rolla	Officer Julie Spetz	Parking lot
	Investigator Cheryl Braun	Officer William Watson	Male Civilian
	Officer Franz Ferstl	Intern with Officer Watson	Female Civilian

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	6:44	See endnote 22.
Sergeant Robert Edwards			
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin			
Inv. Christine Hodakievic			



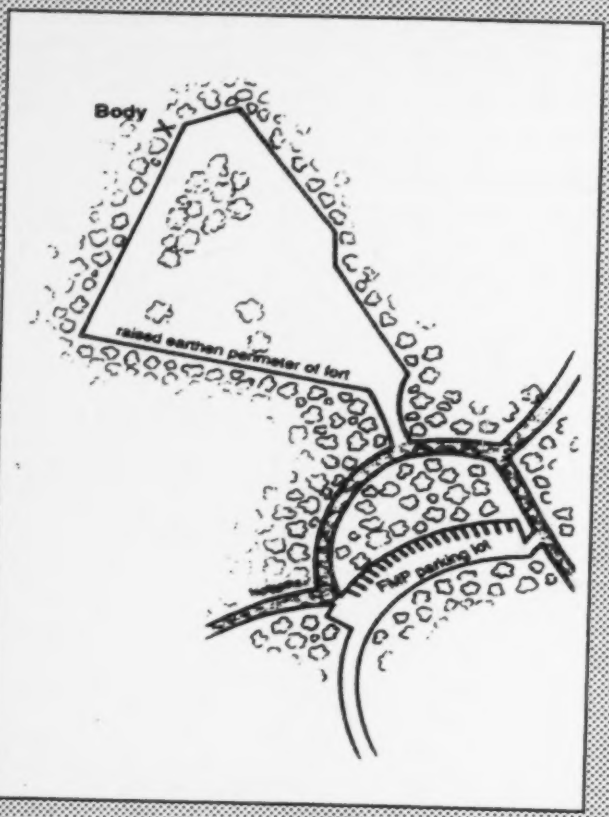
Parking lot
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson
Investigator Rene Abt
Officer Franz Ferstl
Investigator John Rolla
Ev Tech Peter Simonello

Officer Spetz left the parking lot area, having never gone up to the body. The civilian couple also left the park. Investigator Abt returned to the parking lot after checking the Mercedes.

Body site
Sergeant Robert Edwards
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Inv. Christine Hodakievic

FORT MARCY PARK **6:45** See endnote 23.

The determination that the death was a suicide had been made by this time.



Investigator Cheryl Braun
Investigator John Rolla
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson
Investigator Rene Abt

Investigators John Rolla, Cheryl Braun, Renee Abt, Officer William Watson, the intern, and Evidence Technician Peter Simonello began walking up to the body site with their cameras and equipment.

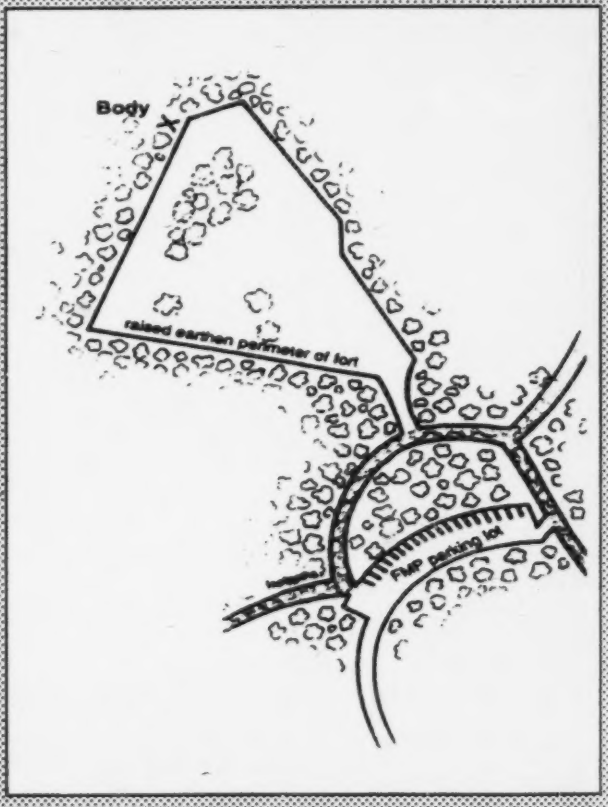
Officer Ferstl remained alone in the parking lot.

Parking lot
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site
Sergeant Robert Edwards
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Investigator John Rolla
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Investigator Rene Abt
Intern with Officer Watson
Officer William Watson

FORT MARCY PARK **6:46-6:48** See endnote 24.

When the investigators arrived at the body site, they observed Sergeant Edwards taking photographs. Braun was told that the death was a suicide. According to Rolla, although Gavin was the senior officer present, Braun and Hodakievic were in charge of the scene and did the "decision making." Rolla was in charge of the body scene. Rolla said it was his first "suicide" investigation.

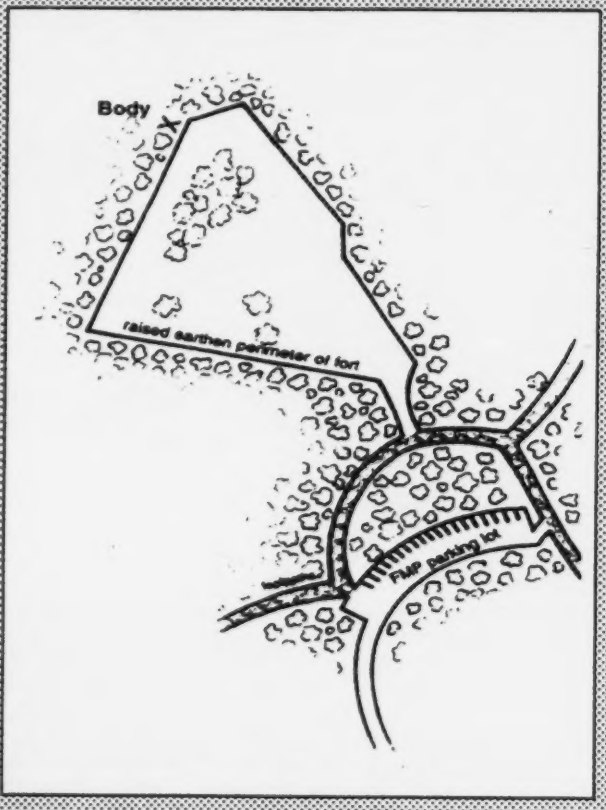


Parking lot
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site
Sergeant Robert Edwards
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Intern with Officer Watson
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Rene Abt
Officer William Watson

FORT MARCY PARK 6:49-6:53 See endnote 25.

The Investigators observed the wet, flowing, fresh blood, as well as the contact stain on Mr. Foster's face, all caused when Edwards moved the head. They also saw the older, dark, dried blood that the earlier witnesses had seen. There are no reports of anyone who saw the body having seen the official entrance or exit wounds. No one saw blood spatter, bone or brain matter. Rolla and Simonello photographed the scene, Rolla taking Polaroids (the "backside" photographs vanished) and Simonello using his 35-mm camera (reportedly "underexposed"). Those who recalled the gun in Mr. Foster's right hand described it as a revolver. Rolla emptied Mr. Foster's pockets, found nothing, and Braun, Hodakievic and Rolla realized that there were no keys in Mr. Foster's pockets.

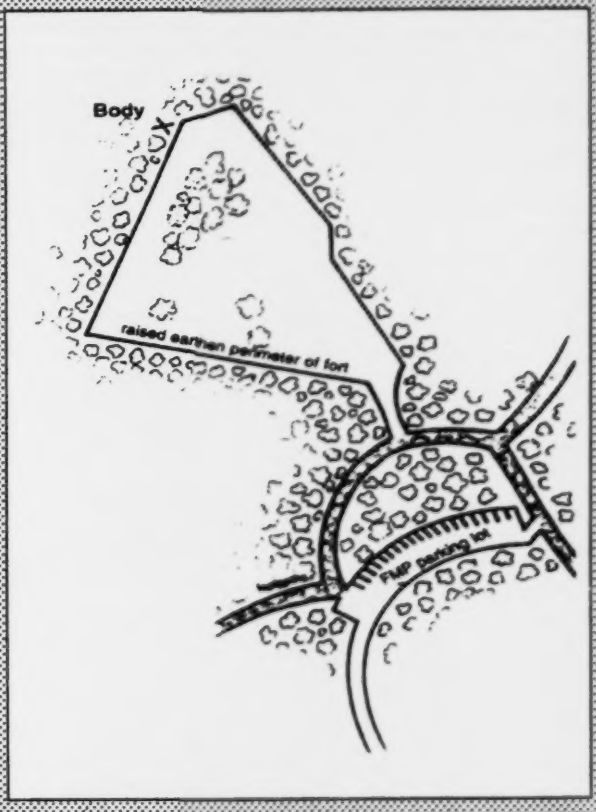


Parking lot
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 6:54-7:14	See endnote 26.
Investigator John Rolla		
Investigator Rene Abt		
Ev Tech Peter Simonello		

Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Sergeant Robert Edwards
Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson

Braun and Hodakievic returned to the parking lot to recheck the car for keys. Watson and the Intern walked back to the lot and left the park.

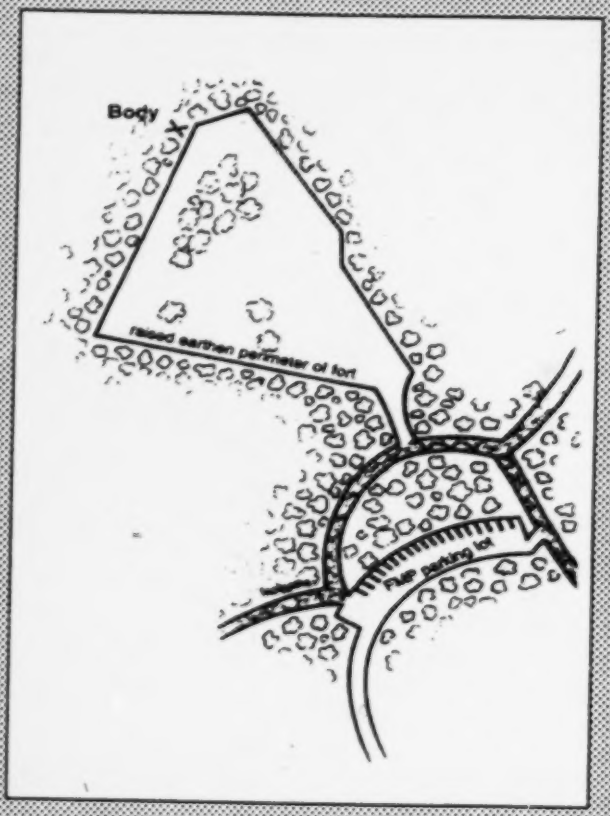


When a tow-truck driver, who had arrived to tow the Mercedes, pulled into the lot to turn around, Hodakievic briefly interviewed him. Gavin, Edwards, Watson and the Intern returned to the parking lot and left the scene.

Parking lot
Tow truck driver
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site
Investigator John Rolla
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Investigator Rene Abt

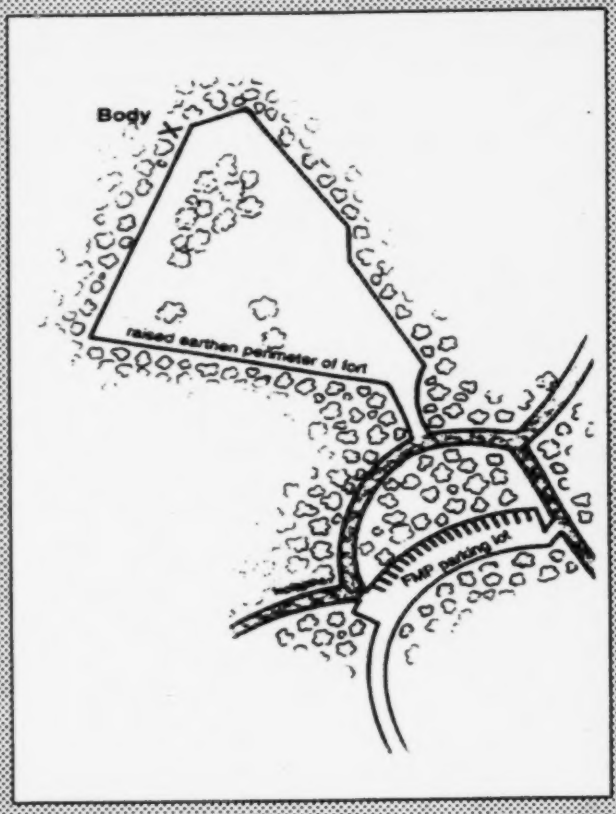
FORT MARCY PARK 7:15 See endnote 27.



The Fairfax County Medical Examiner, Dr. Donald Haut, arrived in the parking lot with a female driver.

Parking lot
Dr. Donald Haut
Dr. Haut's female driver
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 7:16-7:17 See endnote 28.
Investigator John Rolla	
Ev Tech Peter Simonello	
Investigator Rene Abt	



Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Dr. Donald Haut

Investigators Braun and Hodakievic escorted Dr. Haut up to the body site to join Rolla, Abt, and Simonello.

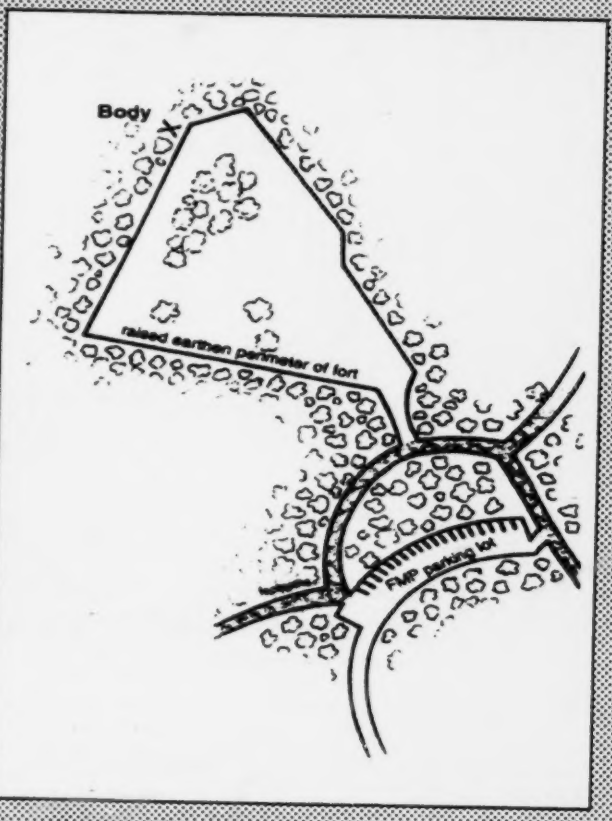
Fersti remained in the parking lot with Dr. Haut's driver.

Parking lot
Dr. Haut's female driver
Officer Franz Fersti

Body site
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Dr. Donald Haut
Investigator Rene Abt
Investigator John Rolla

FORT MARCY PARK 7:18-7:43 See endnote 29.

By the time Hodakievic, Braun, and Haut arrived at the body, Simonello had removed the black .38 revolver from Mr. Foster's right hand. Mr. Foster's fingerprints were not on the gun. Dr. Haut examined the body. He observed a small bullet hole in Mr. Foster's neck and noted it in his report. Rolla gloved up and probed the back of Mr. Foster's head. He felt a "mushy spot," but no exit wound. At 7:43, Dr. Haut pronounced the body dead and ordered it transported. Rolla later described to the FBI his inspection of the back of Mr. Foster's head, but that portion of the FBI agent's handwritten notes of that interview is redacted.

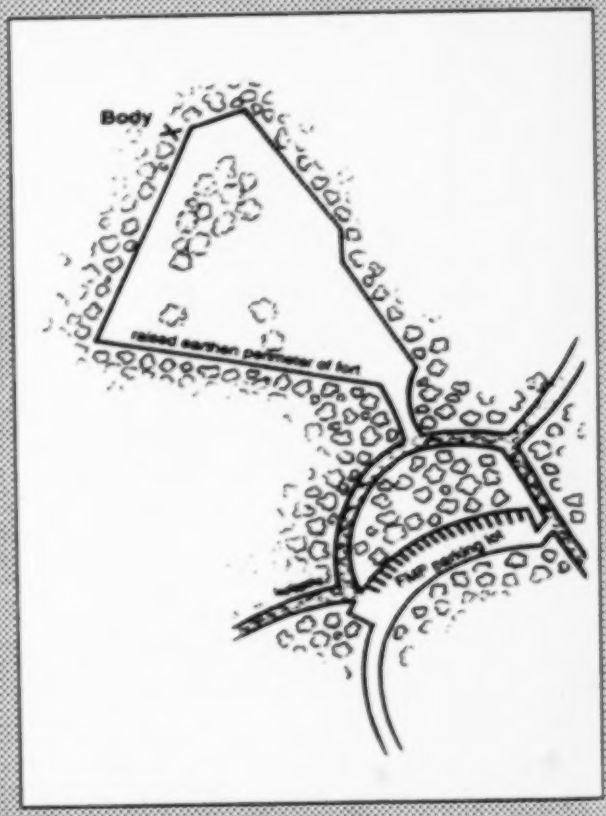


Parking lot
Officer Franz Ferstl
Dr. Haut's female driver

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 7:44	See endnote 30.
Investigator Rene Abt		

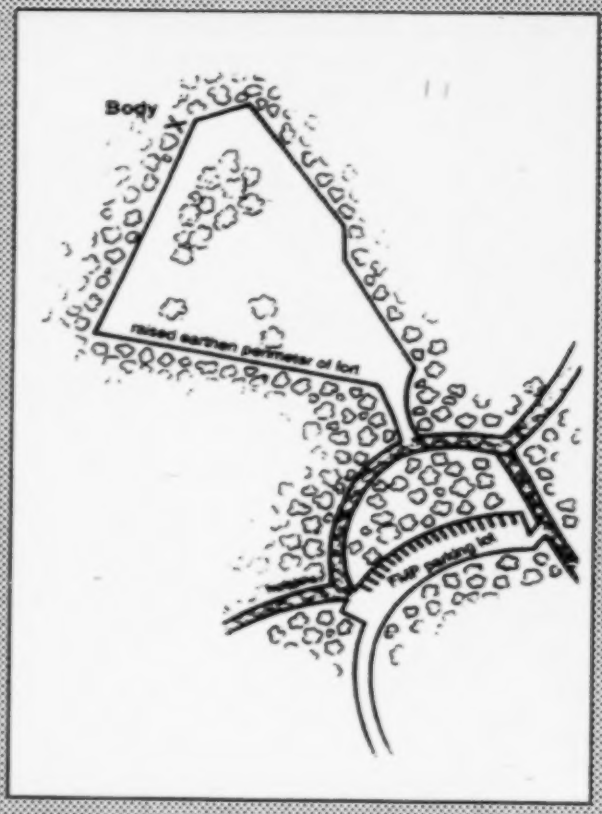
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Dr. Donald Haut
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Investigator John Rolla

Dr. Haut, Technician Simonello, and Investigators Rolla, Braun, and Hodakievic returned to the parking lot, leaving Investigator Renee Abt alone with the body.



Parking lot
Officer Franz Ferst
Dr. Haut's female driver

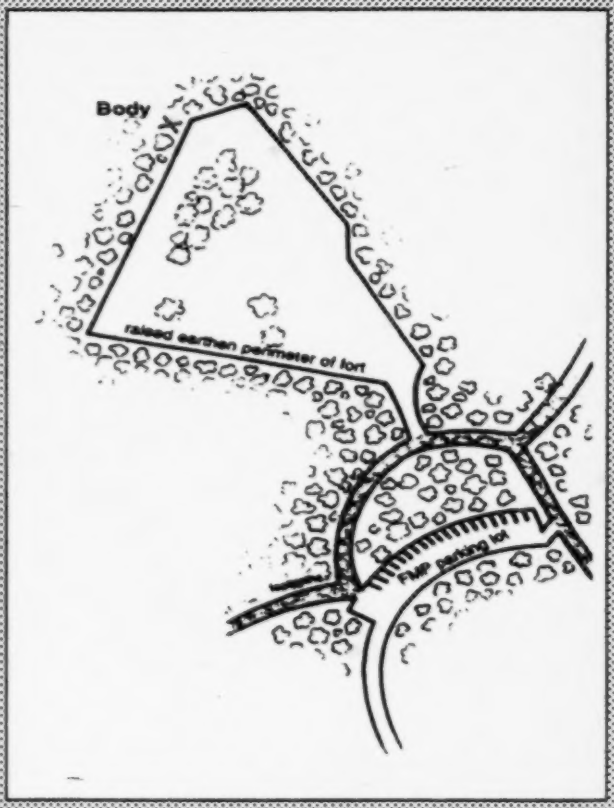
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	7:45-8:00
Investigator Rene Abt		



Haut, Rolla, Braun, Hodakievic and Simonello joined Ferstl and Dr. Haut's driver. Police waited for the ambulance to arrive to transport the body.

Parking lot
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Dr. Donald Haut
Investigator John Rolla
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Dr. Haut's female driver
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK 8:01-8:06 See endnote 31.
Investigator Rene Abt	



Investigators Hodakievic and Rolla went with firefighters Corey Ashford and Roger Harrison to the body site to retrieve the body.

Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator John Rolla
Firefighter Roger Harrison
Firefighter Corey Ashford

When Ashford arrived at 8:02, he saw a "dull red" Honda parked in the same space as Mr. Foster's silver-colored Honda was reportedly parked. Ashford was told that the "dull red" Honda belonged to Mr. Foster.

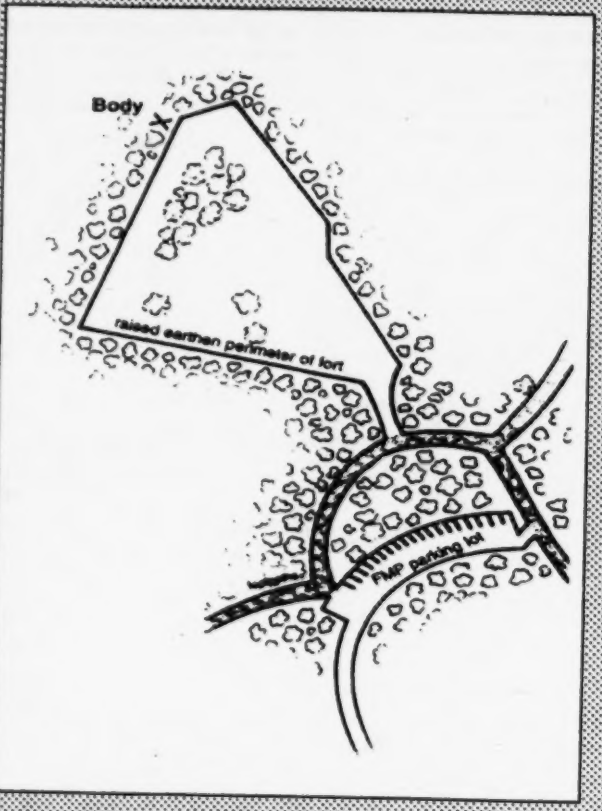
Dr. Haut and his driver left.

Parking lot
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site
Firefighter Corey Ashford
Firefighter Roger Harrison
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Rene Abt

FORT MARCY PARK **8:07**

When Ashford placed Foster's body in the body bag, he noticed that the head was "intact" and that there was very little blood. He concluded the death was a homicide and in his report coded the death a homicide by firearm.



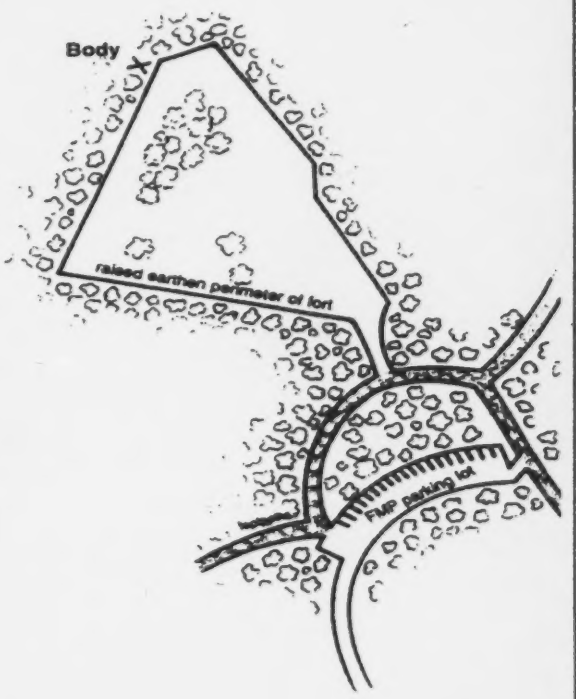
Three more Firefighters, Bianchi, Makuch and Jacobs, arrived in the parking lot to help bag and transport the body.

Parking lot
Firefighter Lt. Wm. Bianchi
Firefighter Andrew Makuch
Firefighter Victoria Jacobs
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Ev Tech Peter Simonello
Officer Franz Ferstl

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	8:08-8:09
Firefighter Corey Ashford		
Firefighter Roger Harrison		
Investigator Rene Abt		
Inv. Christine Hodakievic		
Investigator John Rolla		

By the time the three additional Firefighters arrived at the body site, the body had already been placed in the body bag.

Firefighter Lt. Wm. Bianchi
Firefighter Andrew Makuch
Firefighter Victoria Jacobs

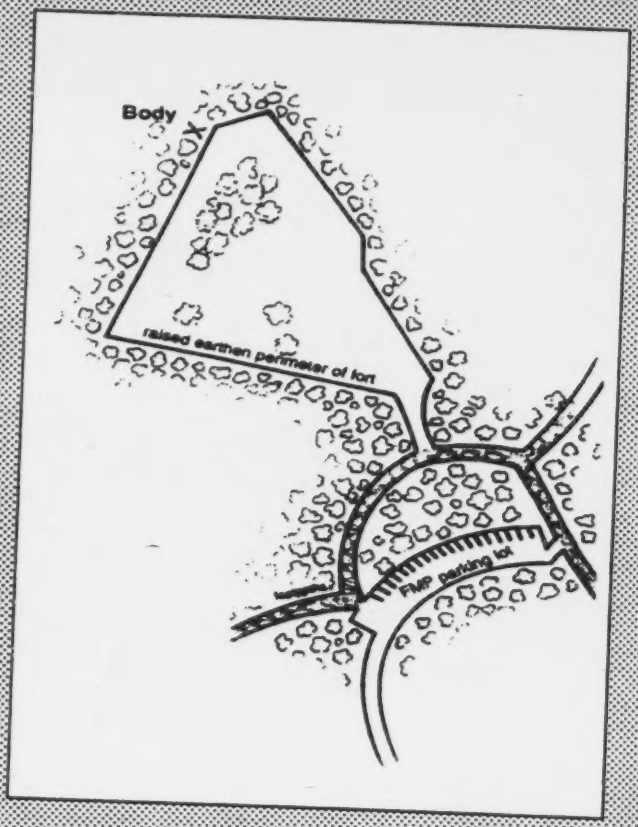


Parking lot
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Officer Franz Ferstl
Ev Tech Peter Simonello

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	8:10-8:15

The five Firefighters and Investigators Hodakievic, Rolla, and Abt returned to the parking lot with Mr. Foster's body.

- Firefighter Corey Ashford
- Firefighter Roger Harrison
- Firefighter Lt. Wm. Bianchi
- Firefighter Victoria Jacobs
- Firefighter Andrew Makuch
- Inv. Christine Hodakievic
- Investigator John Rolla
- Investigator Rene Abt

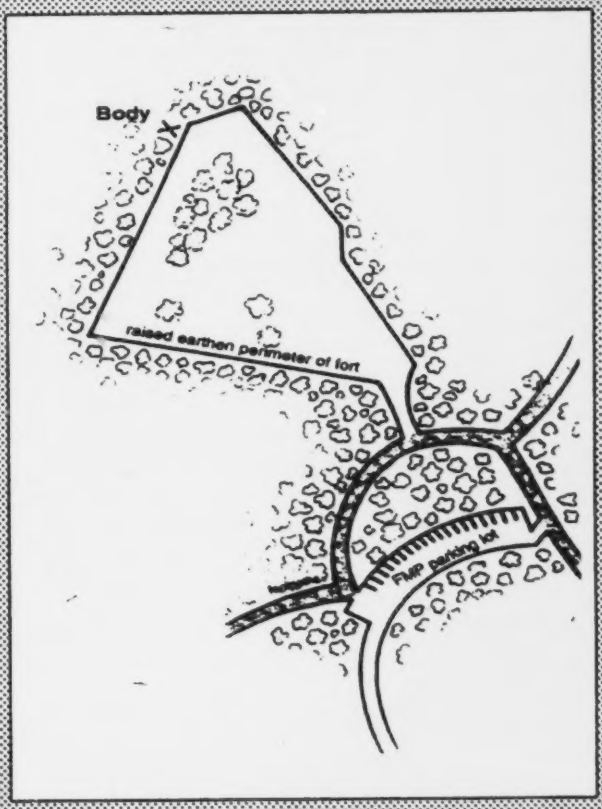


Firefighters transported the body from the park to the morgue, and Investigators remained in the lot.

Parking lot

- Investigator Cheryl Braun
- Officer Franz Ferstl
- Ev Tech Peter Simonello

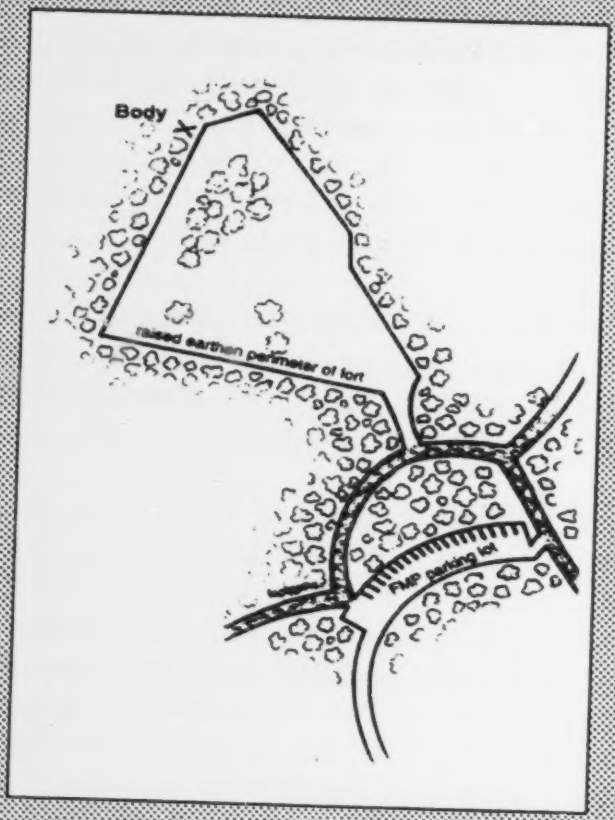
Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	8:16-8:44



The firefighters and Mr. Foster's body left at 8:16 p.m.
The Police inventoried and photographed the Honda.

Parking lot
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Inv. Christine Hodakievic
Investigator Rene Abt
Investigator John Rolla
Officer Franz Ferstl
Ev Tech Peter Simonello

Body site	FORT MARCY PARK	8:45-9:30



By 8:45, all the police except Officer Ferstl and an unidentified officer who signed the towing receipt, left the parking lot. The Arkansas Honda was towed at 9:30 p.m.

Parking lot
Tow truck driver
Unidentified Police Officer
Officer Franz Ferstl

III. OVERVIEW OF THE COMPARISON OF THE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE EVIDENCE TO THE OIC'S REPORT

On July 15, 1997, Mr. Starr filed, under seal, with the United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, Special Division for the purpose of Appointing Independent Counsels, its Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. Eighty-six days later, on October 10, 1997, the Court ordered it unsealed and released to the public. The OIC's interim Report is 114 pages long, exclusive of its twenty-four page Appendix, which it bound separately. It is double-spaced and has 353 footnotes. Its authors are unknown.[146]

The available records, from which the exhibits below are drawn, include reports of various kinds, testimony, depositions, FBI and Park Police witness interview reports, photographs, laboratory reports, investigators' memos, and handwritten notes.

Of the 184 exhibits cited below, 134 of them are drawn from the volumes assembled by the 1994 Senate Banking Committee.[147] Except for those documents which are withheld or redacted (the most controversial), these volumes contain most of the records generated by the FBI under the Fiske probe, and many of the records generated under the first FBI/Park Police investigation. They were released in January of 1995. Of the 52 remaining exhibits, 25 were provided through Freedom of Information Act lawsuits. Fourteen exhibits are taken from the volumes assembled by the 1995 Senate Whitewater Committee, released in 1997.[148] Four exhibits are taken

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146 OIC, p. 15: "The OIC legal staff in Washington, D.C., and Little Rock, Arkansas, participated in... preparing this report."

147 S. Hrg. 103-889. HEARINGS RELATED TO MADISON GUARANTY S&L AND THE WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION – WASHINGTON, DC PHASE, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, United States Senate, (redacted) Volumes I, II & XIV, available from the Senate Banking Committee clerk in January, 1995.

148 S. HRG. 104-869. INVESTIGATION OF WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT Corporation and Related Matters, SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND RELATED MATTERS,

from the U.S. House of Representatives investigation into the Travel Office matter.[149] The five exhibits denoted with an asterisk* were not obtained from any official investigative records. The remaining four exhibits are the Clinger Report, a photograph released by ABC News, a report found in the National Archives, and the Fiske Report (*Report of the Independent Counsel In Re Vincent W. Foster, Jr.).* The Fiske Report, 58 double-spaced pages, was released to the public on June 30, 1994.

The OIC hides FBI agents' participation in its death probe by citing reports conducted during its tenure as "OIC." Because references to the term "OIC" could be to grand jury testimony, or to reports prepared by FBI agents, or to reports prepared by other investigators, there is no way to tell which of these reported witnesses' accounts are the interviewing FBI agents' version of the facts described.

OIC, p. 18-19, fn. 26:

"...As used in citations herein, the term 'OIC' refers to a transcript of either an interview or a grand jury appearance by a witness..."

In its footnotes, the OIC refers its readers to documents that purport to prove the conclusions it makes. Of these 353 footnotes, 265, or 75% of them, refer the reader to documents that are unavailable.

ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE.

149 H.R. 104-849. INVESTIGATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE FIRINGS AND RELATED MATTERS, available September, 1996.

Description of withheld documents	Footnote references	Percentage of secret references
"OIC" documents	88	33%
FBI documents	62	24%
Dr. Henry Lee's Report	60	23%
Dr. Alan Berman's Report	30	11%
Dr. Brian Blackbourne's Report	16	6%
Other documents and sources	7	3%
Total number of secret sources	265	100%

The OIC hired Dr. Henry Lee, a renowned forensic scientist, Dr. Brian Blackbourne, a forensic pathologist, Dr. Alan Berman, a "suicidologist," and a handwriting expert, Gus R. Lesnevich. All experts' reports remain withheld from public view, so that we do not even know their completion dates. The OIC claims to have provided its experts with all the relevant evidence to review. As you will see, it did not. All experts are confident in their opinions, apparently undaunted by the admitted scarcity of evidence.[150]

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[150] OIC, p. 14, fn. 20: As Dr. Lee explained, a perfect reconstruction of the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death was not possible at the time of the OIC's investigation. The reasons include the lack of complete documentation of the original shooting scene; the lack of subsequent records and photographs of each item of physical evidence prior to examination; the lack of x-rays of Mr. Foster's body from the autopsy; the lack of documentation of the amount of blood, tissue, and bone fragments in the areas at the scene under and around Mr. Foster's head; the lack of close-up photographs of any definite patterns and quantity of the blood stains found on Mr. Foster's clothing and body at the scene; and the unknown location of the fatal bullet, which makes complete reconstruction of the bullet trajectory difficult. Lee Report at 485.

OIC, p. 114: "Dr. Berman concluded that '[i]n my opinion and to a 100% degree of medical certainty, the death of Vincent Foster was a suicide. No plausible evidence has been presented to support any other conclusion."[fn353]

Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "On the afternoon of Tuesday, July 20, 1993, in Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, Vincent W. Foster, Jr., committed suicide by firing a bullet from a .38 caliber

Contrary to the impression given in its Table of Contents, the evidence in support of the Report's various conclusions are largely scattered throughout its 114 pages. Therefore, to analyze any given issue, one must peruse the entire Report in search of citations to evidence bearing on that issue. Consider looking in the OIC's 114-page Report to see its analysis of five important issues.

Wound	Gunshot Residue	Gun	Blood	Photographic Evidence
1, 8, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 61, 63, 64, 75, 76, 111	1, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 53, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 78, 79, 112	25, 26, 27, 28, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 54, 61, 62, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 110, 112	11, 14, 25, 26, 28, 29, 36, 38, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 49, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 112, 113	16, 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72,73, 78, 79, 81, 82, 87, 90, 93, 111, 113

The autopsy is the cornerstone of both the OIC's and the Fiske probe's reports. Offieially, six experts have relied on its findings, four hired by the Fiske probe and two by Starr's. All of these experts agree that there was no neck wound. And none of them reported having found anything about the amount or configuration of blood at the scene that refutes or even calls into question the official conclusion of suicide in the park.

In the next 250 pages, for all the issues except depression, we will review most of the available evidence and compare it with the OIC's representations of the evidence, as well as the OIC's

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revolver into his mouth. As discussed below, the evidence overwhelmingly supports this conclusion, and there is no evidence to the contrary."

conclusions. We will also examine issues that the OIC omitted from its Report. Then, in Chapter X, we will explore the reasonable inferences to be drawn from the facts. As you review the evidence, keep in mind that our goal is to prove to you the existence of a cover-up, and please remember to keep an open mind until you have reviewed all the evidence.

IV. EVIDENCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DEATH BEFORE THE OFFICIAL TIME OF NOTIFICATION

Summary: The OIC conceals that the FBI's Violent Crime Squad claimed it did not learn of the death until press accounts appeared the next day, that Fire & Rescue workers learned from Park Police by 6:37 that Mr. Foster was employed at the White House, and that William Kennedy learned of the death by 8:00. The OIC addresses only the time when Helen Dickey learned of the death. In doing so, it purportedly relies on telephone records to dismiss Arkansas Troopers' accounts that Dickey notified them of the death before 8:30, while claiming that the telephone record of the call to the Trooper is "not available."

In its three-page section entitled Notification (p. 91-94), the Report claims that *"the Secret Service was notified of Mr. Foster's death at about 8:30 p.m..."*

1. FBI's Violent Crime Squad

In addition to the White House, Mr. Foster's family, and the Secret Service, the FBI was notified. The OIC does not reveal who notified the FBI or when this notification took place. The FBI's Report of its initial death investigation[151] may set forth when the FBI was notified. The OIC does not reveal the existence of this Report, and it too is not publicly available.

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[151] Exhibit 65, Deposition of FBI Agent Scott Salter, June 30, 1995: "[I]t's basically a summary of events from the 21st through the conclusion of, through August 4th or 6th or whatever it was, through the conclusion of the investigation that we did."

Notification

The record demonstrates that on the evening of the death, the Park Police had been fully apprised, all the way up to its Regional Director. Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin called Park Police Chief Robert Langston between 9:00 and 10:00 on the evening of the death.[152] Chief Langston in turn called Park Police Regional Director Robert Stanton.[153]

When Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin was notified of Foster's death by his Watch Commander around 8:30 or 9:00 p.m. on the evening of the death, Martin called his White House liaison Paul Imbordino.[154] Imbordino told Martin to meet FBI and Park Police investigators at the southwest gate on the next morning, July 21,[155] to facilitate their entry into the White House to meet with David Watkins and other White House officials.[156] Between 8:30 and 8:40

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152 Exhibit 83, Deposition of Park Police Chief Robert E. Langston, June 27, 1995: "Q. Do you recall what time it was that you were contacted? A. It was dark so I would imagine it was somewhere around 9:00 or 9:30, 10:00, somewhere in that area."

153 Exhibit 83, Deposition of Park Police Chief Robert E. Langston, June 27, 1995: "Q. Did you make any phone calls? A. Yes. Q. Who did you call? A. I notified Bob Stanton, who was the regional director."

154 Exhibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: "A. Maybe between 8:30 and 9:00, something like that. *** Q. I think we can go quickly through your conversation with Mr. Imbordino. Did you call him at home? A. Yes, I am not sure if I reached him by pager or direct. I can't recall that, but I did speak to him."

155 Exhibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: Q. And what if anything, did you do in connections with Mr. Foster's death when you arrived at the White House on the morning of the 21st? A. I was to meet investigators at the southwest gate. Q. Did you know that before you arrived at the White House that morning? A. Yes, I did. Q. How did you know that? A. That's per a telephone conversation with Paul Imbordino the night before. Q. On the evening of the 20th, Mr. Imbordino told you to meet investigators the next morning? A. He said I would help facilitate getting the investigators in, yes.

156 Exhibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: A. ...I had gone into the west wing earlier with another group of investigators that were there. Q. Well I missed that. Let me come back

Wednesday morning, before the arrival of Park Police at the southwest gate,[157] two FBI agents[158] appeared at the southwest gate, and Martin knew at least by then that Mr. Foster's death "was the investigation of the FBI and the U.S. Park Police."[159]

According to the testimony of FBI agent Scott Salter, one of the agents who had responded to the southwest gate of the White House before 9:00 a.m., he did so at the request of FBI agent John K. Danna[160] of the FBI's Violent Crime Squad. The Violent Crime Squad is responsible for investigating assaults under "the Presidential assassination statute."[161]

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to that. What group of investigators were already there? A. As I went down to the gate to meet the Park Police, I observed the unmarked vehicle pull up to the southwest gate, which I recognized as the chief of the Park Police. Q. Is that Mr. Langston? A. Yes. Q. Was anyone with Mr. Langston? A. Major Hines. Q. Before 8:00 in the morning? A Yes.

157 Exhibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: Q. How much longer did you wait? A. With the FBI agents with me? Q. Yes. A. I was maybe standing with the FBI agents maybe 10, 15 minutes. Q. And then Captain Hume and Detective Markland arrived; is that right? A. Yes, they arrived on foot. Q. What time, approximately, do you think they arrived? A. It seemed like it was before 9:00.

158 Exhibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: "The first two investigators who came were FBI agents."

159 Exhibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: "[B]asically it wasn't our investigation. It was the investigation of the FBI and the U.S. Park Police."

160 Exhibit 65, Deposition FBI Agent Scott Salter, June 30, 1995: "John Danna called us in my car and told us to go to the southwest gate of the White House and meet him there and that we were to, that we were going to be working on a death investigation involving Mr. Foster's death."

161 Exhibit 85, Deposition of FBI Agent John Danna, June 28, 1995: "Q. ...What generally are the responsibilities for [sic] the violent crime squad? A. ...Included also in that area are assault cases on members of Congress, Supreme

Yet Danna's story was decidedly different from Salter's. According to Danna, his first official participation was when Captain Hume called him on Wednesday, July 21 around 10:00 a.m. from the Old Executive Office Building, and requested FBI support. According to Danna's testimony, he didn't learn of the death until the media reported it on Wednesday, July 21.

Q. Prior to that call from Captain Hume of the Park Police, what information, if any, did you have regarding Mr. Foster's death?
A. I don't recall specifically what I observed or heard in the media. My only source of information was what I heard on TV or read in the paper that morning. I had no other information.
Q. You had no official information about it?
A. Absolutely not.[162]

Danna was the FBI agent who worked in the very FBI office which was charged with complying with the federal statute mandating that the FBI investigate Mr. Foster's death (discussed

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Court, and we also have the Presidential assassination statute on my squad, which is Title 18, section 1751."

162 Exhibit 85, Deposition of FBI agent John K. Danna, June 28, 1995: That morning after Mr. Foster -- the 20th, the morning of the 21st, around 10:00 I got a call from Captain Hume, H-u-m-e, in the Park Police, and he had called and told me that he was in the White House, in fact, in the Old Executive Office Building, investigating the suicide of Mr. Foster. And he requested that I come over and hook up with him and provide him some assistance in a cooperative effort. And because of that I told him I would, and also called two of my agents that were out on the street on other matters and asked them to meet me over there. Q. Prior to that call from Captain Hume of the Park Police, what information, if any, did you have regarding Mr. Foster's death? A. I don't recall specifically what I observed or heard in the media. My only source of information was what I heard on TV or read in the paper that morning. I had no other information. Q. You had no official information about it? A. Absolutely not.

below). According to his sworn testimony, he received word of the death only after the Secret Service, the White House, Mr. Foster's family, and press had all been apprised of the death. And he decided to investigate only after the Park Police "requested that [he]... provide... some assistance in a cooperative effort." Prior to that time, Danna testified, he had "absolutely" no "official information about" the death.

2. Fire & Rescue workers and Park Police

The Fairfax County Fire and Rescue workers knew that Mr. Foster was a White House employee before they left Fort Marcy Park. That was at 6:37 p.m.[163] Firefighter Lieutenant William Bianchi related this to the FBI on March 17, 1994.

> "Bianchi also heard from the returning FCFRD personnel that the victim was deceased and had been employed at the White House... When Bianchi learned that the victim was a White House employee, he instructed Hall and Iacone to make their reports on the incident very detailed."[164]

The Fairfax County Fire & Rescue workers learned, of course, from the Park Police. Their 6:37 departure time is accurate. (We believe that the official version (p. 23, fn. 45) that "*Officer Fornshill of the Park Police arrived at 6:11:50 p.m.*" is inaccurate, as discussed above.)

Perhaps the Park Police did not know that the abbreviation, "WHCA" on the Motorola pager they found attached to Mr. Foster's

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163 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993

164 Exhibit 87, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant William Bianchi, March 17, 1994. Exhibit 88, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant William Bianchi, March 17, 1994: "One of Clinton's buddies has killed himself."

belt stood for White House Communications Agency.[165] And perhaps they didn't see the White House parking sticker, which presumably would have been on the windshield of the car he parked daily in slot 16 on West Executive Avenue.[166]

But they would have known that Mr. Foster was employed at the White House upon their inspection of his laminated White House Communications Center identification, with his photograph on it, which they found on the front passenger's seat of the Arkansas Honda at the park. (They also found a White House Federal Credit Union card in his wallet). Paramedic Richard Arthur saw police gaining access to the Arkansas Honda[167] before he left the park at 6:37.[168] Park Police Investigator John Rolla testified that it was he who searched the Arkansas Honda and found in it Mr. Foster's White House identification, whereupon he thought he had "better call [the] Secret Service."[169] Rolla's handwritten notes, made at the scene, reveal that he knew the telephone number of the Secret Service office to call.

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165 Exhibit 89, Park Police Evidence Property Control Receipt, July 20, 1993.

166 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994.

167 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "He observed them gaining access to a cream colored car with a suit jacket and tie in it, looking for identification of some sort."

168 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993

169 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "I retrieved the jacket, retrieved the wallet, there was identification, under the jacket on the seat was a White House Identification thing with a photo ID on it. It wasn't until then I knew that this was a White House guy. We better call Secret Service."

"Vincent Foster, Jr...
Lt. Walter
395-4366"[170]

The telephone number, 395-4366, rings in Room 058 in the basement of the White House, a Secret Service office. "Lt. Walter" is Lieutenant Danny Walter of the United States Secret Service.

According to the FBI's report of its April, 1994, interview with Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, it was she who found the White House Communications Center identification in the car. (Under its *Fort Marcy* section, the OIC skims over this discrepancy by reporting that both *"Braun and Rolla... found Mr. Foster's White House identification."*[171]) The FBI interviewed Police Investigator Cheryl Braun on April 28, 1994.

> Braun found a White House identification on the front passenger seat. Braun stated that she advised another officer to call the Shift Commander and inform him of this new development... She advised that approximately thirty minutes passed whereupon she learned that the Commander had never been notified and then she, herself, advising him [sic] of the White House identification at approximately 7:30-7:45 p.m.[172]

The corresponding handwritten notes of Braun's FBI interview reveal that she told the FBI that she made the call at "7:30," not the "approximately 7:30-7:45" that made its way into the corresponding typed FBI interview Report. The notes of this FBI

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[170] Exhibit 90, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 20, 1993.

[171] OIC, p. 26: "The two lead Park Police investigators (Braun and Rolla) photographed and examined the car and, during examination, found Mr. Foster's White House identification.[fn54]"

[172] Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994.

interview of Braun also reveal that William Watson was the "officer" who Braun had told to notify the Shift Commander.[173] (Watson was a member of the Park Police SWAT team, who did not prepare any report and was never interviewed by the FBI or Park Police investigators, but had reportedly responded to the scene before anyone knew of Mr. Foster's White House connection.) Because the Shift Commander that Braun is said to have "called" at 7:30 was Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, who had been at the park at from 6:24 p.m. until about 7:10 p.m., Braun's account is problematic. But even if it were true, it would still leave one hour before the White House was notified.

The OIC addressed only when Helen Dickey learned of the death, discussed below.

3. William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone

According to Associate White House counsel William Kennedy, Chief of White House Personnel Security Craig Livingstone told him of Mr. Foster's death "around 8:00."[174]

4. White House telephone records

The OIC explains away Arkansas State Trooper Roger Perry's account of having received a call from the personal assistant of the Clintons, Helen Dickey, notifying him of the death, before the White House was officially notified at 8:30 p.m. Eastern time. (Upon learning of the death, Perry called former Arkansas State Police commander Lynn Davis and trooper Larry Patterson, who

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173 Exhibit 92, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994.

174 Exhibit 46, Deposition of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, July 11, 1995: "It was around 8:00 or so. I got a call from Craig Livingstone telling me that he had a report that Vince was dead."

recalled that Perry called him with the news around 7:00 p.m. Eastern time.[175])

The discrepancy between the troopers' account and Ms. Dickey's had been the subject of some publicity, having been the only issue regarding the Foster death investigation which was addressed by Senator D'Amato's Committee. (D'Amato had called only Dickey to testify, not Perry, Patterson, or Davis.)

The OIC's version is that Troopers Perry and Patterson were wrong[176] (former Arkansas State Police commander Davis' account is not mentioned), Ms. Dickey's account is accurate, and long distance White House telephone records which could prove it are *"not available."*[177]

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175 OIC, p. 92, fn. 284: "Another Arkansas trooper stated that the first trooper called him soon after the Dickey call. This second trooper 'placed the time of this telephone call at approximately 6:00 PM' Arkansas time. 302, 11/9/95, at 1."

176 OIC, p. 94, fn. 292: Precise recollections of time, if not tied to a specific event that can be documented as having occurred at an exact time, can, of course, be imprecise or inaccurate. Here, the recollection is tied neither to a specific event nor to an exact time. The recollection instead is of a general three-hour period of time in which the call might have been received. The recollection is not reflected in a contemporaneous document.

177 OIC, p. 93, fn. 288: White House Residence phone records indicate that a call was placed to the number of Dickey's father at 10:06 p.m. OIC Doc. No. DC-95-7; Dickey 302, 2/7/96, at 2. A call to the Arkansas Governor's Mansion is not reflected on these records. As indicated, the call may have been made from a phone in the White House not on the floors of the White House Residence: The Usher's Office employee who notified Dickey recalls Dickey making a call, but not in the Residence, soon after he notified her. 302, 5/21/96, at 2. Complete records for such calls are not available.

V. EVIDENCE THAT THE OIC CONCEALED THE DISAPPEARANCE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Summary: Edwards took charge of the scene and took possession of Ferstl's approximately seven photographs taken of the body site. He absconded with them. The OIC conceals that Ferstl's Polaroids vanished by falsely claiming that (1) Ferstl's Polaroids are inventoried as being Edwards', and (2) Edwards took no photographs. The OIC conceals that Edwards did, in fact, take photographs by claiming that he did "not recall" whether he photographed Mr. Foster's body. Abt recalled that Edwards had taken photographs, as did Rolla and Braun.

The OIC conceals that the Polaroids that Rolla had taken had vanished by falsely reporting that Rolla was mistaken when he testified that he took at least two Polaroids of the back of Mr. Foster's head. Rolla testified that he was certain that he shot "backside" photographs, he inspected his Polaroids as they came out, he remembered what pictures he had taken, and that the "backside" photographs were in his office the night of the death, but he never saw them again. The OIC falsely reports that Rolla did not have a camera when the body was rolled.

The OIC concealed that the roll of 35-mm film produced usable photographs. It claims that the 35-mm film was "underexposed," but offers no explanation. The FBI Lab falsely claimed that the "underexposed" negatives produced "limited detail." Three witnesses said that these photographs were clear, including the photographer who had shot the roll of film.

On May 2, 1994, Park Police Captain Charles Hume provided the FBI with all of the Polaroid photographs of the body site and parking lot that officially exist. The FBI's *Receipt for Property Received* inventories these photographs.[178] Officially, only

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[178] Exhibit 94, FBI Receipt for Property Received, Inventory of Polaroid photographs, May 2, 1994.

thirteen Polaroids of the body site were taken[179] (fourteen according to an FBI Laboratory Report[180]), two of which have been released.

The *Receipt for Property Received* denotes that of these thirteen, five, marked on the back "from... Sgt. [Robert] Edwards 7/20/93 on scene,"[181] are listed as depicting:

1 - Rear of Cannon
2 - Heavily foliated area
3 - VF's body - looking down from top of berm
4 - VF's body - focusing on the face
5 - VF's body – focusing on right shoulder/hand

The other eight are marked on the back with Park Police Investigator John Rolla's initials, "JCR 7/20/93."[182] They are inventoried as depicting:

1 - Right hand showing gun & thumb in guard
2 - Glasses on ground
3 - VF's body taken from below feet
4 - VF's body focusing on right side & arm
5 - VF's – focusing on top of head thru heavy foliage
6 - VF's body – focus on head and upper torso
7 - VF's face – looking directly down on face
8 - VF's face – taken from right side focusing on face

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179 OIC, p. 73: "Thirteen of the Polaroids provided to Mr. Fiske's Office and the OIC are of the body scene, and five are of the parking lot scene."

180 Exhibit 95, FBI Laboratory Report, May 9, 1994: "Q73-Q86 Copies of fourteen death scene photographs of Vincent Foster."

181 OIC, p. 73: "The backs of the other five say 'from C202 Sgt. Edwards 7-20-93 on scene.'[fn213]"

182 OIC, p. 73: "Of the 13 Polaroids of the body scene, eight are initialed by Investigator Rolla."

The photograph marked "JCR" on the back, inventoried as "Right hand showing gun & thumb in guard," is in the public domain, having been released to and broadcast by ABC News in January of 1994, and subsequently printed in Newsweek. Another of Rolla's photographs, inventoried as depicting "glasses on ground," was released in the summer of 1998 pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit.

The inventory does not evidence any of "approximately seven"[183] Polaroids taken by Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl. The OIC sought to explain this anomaly in its two-paragraph *Photographs* section of its Report.

1. Sergeant Edwards absconded with Officer Ferstl's Polaroids

Officer Franz Ferstl, the beat man for the area, was dispatched from Glen Echo Park Police Station. Following in a separate car was Park Police Officer Julie Spetz. Ferstl arrived at the park around 6:17 p.m., whereupon Ferstl immediately went to the body site. Spetz arrived around 6:19 and searched other areas of the park for witnesses. When Ferstl arrived at the body site, already present were firefighters Hall and Gonzalez and Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill. Firefighters had already determined that "there would be no effort to resuscitate."[184] After observing the body, Ferstl returned to his cruiser to retrieve crime-scene tape and a Polaroid camera. On his return to the body site, Ferstl noticed that

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183 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl advised that he also took several Polaroid photos of the crime scene... Ferstl stated that to the best of his recollection, he took approximately seven..."

184 Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview with Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Gonzalez provided directions to the body over the radio to Iacone. After Iacone's group arrived at the location of the body, the medics confirmed that there would be no effort to resuscitate the patient. As the officers on the medic unit, Gonzalez would have been responsible for pronouncing the patient deceased."

the "body appeared to be in the identical position it was when he first observed it."[185] Fire and Rescue workers, along with Officer Fornshill, then left the area of the body. Ferstl then photographed the body.

As Officer Fornshill was walking back to the parking lot, he met Park Police Sergeant Robert Edwards, who was walking toward the body site carrying a Polaroid camera.[186]

It was clear to Fornshill and Ferstl that Edwards had taken charge of the scene.[187] Edwards did not compose any

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185 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: ...He stated that to the best of his recollection, on returning a second time to the death scene, the body appeared to be in the identical position it was when he first observed it. Ferstl stated that to the best of his recollection, he took approximately seven photos; he cannot recall if he initialed or dated them, but he does not believe he did so. Ferstl advised that at some point, Sergeant Edwards arrived at the death scene.

186 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Did you talk with any of these guys later? A. I passed — you mean later on? Q. I mean later that day? Next week? A. I passed Sergeant Edwards on the hill. Q. The hill being? A. In Fort Marcy, there's a bit of an incline. I was going down, he was coming up. He was carrying a Polaroid camera to take some pictures of the crime scene. Q. Who was this? A. Sergeant Edwards. Q. Okay. Is he a technician? A. No. But some of the cars have Polaroids; some don't.

187 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. After you got the call did you go straight to Fort Marcy Park?... A. ...I requested permission from my sergeant to respond and assist. Q. That would be Sergeant Edwards? A. Yes. Q. What happened then? A. He authorized me to respond, and I went directly to Fort Marcy Park to assist Fairfax County Fire and Rescue.

Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview with Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "...Sergeant Edwards instructed him to go back to the parking lot and see if they needed any assistance..."

Appendix E **Memorandum of Points & Authorities in Opposition to Defendants' motion for Summary Judgment**
Filed: June 6, 1997

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PATRICK JAMES KNOWLTON	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CA No. 96-2467
	)	(NHJ)
FBI AGENT RUSSEL T. BRANSFORD, et. al,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

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Sgt. Edwards 7/20/93 on scene."[193] Because Sergeant Edwards did not himself take any photographs, according to the OIC, Ferstl's Polaroids are not missing.

The OIC reports its version of Edwards' account, that he *"does not recall taking any Polaroids himself"* (p. 73-74). If Edwards knew he did not photograph the body, he would have said so and the OIC surely would have quoted him. The OIC claims that Edwards does not *"recall"* whether he photographed Mr. Foster's body, and conceals the accounts of others who did recall Edwards having photographed the body.

The OIC addresses Park Police Investigator Renee Abt's recollection that Edwards, not Ferstl, had taken the Polaroids that Edwards gave to her. She too, the explanation continues, was mistaken.

OIC, p. 74, fn. 215:

> *OIC, 1/12/95, at 7, 199-203. Investigator Abt recalled Sergeant Edwards taking Polaroids, OIC, 1/12/95, at 11, but Sergeant Edwards said he only carried the Polaroid camera and the Polaroids taken by Ferstl, but does not recall taking any Polaroids himself, OIC, 1/12/95, at 7, 199-203.*

The Report chose to discount only Investigator Abt's observation that Sergeant Edwards took Polaroid photographs. Yet the OIC does not quote Abt, stating only that *"Investigator Abt recalled Sergeant Edwards taking Polaroids."* It then rebuts Abt's reported account with Edwards; *"but Sergeant Edwards... does not recall taking any Polaroids himself."* To give Edwards' account

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193 OIC, p. 73, fn. 213: "The handwriting on these photographs is that of Investigator Abt."

more credence, the OIC repeats it, once in the body of the Report and once in a footnote.[194]

The FBI's May 2, 1994, report of its interview with Abt reflects that she "specifically observed" Edwards taking Polaroid photographs.

> Upon arriving at the death scene, she specifically observed Sergeant Edwards in the process of completing Polaroid photography of the body and to the best of her recollection believes that contemporaneous with Edwards finishing his Polaroid photography, Investigator John Rolla commenced taking a series of Polaroid photographs. Upon Investigator Rolla completing his Polaroid photography, she believes that Officer Peter Simonello commenced taking 35mm photographs of the body and the surrounding environs.[195]

The OIC chose to relate only what Abt said, one officer's word against another. The OIC thus conceals that Rolla also saw Edwards photographing the body, as Rolla testified on deposition.

> Q. Did anyone else take photographs that you are aware of?
> A. I think that Edwards, Sergeant Edwards took a couple of Polaroids, I told him to give them to me... I didn't know who this guy was, nobody [knew] who this guy was...[196]

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194 OIC, p. 73-74: "Sergeant Edwards does not recall taking Polaroids himself." OIC, p. 74, fn. 215: "...Sergeant Edwards... does not recall taking any Polaroids himself, OIC, 1/12/95, at 7, 199-203.

195 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994.

196 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Did you use a Polaroid camera? Yes. I used Polaroid. He used a 35 millimeter and apparently, for what ever reason, bad film or whatever, it came out too light or too dark. Q. Those are his photographs? A. Right. Q. Did anyone else take photographs that you

And, according to the FBI's report of its April 27, 1994 interview with Rolla, the Polaroids of the body site consisted of a combination of the Polaroids that he and Edwards had both taken.

> "[The] Polaroid photographs were a combination of the photographs he and Sergeant Edwards took at the scene..."[197]

Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun also testified that Sergeant Edwards had taken Polaroids, and that Edwards showed her his Polaroids before turning them over to Park Police Investigators.

> Q. Who did you say briefed you when you arrived at Fort Marcy Park?
> A. Well, initially I went and spoke with Officer Spetz, and then when we got to where the body was Sergeant Edwards had taken a few Polaroids and he gave those to us and just, you know, basically told us briefly, you know, what we had. And then we — I mean we were right there, so we went and looked ourselves.[198]

According to Park Police Investigator John Rolla's July 21, 1994 testimony, it is standard operating procedure for detectives

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are aware of? A. I think that Edwards, Sergeant Edwards took a couple of Polaroids, and I told him to give them to me, not having a collection — - you know, I didn't know who this guy was, nobody [sic] who this guy was, but we are not going to have a collection of dead body photographs, and I don't think there was an attempt, but lots of times — I just wanted to make sure I had everything, and there wasn't anything walking around out there. Q. Did you use the same camera that he used? A. No.

197 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994.

198 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994.

(investigators) on a crime scene to take complete control of the scene.

> Q. Would you ordinarily work closely with a field commander in the course of your investigation?
> A. No... When the detectives come on the scene, the detectives are in charge of that crime scene. They are the ones responsible, sergeants, lieutenants, doesn't matter...[199]

Upon the arrival of the Park Police Investigators, Sergeant Edwards should have given all the Polaroids to the investigators then in charge of the body site. But Edwards did not turn over Officer Ferstl's Polaroids. Investigator Rolla testified that Sergeant Edwards had given him two Polaroids.

> Q. Did you say that you also saw some Polaroids that Sergeant Edwards might have taken at the scene?
> A. They had at least two Polaroid photographs.
> Q. They had photographs?

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[199] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Would you ordinarily work closely with the field commander in the course of your investigation. A. No, in fact, probably a lot of police departments, you have good police officers and stuff, but when the detectives come on the scene, the detectives are in charge of that crime scene. They are the ones that are responsible, sergeants, lieutenants, doesn't matter. Unless we are specifically relieved of duty, we say what goes, you know, we are supposed to be in charge and tell people -- control access to the crime scene. You know, I have never had a problem with a field commander, working with him, when we need people, fielding people for interviews, but they try not to get involved because it's not their job. Q. So Lieutenant Gavin wasn't telling you to do anything at the scene? A. No. Q. Was he participating at all in your conversations or decision making? A. No. Q. So, it was Detective Abt and Detective Braun? A. Braun and Christine Hodakievic, who was an investigator at the time, has since left. She wanted to go back on patrol. She got off work, took a couple hours leave, lives out that way. On her way, she stopped to assist. Q. Because she heard something on the radio? A. Right. She was there before us.

A. Photographs, two Polaroid photographs that I requested, and I'm not sure which ones they are, they may be in the — I may have just put them in the -- I think I told them to mark the -- to initial the photographs. I don't know if this is my fault, but I believe all the photographs were put in there and they don't show anything different. I looked at them, they don't show anything different than my photographs.
Q. But you say you only remember two photographs from Sergeant Edwards?
A. Yes.[200]

(Rolla's observation that other photographs "don't show anything different" than his did implies that there were duplicates -- no duplicates appear on the inventory.) The OIC reports, probably accurately, that Edwards gave investigators five Polaroid photographs that were unsigned. Because they were not initialed, their origin could not be determined. There is no record of Officer Ferstl ever having been asked to describe the state of the body when he first saw it, or to describe the photographs he had taken.

Edwards' removal of Ferstl from the body site before the arrival of other Park Police permitted Edwards to tamper with the body unhindered by the presence of witnesses. Because Edwards obtained Ferstl's Polaroids, which were the only crime scene photographs taken before Edwards' arrival, he was able to conceal the existence of the only documentation that could have exposed his having tampered with the crime scene. And, being a Sergeant who had taken charge of the scene, he would not have to answer to Ferstl, who was just an Officer, regarding what he had done with Ferstl's Polaroids.

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200 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

Photographs

With Ferstl absent from the crime scene, and after tampering with the body, Edwards photographed the body and replaced Ferstl's seven Polaroids with the series of Polaroids Edwards had taken with his own camera. Other Park Police investigators who subsequently arrived at the body site saw Edwards taking photographs.

In short, Edwards gave the Polaroids he took to Park Police Investigator John Rolla and absconded with the photographs that Ferstl had taken -- photographs that would have revealed that the body had been tampered with.

Officer Christine Hodakievic walked up to the body in the company of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin. While at the body site, Sergeant Edwards showed Hodakievic one of the Polaroids in his possession. When the FBI showed Hodakievic a photograph when in interviewed her in May, 1994, she reported that blood appeared on the face and shirt that were not there when she saw the body.

> In order to further clarify her observations at the death scene, a series of enlarged Polaroid photographs provided by the USPP were shown to her. Hodakievic, after viewing these Polaroid photographs, stated that in her opinion they were not identical to the Polaroid photograph that was initially shown to her by Sergeant Edwards. She reiterated the fact that the photograph Sergeant Edwards had showed to her was consistent with her observations, specifically that there was no blood on the face...[201]

Hodakievic's reported observation of the absence of blood on the face likely refers to when she first viewed the body, before

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[201] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview with Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994.

escorting Gavin to the body.[202] Gavin saw a trickle of blood running down the face.[203]

2. Rolla's two Polaroids of the back of the head vanished

Also publicly known is that Park Police Investigator John Rolla testified on deposition that at least two Polaroids that he remembered taking of the back of Mr. Foster's head had vanished. The OIC also sought to explain this anomaly in its two-paragraph *Photographs* section. The OIC posits, in a footnote, that Rolla was wrong. He was simply mistaken about having taken these photographs.

According to the OIC, on April 17, 1996, three years after the death, and two years after having given sworn testimony to the contrary, Rolla recanted.

OIC, p. 72, fn. 214:

"...Investigator Rolla initially suggested in a Senate deposition that he had taken photographs of the back of Mr. Foster's body... [H]e intended to take such Polaroids but he believes Investigator Braun took the Polaroid camera back to the parking lot... 302, 4/17/96, at 4..."

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202 Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Inv. Christine Hodakievic met him in Pk [parking] Lot, took up to scene, she'd been there."

203 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: Lt. Gavin advised that he took a cursory look at the body and his only recollections are that there was a trickle or what appeared to be blood coming out of the mouth, running down the right side of the face. He stated that the face was pointing up toward the sky. He did not recall seeing blood coming from the nose, nor does he recall any blood or blood stains on the shirt. Lt. Gavin stated that there could have been more blood present on the shirt or face, but that he does not recall seeing it.

Photographs

The OIC does not quote Rolla's deposition. Rather, the OIC characterizes Rolla's testimony as having *"suggested"* that he had taken backside photographs. This is decidedly different from Rolla's sworn account given two years earlier.

> Q. When you turned the body over with Dr. Haut, did you or anyone else take photographs of the area under the body?
> A. You know, we rolled the body and I took Polaroids of the body rolled... I know I took Polaroids of that. I am not sure exactly how many I took, but I don't recall seeing those again. I mean, I had them in the office that night, I did reports, and I don't know what happened.
> Q. Do you remember how many Polaroids you would have taken?
> A. Unless there was something significant.
> Q. I'm sorry.
> A. Unless there was something significant. Again the shirt... back of his shirt and back of his head...[204]
>
> * * *
>
> Q. Do you recall taking a specific picture of the pooled blood that had been under his head?
> A. I don't recall that, I recall taking a picture of his head and around it, and I recall looking at that Polaroid...[205]
>
> * * *
>
> Q. Did you have more than one packet of Polaroid film with you that day?
> A. I think I had more than one packet... I may have reloaded because I know I took some on the

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[204] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

[205] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

backside. I don't have those photos. I put them in a jacket, God knows how many people looked through those, and I don't know what happened.

Q. It's those pictures that you don't remember being in the jacket or the files afterwards?

A. I don't remember seeing backside photos and I know I would have taken...

* * *

Q. Is it those pictures that you don't remember being in the jacket or in the file afterwards?

A. [I] had at least one from a way [sic] from him, after rolling him, and probably at least two more, or at least one more. I would say there has to be two, because I would have taken — since a lot of times investigators won't take too many Polaroids, they will leave it to me, and I wanted to have photographs... I may have taken a close-up of the back of the head...[206]

* * *

Q. When did you first notice they [Polaroids] weren't around?

A. I don't recall until being interviewed by the FBI about it. I know I took pictures.[207]

Rolla testified that he viewed all of his Polaroids as they developed and had a clear memory of what pictures he had taken.

Q. Polaroids come out right as you are taking the pictures, right?

A. Yes, right.

Q. Do you remember as you were taking the pictures looking at the pictures right then?

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206 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

207 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

A. Right.
Q. What was the quality of the pictures?
A. I think the Polaroids were fine.[208]

* * *

Q. Do you remember being shown photographs when you were interviewed by the FBI?
A. Yes.
Q. What kind of photographs were they?
A. They were my Polaroid photographs.
Q. Were they yours?
A. Yes.
Q. How could you tell they were yours?
A. I remember taking them. I remember what pictures I took...[209]

The OIC tells us that Rolla gave his camera to Investigator Braun and that Braun took the camera to the parking lot to photograph the car. Implicit in the OIC's claim that Rolla *"believes [that]... Braun took the camera"* is that the two investigators shared the one camera. This is false.

OIC, p. 73, fn. 214:

"...Investigator Rolla initially suggested in a Senate deposition that he had taken photographs of the back of Mr. Foster's body. 7/21/94, at 89-90. After reviewing the Polaroids, Investigator Rolla stated that he intended to take such Polaroids, but believes Investigator Braun took the camera back to the parking lot..."[210]

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208 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

209 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

210 OIC, p. 73, fn. 214: OIC, 1/11/95, at 85, 87. Investigator Rolla initially suggested in a Senate deposition that he had taken photographs of the back of Mr. Foster's body. 7/21/94, at 89-90. After reviewing the Polaroids, Investigator Rolla stated that he intended to take such

Photographs

Braun testified that before she left the body site to go to the parking lot to photograph the car, she instructed Rolla how to photograph the body, and left him to conduct the body site photography while she photographed the car. So each had a camera and Braun did not take Rolla's camera, contrary to the OIC's claim.

> Q. Okay. What were you doing while they were taking the photographs?
>
> A. I was basically directing Investigator Rolla what to do because he was new in the office. I wanted him to get the experience of handling a crime scene. So I was directing him what to do, and then I gave him some instructions. And to help save time, I went down to the car to start going through the car to look for identification and a suicide note.[211]
>
> * * *
>
> Q. Did you interview anyone else out at the scene that night?
>
> A. At the scene? No. Just the couple when we initially got there, and then from there we went up to the body and I, you know, got Investigator Rolla started on the photos and what needed to be done on that particular scene...[212]
>
> * * *

Polaroids, but he believes Investigator Braun took the Polaroid camera back to the parking lot before Dr. Haut arrived and the body was turned. 302, 4/17/96, at 4. The records are consistent with Investigator Rolla's statement, as the time "1930" is indicated on the back the Polaroids taken by Investigator Braun at the parking lot scene, and Dr. Haut appears not to have arrived at the park until approximately 7:40 p.m.

211 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994.

212 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994.

> Q. Was the car photographed before or after you went through it?
> A. It was photographed, I would take [a] picture of an area and then go through that area, and then — so it was photographed prior.[213]

The OIC notes that Braun marked the Polaroids she took of the car as having been taken at 7:30, and the OIC states that *"Dr. Haut appears not to have arrived at the park until approximately 7:40 p.m."* These facts, according to the OIC, corroborate Rolla's new account because *"Braun took the Polaroid camera back to the parking lot before Dr. Haut arrived and the body was turned."*

OIC, p. 73, fn. 214:

> *...Rolla stated that he intended to take such Polaroids, but he believes Investigator Braun took the Polaroid camera back to the parking lot before Dr. Haut arrived and the body was turned." 302, 4/17/96, at 4. The records are consistent with Investigator Rolla's statement, as the time "1930" is indicated on the back the Polaroids taken by Investigator Braun at the parking lot scene, and Dr. Haut appears not to have arrived at the park until approximately 7:40 p.m.*

The OIC's claim that "*[t]he records are consistent*" is false. The records do not corroborate the OIC's version of Rolla's revised account. In the *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner*, Dr. Haut reported that he viewed the body at "7:15 p.m.,"[214] 25 minutes before the "*approximately 7:40 p.m.*" time the OIC claims he pulled into the Fort Marcy lot. (Dr. Haut's *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner* was discovered at the National Archives on July 19, 1997, four days after the OIC filed its Report.)

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213 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994.

214 Exhibit 103, Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner, July 20, 1993.

Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello and investigator Rolla photographed the body site in tandem, Simonello using his 35-millimeter camera and Rolla using his Polaroid camera. According to Simonello's testimony, Rolla took what Simonello referred to as "backup [Polaroid] photographs" of his 35-mm photographs.

Q. Do you remember about how many photographs you took?
A. I believe I took the whole roll, which would be 24 photographs.
Q. Do you know if anyone else was taking photographs out there?
A. John Rolla was taking Polaroids.
Q. Did he take any photographs of the body?
A. He took Polaroids of the body, yes. I would take a photograph with the 35 and he would take what we call a backup photograph with a Polaroid...[215]

3. OIC concealed that the roll of 35-mm film produced usable photographs

Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello shot an entire roll of 35-millimeter photographs at Fort Marcy Park. Later that night, back at the Park Police Anacostia Station, Simonello left the film in an envelope. The film was reportedly picked up to be processed at another location. Officially, we are simply told that the entire roll was *"underexposed."* The OIC fails to explain how or why this happened.

The OIC failed to interview those with access to the film and does not tell its readers whether the problem was the film, the camera, or error by the photographer or the developer. The Report's entire discussion of the roll of 35-millimeter film is as follows.

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[215] Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

Photographs

OIC, p. 72-73:

Park Police Identification Technician Simonello took 35-millimeter photographs of Mr. Foster's body and of the scene.[fn211] *Park Police investigators also took a number of Polaroids of Mr. Foster's body and of the scene. Polaroids taken at a crime or death scene develop immediately, and thus are useful in the event that problems occur in developing other film (as occurred here*[fn212]*).*

OIC, p. 73, fn. 212:

"The 35-millimeter photographs were underexposed; thus, the Polaroids were of greater investigative utility."

The Report relies heavily on photographic evidence while downplaying the importance of the 35-millimeter photographs. The OIC's vague and perfunctory reference that the *"35-millimeter photographs were underexposed"* hides that these photographs, even if in fact underexposed, were enhanced. When the FBI interviewed Peter Simonello, the photographer who shot the roll of 35-millimeter film, the interviewing agents showed him some of these 35-millimeter photographs, printed to a size of 8" x 10." The photograph "looked good," according to Simonello.

Simonello was assigned to the Park Police Anacostia Operations Facility.[216] He testified during his July 14, 1994 deposition that, although he was not sure, he believed that Park Police Evidence Technician Larry Romans took the undeveloped film to another facility for processing.

Q. Ordinarily, what happens? You leave the scene. You have film with you. What's the sequence of

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216 Exhibit 105, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello, May 5, 1994: "Mr. Peter J. Simonello, Identification Technician, United States Park Police (USPP), Anacostia Operations Facility, Washington, D.C. (telephone number 690-5192) was interviewed..."

events to get it developed?
A. We have a film envelope that we use and I place it in there, fill out the envelope and give it to... Larry Romans, and I believe he has a -- we have a darkroom at the Brentwood facility... I believe he's the one that developed this roll.[217]

Because there is no record of Romans ever having been interviewed, we do not know whether the film was in fact delivered to, and processed by, the Brentwood Park Police facility.

Simonello testified that the Anacostia station had its own darkroom. And he testified that, because of the "importance of the case," he "wanted to keep" track of the evidence.

Q. Where would you lay the clothes out?
A. These clothing were laid out in the floor of the photo darkroom in the rear of the processing lab.
Q. So the photo darkroom, is that typically where the clothing would be put to dry?

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217 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: Q. You said earlier you thought the camera might have been malfunctioning? A. After I got the results back, I figured the camera was malfunctioning. Q. Was the camera ever sent off site to be looked at or to see if there was anything wrong with it? A. I don't believe so, no. I don't know how long it was after I took the shots that they were developed. And of course, I didn't realize until they were developed that the camera malfunctioned that day. I may have malfunctioned. I don't know. Q. Ordinarily, what happens? You leave the scene. You have film with you. What's the sequence of events to get it developed? A. We have a film envelope that we use and I place it in there, fill out the envelope and give it to Technician Romans, Larry Romans, and I believe he has a — we have a darkroom at the Brentwood facility that he uses and he develops film there, and I believe he's the one that developed this roll. Q. And generally, how soon after you provided the film are the prints developed? A. If it's a rough job, he can do it immediately, the next day when he comes in, the next shift he's working. On average, if it's not a rush job, it would be a week, maybe more, depending on how backed up he is.

A. That's where we typically put it.[218]

* * *

Q. How would a choice be made between your evidence locker -- this is Anacostia --
A. Yes.
Q. – and Brentwood?
A. Again, that's up to the individual. In this case, I knew of the importance of the case, and I wanted to keep it where I knew exactly what was going on with it, so I kept it in our facility...

* * *

Q. Is that the usual time to leave clothes to dry?
A. It varies... However, they probably left them there, awaiting my return, because I was the technician handling the original.[219]

Because the Park Police Anacostia station, to which Simonello was assigned, had a darkroom, the film did not need to leave that location to be processed. Its removal precluded Simonello from seeing the negatives or prints. The last time Simonello saw the roll of film was on the evening he shot it, when he placed it in an envelope.

Simonello testified that he was surprised to receive a note simply informing him that the negatives were underdeveloped, without "whatever prints were made," which, he said, would have been "usual [because he was] the technician in the case."

Q. How long did it take [to develop the film] in this case?
A. I believe they were probably done by the time I got back Sunday. I had a note that they were

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[218] Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Identification Technician Peter J. Simonello, July 14, 1994.

[219] Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

> underdeveloped... I can't remember if he left the negatives on my desk or not, but he had left a note...
>
> * * *
>
> Q. But you think that prints were made from the negatives originally?
>
> A. From our department, I don't think they were. I never saw them. It's usual that I, as the technician in the case, would receive copies of whatever prints were made and I didn't receive any.[220]

In 1994, Simonello assembled evidence to turn over to the Fiske probe's FBI agents, but he could not remember whether this evidence included the negatives of the roll of film he shot.[221]

In its May 25, 1994 report, the FBI Lab uses the term, "limited detail" to describe the results of its enhancement efforts.

> The 35mm color negatives (Q32) were examined to locate frames for photographic enhancement. The selected frames (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18) were printed using Kodak Ultra print paper to produce maximum image detail. Due to the negatives having been underexposed during the photographic process, limited detail could be extracted from each of the selected frames.[222]

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220 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

221 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: Q. When you were putting together the package to go to the FBI, do you recall putting in a package of prints? A. We didn't make any -- you mean negatives? Q. No. Do you remember putting the -- sending the negatives to the FBI? A. I know they requested them. Again, there's so much material I handed over, I can't specifically remember handing over the negatives.

222 Exhibit 95, FBI Laboratory Report, May 9, 1994.

Photographs

Absent from this FBI Lab report is what detail may have been extracted from the other sixteen frames (1–4, 11–16 & 19–24). There is no reference to these frames anywhere else in the public record.

Simonello testified on deposition that the FBI Lab enhanced the 35-millimeter photographs so they did not appear underexposed. According to Simonello, these photographs "looked good."

> Q. Have you subsequently become aware of any information [from the FBI] that would contradict anything in your report?
> A. The only thing I read in there that I was wondering about is they said my 35 millimeter roll of film was overexposed [sic] and they weren't able to get any prints from it. But I recall that I was in the office there when they took a statement from me that day. I guess that was that date in May, and they showed me some 8-by-10 color photographs, and they indicated they were able to, in fact, enhance the photographs which I took, and I saw several of those 8-by-10s and I commented on what a good job they did because they looked good to me. They didn't look underexposed. They were able to enhance them and in the report they indicate they were not able to get anything from them.[223]

The second time the FBI interviewed Patrick Knowlton, May 11, 1994, FBI Agent Larry Monroe showed Patrick one of the 35-millimeter photographs that Simonello had taken. The photograph was of two cars in the parking lot of Fort Marcy Park. While trying to convince Patrick that the photographed car was the one Patrick had seen at the park, Monroe stated that the photograph's having

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223 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

been underexposed, along with the shade from the trees hitting it, made it appear darker than it really was. Monroe's report of that interview reflects Patrick's having seen the photograph, which appeared dark but otherwise clear.

> "[H]e was also exhibited a 35mm photograph (partially underexposed) which was taken by Officer Peter Simonello, USPP at Fort Marcy parking lot on July 20, 1993. The photograph of Mr. Foster's Honda when viewed next to a light colored USPP vehicle appears extremely dark in color..."[224]

Richard Arthur testified that the FBI showed him what appeared to be 35-millimeter photographs of the body scene.

> Q. I do have another question for you. Do you recall being shown photographs by the FBI?
> A. Yes..
> Q. What kind of pictures were they, if you know?
> A. They were pictures of the body scene.
> Q. Were they Polaroid pictures?
> A. No, they weren't. They didn't appear to be Polaroid pictures. They appeared to be pictures that the Park Police took on the scene, 35-millimeter, I would say.
> Q. Were they clear?
> A. They appeared to be pretty clear.[225]

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224 Exhibit 106, Report of FBI interview of Patrick Knowlton, May 12, 1994.

225 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

VI. EVIDENCE THAT THE OIC COVERED UP THE ABSENCE OF THE OFFICIAL MOUTH ENTRANCE WOUND & HEAD EXIT WOUND, AND THE EXISTENCE OF A NECK WOUND

Summary: Officially, there was an entrance wound in the soft palate and an exit wound about the size of a half-dollar about three inches below the top of the back of the head.

Witness accounts of a bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck and the absence of the official mouth entrance wound and skull exit wounds: The Medical Examiner reported a gunshot wound to the neck, Paramedic Arthur was certain he saw a small caiiber entrance wound on the neck, and there is no record of any of the 26 persons who viewed Mr. Foster's body before the autopsy having seen either official entrance or exit wounds.

The autopsy: Three officials claimed that, on their own initiative and without prior discussion, each was responsible for rescheduling the autopsy from Thursday to Wednesday, July 21. Because the autopsy was moved up to 15 hours after the body's discovery, the two investigating police officers did not attend, in violation of standard operating procedure (SOP), having worked all night. Dr. Beyer began the autopsy before the police arrived, in violation of SOP, during which time he removed the soft palate and tongue, the only evidence of both the actual and official entrance wounds. Dr. Beyer refused to tell the attending police the identity of the man who assisted him in the autopsy. He did not know the caliber of weapon, so he left that portion blank on his Report of Autopsy. He and he alone reported that gunpowder was on the soft palate. But Dr. Beyer's own laboratory could find no traces of gunpowder on the tissue from the soft palate. The day of the autopsy, the FBI was apprised that its "preliminary results" showed "no exit wound." The attending police reported that Dr. Beyer told them results of the x-rays. Dr. Beyer later claimed there were no x-rays. There was no official estimate of time of death. The evidence of the bullet trajectory is conflicting.

Bloodstains consistent with the neck wound: The OIC conceals that the bloodstains are consistent with the neck wound, but not with the official mouth wound. Blood present on Mr. Foster's neck, in his mouth, collar, right-side and back-side of his shirt is consistent with its having drained from the neck wound.[226]

Official excuse for blood on Mr. Foster's right side is that it drained from his mouth when an "early observer" moved the head to check for a pulse, then repositioned it -- but Edwards did it to obscure or camouflage the existence of the neck wound: The OIC posits that (because no neck wound existed) the blood on Mr. Foster's right side had drained from his mouth when an "early observer" moved the head to check for a pulse, then repositioned it. The OIC conceals that no one admitted to having moved the head or seeing it being moved, and that no one tried resuscitation because Mr. Foster clearly appeared to have been dead for some time.[227]

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226 Officer Fornshill claimed he could not recall the appearance of the blood at the scene. Paramedic Gonzalez saw blood on the right side. Firefighter Hall saw blood on the right collar. Paramedic Arthur saw the neck wound and blood coming from it. Pisani saw blood on the right shoulder. Wacha saw it in mouth and on the shirt. Ferstl saw blood around the mouth. Edwards' observations are unknown. Hodakievic saw blood under the head on the ground. Gavin saw blood out the mouth. Officers Rolla and Braun saw blood on right shoulder. Simonello saw blood close to the jawline and right shoulder. Abt saw it on the shirt and right collar. There is no record of what Watson and the "intern" may have seen. Dr. Haut reported that blood on the back of the head was "matted," trauma to the neck, and that the wound looked like it was caused by a "low velocity weapon." Ashford coded the death homicide and he did "not recall getting blood on his uniform."

227 Dale testified that there was "no doubt he was dead." Fornshill denied having moved the head and related that neither Gonzalez nor Hall had moved the head. Gonzalez said that no one checked for a pulse because Mr. Foster was clearly deceased and had been for "2-4 hours." Hall saw no one touch the body and he "backed off" because he was not a "medic." Arthur "did not check for a pulse" because Mr. Foster "was obviously dead." Iacone said that "medics confirmed there would be no efforts to resuscitate."

The OIC conceals that the blood on the right shoulder and shirt could not have been caused by an "early observer" because all early observers saw these stains as they arrived.[228]

The OIC conceals that the blood was dry until after Edwards had been alone at the site.[229] Edwards moved the head to cause blood to drain from the mouth to the neck to obscure and camouflage the existence of the neck wound.

The OIC conceals that the only witnesses who saw the blood transfer contact stain arrived at the site after Sergeant Edwards had been alone with the body.[230]

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228 Dale saw a "stain on his right shoulder." Gonzalez testified that he saw the bloodstain "on the right shoulder... [in the] clavicle area." Hall said it was soaked into the collar. Arthur saw it on the right shoulder of the shirt. Pisani saw blood on Mr. Foster's right shoulder. Wacha saw blood on the shirt. Pisani saw "blood on Mr. Foster's right shoulder."

229 Fornshill testified that the blood was "dried... dark in color... [and] flaking." Gonzalez testified that the blood he saw was "dry." Hall saw blood on the collar but not on face or shirt, and said that the photos showed blood that he did not see. Arthur testified the blood was not running. Pisani saw no blood on the face and said that the photographs showed more blood than he saw. Ferstl saw a small amount of blood around the mouth, which was "not fresh." Edwards, interviewed only in 1995, ordered Fornshill to leave the park, took Ferstl's photos and ordered him back to the parking lot, leaving Edwards alone at the site -- after which time the blood was wet. Hodakievic (perhaps at the site before and after Edwards) did "not recall" seeing any blood. Gavin saw blood "trickling out of the mouth and running down the right side of the face." Rolla saw wet blood coming out of the nostril and mouth and down the face and also wet on the shirt and shoulder and ground. Abt saw both "dried and liquid" blood on the face. Simonello saw "blood running from the nose" and on the cheek near the jawline. Braun saw it in the nose and mouth area of the chin near the right shoulder and running down the right side of the face.

230 Rolla saw a transfer stain on the face. Abt saw a blood transfer stain on lower right cheek. Evidence Technician Simonello testified that he saw the transfer bloodstain "around the shirt collar, shoulder area."

Blood quantity insufficient: The OIC conceals that the blood quantity observed was consistent with death caused by a small-caliber low-velocity bullet, and inconsistent with a point-blank shot to the mouth with .38 caliber high-velocity ammunition.[231] And the OIC's claim of "blood-like stains" on the vegetation is contradicted by the accounts of witnesses at the body site.[232]

Officially, Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the .38 caliber revolver loaded with two high-velocity cartridges against his soft palate. Officially, the exit wound, about three inches below the top of the back of the head, was about the size of a half-dollar. The

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231 Dale said there was no blood around the head. Fornshill saw a "slight trail of blood" from the mouth and could not "recall any other blood." Gonzalez testified that the scene did not fit the usual .38 caliber gunshot head wound. Hall saw blood on the shirt and noticed no other blood. Arthur saw some around the mouth and nose but mostly on the right shoulder of the shirt. Pisani did not recall seeing any blood around the body. Wacha saw blood only on the mouth and shirt. Iacone did not recall seeing any blood. Ferstl saw a "small amount" of blood around the mouth and did not recall any from the nose or on the shirt. Hodakievic, who apparently viewed the body both before and after Edwards had been alone with it, said "she did not notice any blood on the decedent's face or on his shirt." Lieutenant Gavin saw a "trickle... out of the mouth" and did not recall blood from nose nor on the shirt. Rolla said blood "was not all over the place, it was directly under his head." Abt said that aside from the blood on the shirt, there was no evidence in "immediate vicinity of [the] death scene." Simonello said there "wasn't a great deal" of blood. There is no record of Braun's having commented on the quantity of blood. Dr. Haut did "not see blood on Foster's face..., [the] volume of blood [on the back of the head was] small and he did not recall seeing blood on... [the] shirt." Harrison did "not recall observing any blood" and filed no hazardous material (blood) report.

232 Fornshill did not relate having seen any blood on the vegetation. Gonzalez testified that the scene was unusual in appearance for a gunshot wound to the head. Pisani did not notice any blood around the body. Rolla reported "no blood on the plants or trees surrounding... [the] head." Abt observed no evidence in the "immediate vicinity of death scene." Dr. Haut remembered "no blood... on vegetation around the body." Ashford saw no blood on the ground.

absence of these wounds, as well as the existence of the bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck, explains many of the anomalies in the case.

1. Witness accounts of a bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck and the absence of the official mouth entrance wound and skull exit wounds

a. Reports of Medical Examiner Haut and Paramedic Richard Arthur of the existence of a neck wound

On July 19, 1997, four days after the OIC filed with the Court its interim Report on Mr. Foster's death, a researcher perusing Foster case documents at the National Archives found the *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner.*[233] Dr. Donald Haut, the only doctor to see the body at the park, wrote it. He listed 7:15 p.m. as being the time he viewed the body.

It was a lucky find. Haut's Report was found with documents that had been released by the Senate Banking Committee in January of 1995. There were forty-seven boxes of such records. There had been a great deal of speculation as to why Dr. Haut's *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner*, as well as the *Death Certificate*, also authored by Haut, was not in Senate Hearings volumes.

The "Cause of Death" section on the first page of the Report appears below.

Because the word "head" is not centered and there are some black marks to the left of it, it looks as if a different word had initially been typed in, but later whited out. In all likelihood, the falsifier decided not to center the word "head" because that would have required him to type over a whited-out word, and that would have been apparent on the photocopy. But the falsifier had failed to

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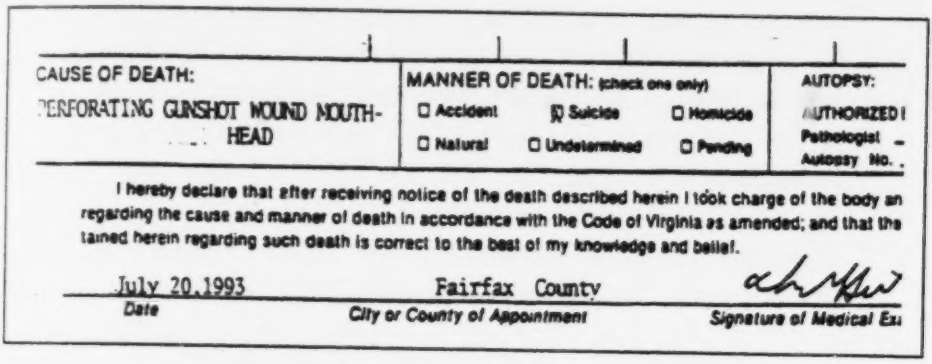
233 Exhibit 103, Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner, July 20, 1993.

cover all of the original word, and we see what appears to be the bottom of a four-letter word.



CAUSE OF DEATH:	MANNER OF DEATH: (check one only)	AUTOPSY:
PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH-HEAD	☐ Accident ☒ Suicide ☐ Homicide ☐ Natural ☐ Undetermined ☐ Pending	AUTHORIZED! Pathologist Autopsy No.

I hereby declare that after receiving notice of the death described herein I took charge of the body an regarding the cause and manner of death in accordance with the Code of Virginia as amended; and that the tained herein regarding such death is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 20,1993 — Fairfax County — Signature of Medical Ex

Date — City or County of Appointment

That was not his only mistake. Because Haut's signature appeared on the front, maybe he didn't know that the Report has a backside. Under "Narrative Summary of Circumstances Surrounding Death," the following appears:

> July 20, 1993 After anonymous call was received at 18:04 hours US Park Police officers found 48 yrs Caucasian male with self-inflicted gunshot wound mouth to neck on a foot path in Marcey [sic] Park...
> (emphasis supplied).

The OIC didn't provide an excuse for Dr. Haut's having reported the neck wound because Haut's Report was not in the public domain when the OIC filed its Report. We don't know what Dr. Haut wrote as the cause of death on the *Death Certificate.* Perhaps the OIC was as dishonest in revealing the contents of the *Death Certificate,* as it was about the *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner.*

OIC, p. 27, fn. 27:

> *...Dr. Haut completed a "Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner" after the incident; the report is stamped with the date July 30, 1993. OIC Doc. No. DC-*

> *106A-1 to DC-106A-2. The report states that the cause of death was "perforating gunshot wound mouth-head" and the means of death was a "38 caliber handgun." Id. It states that the manner of death was "suicide." Id. Dr. Haut signed the death certificate. It states that the cause of death was "perforating gunshot wound mouth – head" and that the manner of death was "suicide" by "self-inflicted gunshot wound mouth to head."*

The OIC even hides the date that the *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner* was written, reporting only that "*the report is stamped with the date July 30, 1993.*" Actually, it was stamped, "Jul 30 Received No Va Medical Examiner," evidencing when Dr. Beyer's office received it. Dr. Haut wrote it the night of the death. Written above "July 20, 1993," and Dr. Haut's signature, is the following declaration.

> I hereby declare that after receiving notice of the death described herein I took charge of the body and made inquiries regarding the cause and manner of death in accordance with the Code of Virginia as amended; and that the information contained herein regarding such death is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dr. Haut was not the only medical personnel to report the existence of a bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck. Richard Arthur is one of those observant witnesses who knows what he saw, no matter how many times he's told he didn't see what he remembered seeing. His account of the wound (and gun) has been quite problematic for the FBI. He's been interviewed five times. Each time, the FBI's report of his observations is a little more watered down.

At the time of Mr. Foster's death, Arthur had been a paramedic in the employ of Fairfax County for nine years. Luckily, we have his Senate deposition a year after the death, the only record of what Arthur saw which the FBI could not edit. He refused to alter his account of having seen the bullet hole in Mr. Foster's neck. He

seemed certain, and a little exasperated, when asked a year after Mr. Foster's death, July 14, 1994.

> Q. Let me ask you this: If I told you that there was no gunshot wound in the neck, would that change your view as to whether it was a suicide or not?
>
> A. No... What I saw is what I saw. I saw blood all over the right side of the neck, from here down, all over the shoulder, and I saw a small – what appeared to be a small gunshot wound here near the jawline. Fine, whether the coroner's report says that or not, fine. I know what I saw.[234]

According to the OIC's account of the fourth FBI interview with Arthur, in April of 1996, three years after the death, Arthur finally recanted.

OIC, p. 34, fn. 77:

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234 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: Q. Let me ask you this: If I told you that there was no gunshot wound in the neck, would that change your view as to whether it was a suicide or not? A. No, because I mean -- I've read the reports and all that stuff and the report from Fiske came out and he says there's no gunshot wound to the neck and there was no sign of struggle and that it was definitely, from what I understand -- let me see if I can remember this right -- he used an old-style revolver, put it in his mouth upside down and pulled the trigger. What I saw is what I saw. I saw blood all over the right side of the neck, from here down, all over the shoulder, and I saw a small -- what appeared to be a small gunshot wound here near the jawline. Fine, whether the coroner's report says that or not, fine. I know what I saw. *** A. I saw what appeared to be a bullet hole, which was right around the jawline on the right side of the neck. Q. About how big? A. It looked like a small-caliber entrance wound, something with -- I don't want to say a .22 or whatever, but it was a small caliber. It appeared to be a smaller caliber than the gun that I saw. Q. Can you estimate how big it was? A. I can't say for sure about how big the hole was. I can't really estimate. There was blood all around it, blood down the side of the neck.

Neck wound

> *...Another of the FCFRD personnel, Richard Arthur, initially said he saw what appeared to be a bullet wound on the neck. OIC, 1/5/95, at 63. After examining autopsy photos, which he said were taken from a better angle and a better view, he said he may have been mistaken about such a wound. 302, 4/24/96, at 1...*

In 1994, Arthur testified he saw a "small gunshot wound here near the jawline... I know what I saw." In 1996, according to the OIC's FBI agents, "*he said he may have been mistaken about such a wound.*"

No investigator interviewed Arthur before the first investigation was closed as a suicide. The FBI interviewed him the first time in March of 1994, during their second death investigation. From what we can tell of the FBI agent's handwritten notes of that interview, Arthur did not equivocate about having seen the bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck.

> "small caliber gunshot wound to neck right side near jaw line"[235]

According to the typed version of that March 16, 1994 FBI interview, Arthur "noted" only "what appeared" to be a bullet hole in the neck.

> "He noted what appeared to be a small caliber bullet hole in Foster's neck on the right side just under the jaw line..."[236]

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235 Exhibit 109, Handwritten notes of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994.

236 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: The deceased's clothes were not disheveled, the hill area was clean and there was nothing that struck him as unusual, except for the following things, which make him doubt that it was a suicide: the straight attitude of the body, the apparent caliber of the gun appeared bigger than the hole he thought he had observed just under the jawline, and that he remembered the barrel of the gun as being under Foster's thigh (possibly

Neck wound

The FBI took another crack at Arthur five weeks later, on April 29, 1994. The handwritten interview notes of that FBI interview similarly reflects that Arthur saw the neck wound.

> "It was a small caliber gun shot wound to neck right side near jaw line. High caliber weapon in hand."[237]

Again, the FBI watered down Arthur's account in its typed version of that interview, reporting that he "believed... was of the impression... was struck by his recollection... could not say for certain... the mark... was definitely a wound."

> He believed that he saw a wound on the right side of Foster's neck near the jaw line. He was of the impression that this wound was caused by a small caliber gun shot and was struck by his recollection that the weapon in Foster's hand was a high caliber weapon. Arthur could not say for certain whether the mark he had seen on Foster's neck was definitely a wound.[238]

The history of Arthur's interviews with the FBI repeated itself under the OIC's investigation, during which time he was interviewed two more times, in January of 1995 and again in April of 1996. Finally, according to the FBI's still-secret report of the fifth interview with him, after viewing the "*autopsy photos,*" which, the OIC claims, Arthur said were taken from a *"better angle and a better view,"* he admitted "*he may have been mistaken.*"

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half-way)... He noted what appeared to be a small caliber bullet hole in Foster's neck on the right side just under the jaw line about half way between the ear and the tip of the chin. He did not note anything else he thought might be a bullet hole.

237 Exhibit 180, Handwritten notes of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, April 29, 1994.

238 Exhibit 82, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, April 29, 1994.

Typically, the underlying record contradicts the OIC's claim that Arthur said the autopsy photographs were taken from a *"better angle and a better view."* When he testified under oath years earlier that he knew what he saw, "whether the coroner's report says that or not," he also said that he examined the "small caliber entrance wound" at the scene from "two [to] three feet" away.[239]

b. No record of any of 26 persons who viewed the body before the autopsy having seen the official entrance and exit wounds

Of the twenty-six persons known to have seen Mr. Foster's body on July 20, 1993, ten were trained medical personnel (two medical doctors, two paramedics, and six fire & rescue workers). Of the remaining sixteen, ten were Park Police, one was a Fairfax County Police officer, one citizen, an unnamed intern, an unnamed morgue guard, and two White House officials.

There is no record of nineteen of these twenty-six witnesses having commented upon their observation of having seen any entrance wound. Another said "[i]t seemed like" he had seen an entrance wound because the "teeth had black marks on it." Another said he did not observe an entrance wound in the mouth and did not

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239 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: Q. Where was the blood coming from? A. To me it looked like there was a bullet hole right here. Q. In the neck? A. Yes, right around the jawline. Q. The neck and jawline underneath the right ear? A. Somewhere there. I would have to see a picture to point it out exactly where but there was a little bit of blood coming out of the mouth, too, and a little out of the nose but the main was right here. I didn't see any on the left side. I didn't see any on the chest or anything. *** Q. With respect to the bullet wound you think you saw in the – at the scene could you describe in some detail exactly what you thought you saw? A. I saw what appeared to be a bullet hole, which was right around the jawline on the right side of the neck. Q. About how big? A. It looked like a small-caliber entrance wound, something with – I don't want to say a .22 or whatever, but it was a small caliber. It appeared to be a smaller caliber than the gun I saw. *** Q. How close to the body were you when you saw this? A. 2, 3 feet.

believe any photographs of a wound to the mouth exist. As we saw, Paramedic Arthur was sure he had seen a bullet hole on the neck on the right side. Another witness remembered a wound on the right side of the head. And the report of another witness's account is still secret. Not even one of these officials was interviewed until months after the initial 17-day death investigation was closed.[240] There is no record of the entrance wound until Dr. Beyer performed the autopsy and, as we shall see, his account is highly suspicious and appears to be contradicted by the scientific evidence.

Not one of the twenty-six eyewitnesses who had viewed Mr. Foster's body described seeing the official inch-and-a-quarter exit wound described by the OIC.

You wouldn't know any of this from reading the OIC's Report.

OIC, p. 20:

"Thirty-one witnesses, 19 of whom observed Mr. Foster's body, have provided relevant testimony about their activities and observations in and around the Fort Marcy Park area on July 20, 1993."

OIC, p. 24:

"Later, five of the Park Police personnel prepared typed reports: the responding beat officer (Ferstl), the two lead

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[240] Exhibit 101, Deposition of Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Q. Do you know if anyone ever followed up with the EMS or fire fighting personnel in terms of taking statements from them? A. I am not aware if they did." Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "[T]here was no official debriefing in regards to me being interviewed by the detectives or the investigators." Exhibit 74, Report of FBI interview of EMT Corey Ashford, February 23, 1994: "Ashford has not been interviewed by any other law enforcement agency regarding his actions surrounding the emergency response call related to Foster."

investigators (Rolla and Braun), Officer Hodakievic, and the identification technician..." (Simonello).

The OIC claims that there was an exit wound in the back of Mr. Foster's head about the size of a half-dollar.

OIC, p. 30-31:

"It [the autopsy report] describes exit wound as a wound of 1 1/4" x 1"

OIC, p. 31:

"The exit wound is depicted [in the autopsy report] as being present three inches from the top of the head, approximately in the midline, and there is an irregular wound measuring one and one quarter inch by one inch."[fn68]

OIC, p. 31:

With respect to the wound, Dr. Beyer stated: "The entrance wound was in the back of the mouth, what we call the posterior oropharynx, where a large defect was present. There was also a soft palate tissue defect, and powder debris could be identified in the area of the soft palate and the back of the mouth."

Civilian Dale

Dale testified that there were "No signs of" Mr. Foster's having been shot. Dale surmised that "he had been hit in the head."[241]

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241 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: A. You see somebody laying there dead, you go what happened here, did somebody shoot him? No signs of it. Was he in a fight? Was he hit in the head. Q. What did you think happened? What did it look like? A. Well, when I started looking to see

No record of official wounds

Officer Kevin Fornshill

Reportedly the first official to view Mr. Foster's body was Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill. According to the testimony of two Park Police on the scene, it would have been SOP for him to file a Report.[242] He did not.

In fact, as he testified on deposition less than a year later, Fornshill was inexplicably not even interviewed about his observations at the scene.

> Q. Did any of the detectives on the scene come and talk to you?
> A. No...
> Q. None of these guys ever talked to you about the crime scene?
> A. No, not that I know of.[243]

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if he had anything in his hands, he had been hit in the head, what does that tell you?

[242] Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Officer Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: "Q. In your experience, is it usual for the first officer on the scene to file a report? A. He has to file it." Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "Yes. First officer on the scene would take the original case number and do the original case report and everything we do is under that number on subsequent..."

[243] Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Did any of the detectives on the scene come and talk to you? A. No. Q. Do you know who the detectives were? A. I'm drawing a blank on that one... Q. None of these guys ever talked to you about the crime scene? A. No, not that I know of... Q. Did you ever talk to any of the other officers or people out there about what had happened? A. There was some conversation the next day after the news had announced whose body it was at Fort Marcy, and there was some conversation about that, but there was no official debriefing in regards to me being interviewed by the detectives or the investigators.

On April 29, 1994, the FBI interviewed Fornshill for the first time. In the interviewing FBI agent's eleven pages of notes taken during the interview, there is no mention of any wounds observed by Fornshill. The notes only state that "Kevin was unaware of death cause."[244]

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

Paramedic Todd Hall was deposed on July 20, 1994 and was interviewed by the FBI March 18, and again on April 27, 1994. On the first anniversary of the death, when Hall was asked, "Did you see any entrance or exit wounds?" he was uncertain, testifying only that "[i]t seemed like I seen one, the mouth, the teeth had black marks on it when I found it."[245] This description is consistent with a number of witnesses who reported seeing dried blood in the mouth and on the teeth. Moreover, there was no gunpowder on the teeth (see below) and Hall told Paramedic Arthur that Hall doubted that Mr. Foster's death was a suicide.[246]

Paramedic George Gonzalez, the third official to view Mr. Foster's body, related on deposition that he only "assume[d] there's an entrance wound from the mouth, because there was a lot of blood within the mouth,"[247] although Gonzalez expressed doubts whether

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244 Exhibit 108, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, April 29, 1994.

245 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994.

246 Exhibit 109, Handwritten notes of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "Todd thought odd - doubtful suicide"

247 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. Did you ever see an entrance wound or an exit wound? A. I can only assume there's an entrance wound and that was from the mouth, because there was a lot of blood within the mouth, you could see that. It was dark and some of it had clotted already. I didn't see an exit wound.

enough blood had emanated from the mouth to justify the conclusion that there was, in fact, an entrance wound there.[248]

Gonzalez told the FBI that he recalled a bullet wound on the upper right side of the head.[249] Five months later, Gonzalez testified that he discussed the wound with another witness because he "was just wondering if he had the same recollection" of seeing a wound "on the side of the head."[250]

Gonzalez testified that he "didn't see an exit wound,"[251] that the head was unusually intact,[252] and that it was peculiar that Mr.

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248 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. What about two paragraphs below that. "Gonzalez said he was surprised to find so little blood at the death scene of someone who appeared to have placed a 38 in his mouth and pulled the trigger." A. That's true. Q. But you didn't say a 38 though, because you didn't know what type of gun it was? A. No. I just said that there was very little blood for an accident such as this that occurred, such as this to occur. Q. That would be? A. A gunshot to the mouth. I said there wasn't a lot of blood.

249 Exhibit 111, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Paramedic George Gonzalez, February 23, 1994: "Recalls seeing a hole in upper right front portion of head."

250 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: A. I think we were trying to -- I was trying to recall whether there was a gunshot wound on the side of the head. I could not remember. I was just wondering if he had the same recollection. Q. So you were trying to remember where the entrance wound was? A. Yes, for some reason, I was trying to recall. Something in my mind said it was on the side of the head. There could have been a spot of blood or a run of blood. I couldn't remember at that time. That's why I was asking him.

251 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

252 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. If every time you'd gone to a suicide scene with a gunshot. [sic] It had been a mess, would you have said always, or every time I've had a gunshot wound suicide to the mouth, it's been a mess? A. Please repeat your question. Q. If your experience had been that every time you'd gone to a scene like this, it had always been a mess. Would you have said that to him? Would you have said, every time I've been to a scene like that, it's been a mess? (Pause). A. Let me describe a few situations that

Foster's body was "laid out straight." He had never seen a body in that position as a suicide.[253]

Officer Franz Ferstl

The report composed by the second police officer at the body site, Evidence Technician Franz Ferstl, does not mention any wounds he may have seen.[254] If the FBI asked Ferstl to describe the wounds he saw during its 1994 interview with him, it is not reflected in the report of that interview, nor anywhere else in the publicly available record.

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone

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you'll maybe better understand the word "usually." Sometimes the head is either gone, decapitated. Okay, from say the mouth all the way up. Sometimes you have the whole frontal part of your face but with the back portion, the occipital region gone. Sometimes it's the side of the face if it's an angle or approach the gunshot from the side, this side of the face is usually gone. I guess when I say usually. I'm thinking of numbers and the majority of the numbers, to describe your question, as far as usually.

253 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: A. You have to understand when you say it's possible, it's almost like filling a void in our report, filling in a category in our department to describe the incident. It does not mean it's concretely, it just means it's a possible situation that may occur to our best knowledge. We can describe the situation in this category. Q. What might be some things that would cause that preliminary determination to change. A. I guess finding a scene that's unfamiliar or different than what you're accustomed to finding. It does not usually fit a normal call, not a normal call, but back to this word "usual" call, a suicide or something. Q. Actually, I've got some other articles here we can talk about but, one, you've been quoted as saying that you noticed some peculiar aspects to the scene. Did anything strike you as peculiar or unusual about the scene? A. The fact that he was straight, laid out straight, yes. That's peculiar. Q. Have you ever seen a body in that position as a suicide? A. No.

254 Exhibit 112, Park Police Report of Officer Franz Ferstl, July 20, 1993.

No record of official wounds

Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Paramedic Richard Arthur testified that he "didn't see the entrance wound in the mouth,"[255] and that the entrance wound he saw in the neck looked like a "small sized bullet hole."[256] Arthur concluded, "it just didn't look like a suicide."[257] He also testified that he "didn't see" any exit wound.

> Q. What about the exit wound at the back of the head?
> A. Is there one? I didn't know there was one... I didn't see the exit wound.[258]

Based on his experience, Arthur was surprised by the absence of an exit wound.

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255 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: "I didn't see the entrance wound in the mouth."

256 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: And from what I saw, a gunshot wound here looked like a small sized bullet hole, small caliber, and from the gun that I saw, it appeared to be a larger caliber like an automatic or something. It just didn't match up. *** [887] It just seems weird. And the bullet hole, the caliber from what I saw and that just didn't match up. Like I said, I'm not a forensic expert. Maybe he used a lower caliber bullet or somebody used a low cal bullet and low cal gun.

257 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: Q. Let me ask you one more question about that. If I told you that they found an entrance wound in the upper part of his mouth -- A. That's what I remember from the reports. Q. -- and that was in a straight line to the exit wound in the back of the head, would that change your view as to whether it's a homicide or suicide? A. If that's what they found, and that's what they say they found, then fine. That's what they found. I know what I saw. Now, if I saw that, and that's what was there and that's what I saw and I saw the exit -- if it appeared that the man shot himself in the mouth or something, then fine, maybe he shot himself in the mouth and it was a suicide. But to me, from the positioning of the body and the gun that I saw and stuff, it just didn't look like a suicide.

258 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

> And I don't know -- I heard a .38 revolver was reported and to me, a .38 would have an exit wound. I've seen .38 gunshot wounds before to the head, and they've had exit wounds before. I don't know, maybe just out of some weird coincidence or something, this one didn't, but from what I saw in past things, .38s usually have an exit wound.[259]

There is no record of firefighters Ralph Pisani or Jennifer Wacha ever having been asked what wounds they may have seen. Lieutenant James Iacone "didn't look for or see wounds," according to the FBI's handwritten notes of its March 11, 1994 interview with him.[260]

Sergeant Robert Edwards

See Sergeant Edwards' movements in the maps above. Edwards never wrote any report of his involvement at the scene, he was not interviewed during the first investigation, there is no record of the FBI having interviewed him during the Fiske probe, and there is no public record of what he may have observed.

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Christine Hodakievic

Park Police Officer Christine Hodakievic's report does not mention any wounds she may have seen,[261] nor is there any record of her observations in the FBI's 1994 interview report, or anywhere else

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259 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

260 Exhibit 77, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994.

261 Exhibit 76, Park Police Report of Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993.

in the record. She only recalled being "informed" there was an exit wound.[262]

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, the highest-ranking official at the body site, did not write a report. There is no mention of his observations of any wound in the FBI's Report of its 1994 interview with him, or anywhere else in the public record.

Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Investigator Renee Abt
Officer William Watson
Intern with Officer Watson

John Rolla, the lead Park Police Investigator at the body site, did not mention any observations of an entrance wound in his report.[263] He testified on deposition on July 21, 1994, that he did not look or see for an entrance wound.

> Q. What about his mouth, his teeth or whatever?
> A. I didn't look at the teeth that closely. I knew the medical examiner would and the medical examiner's report [reported that] there were no broken teeth.[264]

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262 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "She recalls the medical examiner inquiring about an exit wound and being informed by investigator John Rolla that he, Rolla, had found an exit wound at the back of the head."

263 Exhibit 113, Park Police Report of Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993.

264 Exhibit 114, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, June 20, 1995: "Q. What about his mouth, his teeth or whatever? A. I didn't look at the teeth that closely. I knew the medical examiner would and the medical examiner's report there were no broken teeth."

(It is questionable whether a .38 revolver, with a relatively high sight and firing the official high caliber ammunition, would not have damaged teeth from the recoil.)

Rolla seemed uncertain of the exit wound, testifying only that there "appeared to be an exit wound"[265] and that "the skull appeared to be fractured from the inside out."[266] Rolla's description of a "mushy spot" stands in sharp contrast to Dr. Beyer's description of a one-and-a-quarter inch hole.

> Q. Was there any attempt to find bone fragments or anything in the ground?
> A. They searched the area... I still can't believe that the hole -- it's a small hole. They may put their finger through it, that's a big hole. His head was not blown out... I probed his head and there was no big hole there. There was no big blowout. There weren't brains running all over the place. There was blood in there. There was a mushy spot. I initially thought the bullet might still be in his head. Could have been the brain pushed up against that hole. There's no big hole or big blowout in his head.[267]
>
> * * *
>
> [Dr. Haut] looked at the back of his head. I

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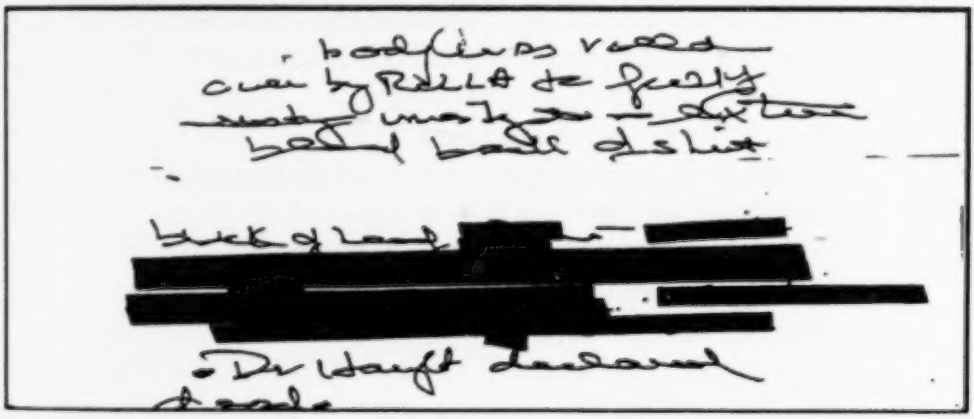
265 Exhibit 114, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, June 20, 1995: "No trauma to the body other than what appeared to be an exit wound in the center rear portion of his head, blood under his head. There is no other trauma... it wasn't brains blown all over the place..."

266 Exhibit 113, Park Police Report of Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993: "I rolled the decedent over and observed a large blood stain three quarters down the back of the decedent's shirt. I observed trauma to the center portion of the back of the decedent's head. The skull appeared to be fractured from the inside out."

267 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

> looked at the back of his head, and I was wearing gloves, I probed his head and I could feel -- what I felt in his head was mushy here. I did not, you know, there was hair, blood and other matter there, and I did not observe any blowout, like his brains had been blown out all over the place. It just appeared it was mushy there.[268]

Of the two pages of the handwritten interview notes of the FBI's 1994 interview with Rolla, immediately above the only redaction are the words "back of head."[269]



Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla:

Body was rolled over by Rolla to fully investigate – extensive blood back of shirt back of head [redacted] [line redacted] [line redacted] [line redacted] Dr. Haut declared dead

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[268] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

[269] Exhibit 115, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994.

No record of official wounds

Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun did prepare a two-page typed Report.[270] It too does not mention any observation of any wounds, and there is similarly no record of her ever having commented on her observations of any wounds.

Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello's Report does not mention any wounds,[271] nor does the FBI's Report of its April, 1994 interview with him.[272] Simonello testified on deposition that he did not observe any entrance wound in the mouth and added that he did not believe any photographs of a mouth wound existed.

> Q. Did you come to realize at some point that there was a wound in the mouth of Mr. Foster?
> A. I never observed that personally...
> Q. Did you see any photographs? Do you know if anybody from the Park Police took photographs inside the mouth?
> A. I saw the autopsy photographs, and I do not believe there's any that actually show the interior of the mouth.[273]

Simonello looked, saw what he testified he thought was an exit wound, but failed to describe what he saw.

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[270] Exhibit 116, Park Police Report by Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1993.

[271] Exhibit 117, Park Police Report by Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 25, 1993.

[272] Exhibit 105, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, April 28, 1994: "[W]hen the decedent's body was turned on its stomach he observed a large pool of blood where the head had been situated. Simonello stated that he photographed his particular area and checked for the expended round with negative results."

[273] Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

No record of official wounds

Q. You said you saw the wound after the body was moved. Where did you see these wounds or wound?
A. What I saw was the wound to the back of the head.
Q. How close were you to the body when it was moved?
A. I was right up on it, within a foot or two.[274]

Park Police Investigator Renee Abt did not write a report and there is no public record of her having observed an entrance or exit wound.

Neither SWAT Team Officer William Watson, nor the intern who reportedly accompanied him,[275] wrote any reports, and there are no comments regarding any observations by either of them anywhere in the public record.

Dr. Donald Haut

The two Reports of the FBI's interviews with Dr. Donald Haut, the only doctor to view the body at the park, are silent on Haut's observations of the wounds he saw, although he wrote in his *Report of Investigation of Medical Examiner* that the wound was "mouth to neck."

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274 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: Q. Did you see any wounds on the body? A. At first observation I did not. I just saw the blood. Q. Did you ever see any wounds on the body? A. When the body was turned over, there was a wound to the back portion of his skull... Q. You said you saw the wound after the body was moved. Where did you see these wounds or wound? A. What I saw was the wound to the back of the head. Q. How close were you to the body when it was moved? A. I was right up on it, within a foot or two. Q. Was there blood in the area? A. Yes. Q. Where was the blood? A. Pooling of blood directly underneath where his head had been, and then there was some blood along the back of his shirt, top portion of his shoulders, upper half of his back there was blood.

275 Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes by Investigator Renee Abt, July 20, 1993: "Post arrival Watson + intern"

No record of official wounds

The FBI's Report of its interview with him repeatedly refers to his having looked for an exit wound, but fails to relate whether he found one.

> The purpose of lifting the right shoulder of the body was to check for an exit wound... Haut and a USPP officer raised Foster to look at the back of the head. The reason for looking at the back of the head was to locate an exit wound. He recalls seeing blood around the back of Foster's head... In examining the back of the head Haut describes the blood being clotted. Although the volume of blood was small, Haut did recall that the blood was matted and clotted under the head. Haut pulled on Foster's right shoulder turning him to the left in order to conduct his examination.[276]

The FBI's Report of its interview with Haut also notes that whatever wound he observed did not appear to be consistent with the official .38 caliber weapon.

> "Haut believed that the wound was consistent with a low velocity weapon."[277]

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276 Exhibit 181, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 14, 1994: The purpose of lifting the right shoulder of the body was to check for an exit wound... Upon arriving at the body, Haut recalls that the decedent was located on a foot path over a hill. Haut and a USPP officer raised Foster to look at the back of the head. The reason for looking at the back of the head was to locate an exit wound. He recalls seeing blood around the back of Foster's head...

277 Exhibit 73, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994: "After examination of the back of Foster's head, Haut believed that the wound was consistent with a low velocity weapon. Haut recalled a separate case in which a .25 caliber rifle caused a much more devastating wound to the victim." Exhibit 119, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Medical Examiner Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994: "To look at back of head lifted with officer. Looking for wound of exit... Wound may be consistent w/low velocity weapon Haut recalls seeing .25 cal rifle [inserted] weapon wound that had much more devastating impact."

No record of official wounds

Firefighter Corey Ashford
Firefighter Roger Harrison

Firefighter Roger Harrison helped Corey Ashford lift Mr. Foster's body into the body bag. Ashford coded the death a homicide. The FBI's Report of its 1994 interview is silent on what Ashford saw, so there is no public record of why he saw fit to code the death a homicide. Arthur testified that Ashford told him the head was intact, meaning that there was no exit wound.

> I talked to Corey who put the body into the body bag. He classified it as a homicide... but I asked him if there was an exit wound, and he said no. He said the head was intact when he picked it up. So that's just another thing that led me to believe that it could have been a homicide... Like I said, I asked him [Corey Ashford] if the head was intact and he said yeah. I asked him how he coded it as a homicide, and he said that's what he thought it was.[278]

The FBI's Report of its March 11, 1994 interview with Firefighter Roger Harrison also contains no reference to any wounds.

Morgue witnesses -
Dr. Julian Orenstein
County Police Officer David Tipton
unidentified guard
William Kennedy
Craig Livingstone

Dr. Julian Orenstein examined Mr. Foster's body twice on the evening of July 20, at Fairfax County Hospital. According to the FBI's Report of its April, 1994 interview with him, he examined the body once in the ambulance shortly after its arrival, and, when he learned that the body was a White House official, he went to the

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278 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

morgue and examined the body a second time.[279] It was the first time Orenstein had ever gone to the morgue to examine a body.[280] The second time he examined the body, in the morgue, he specifically looked for an exit wound.[281] The FBI's Report of its interview with him does not relate what he may have seen on either occasion.

When Orenstein viewed the body the second time in the Morgue, Fairfax County Police Office David Tipton accompanied him and, according to the FBI's Report of its interview with Orenstein, Tipton helped Orenstein lift the body.[282] According to that same FBI Report of its interview with Orenstein, an unidentified morgue guard[283] also viewed the body. There is no public record of Fairfax County Police Office David Tipton's having been

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279 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994: Orenstein later went back to the morgue area of the hospital after hearing a discussion that the decedent was from The White House. He recalled that members of the Secret Service were coming to the hospital to view the body... At the morgue, Orenstein and Police Officer Dave Tipton, Fairfax County Police Department, lifted the body by the shoulders. Orenstein pulled the body forward noting that it had...

280 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994: "Orenstein noted that this was the first instance he could recall where he went to the morgue to look at a decedent."

281 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994: "Orenstein pulled the body forward noting that it had become rigid. The purpose for lifting the body by the shoulders was to locate and observe the exit wound on the decedent's head."

282 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994.

283 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994: "Dr. Orenstein was not aware of anyone else who saw Foster at the hospital other than himself, Officer Tipton and the morgue guard."

interviewed,[284] or of the unknown guard at the morgue, who also viewed the body.[285]

White House Officials Associate Counsel William Kennedy and Chief of Personnel Security Craig Livingstone both testified that they went to the hospital morgue where they viewed Foster's body. There is no record of what they observed.

2. The autopsy

All experts and both the Starr and Fiske reports depend primarily on Dr. Beyer's Report of Autopsy in concluding suicide in the park. The OIC cites the autopsy over eighty times, but reveals very little about it.

OIC, p. 34:

"Dr. Beyer's conclusions were reviewed by two sets of experts, one set retained by the OIC and the other by Mr. Fiske's Office. Their analyses of Dr. Beyer's findings and of the relevant laboratory analyses are outlined below. They confirm the conclusions reached at the autopsy."

a. Rescheduled

The body was discovered at 6:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 20. The autopsy was initially scheduled for Thursday, July 22. But Dr. Beyer began the autopsy just thirteen hours after the body had been removed from the park. He had begun the autopsy sometime before 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 21.

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284 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994.

285 Exhibit 121, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Julian Orenstein, April 14, 1994.

The autopsy

As of Tuesday evening, the White House understood that the autopsy was to be performed on Thursday, a day-and-a-half after the body had been discovered. Deputy Assistant to the President Bill Burton wrote that the autopsy had been scheduled for "7:00 a.m." Thursday morning.[286]

Captain Hume,[287] Major Hines[288] and Dr. Beyer each claim that they were responsible for rescheduling the autopsy.
The investigators on the case, Rolla and Braun, were told from two different sources that it was moved up "at the request of the White House."[289]

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286 Exhibit 122, Deposition of Deputy Assistant to the President Bill Burton, July 5, 1995: Q. Who wrote those notes? A. They're in my handwriting. Q. Now, directing your attention to 450, are those notes or writings that you took down on the evening of July 20 as you were getting basic information and phone numbers from various people regarding discovery of Mr. Foster's body? A. I can't tell from looking at them if I wrote them that evening or the next day. *** Q. Now it says here at the bottom, "autopsy 7:00 a.m., 7-22-93, two to three hours." A. I do not remember where I got that information. I do not remember where I got that information.

287 Exhibit 123, Deposition of Park Police Captain Charles Hume, July 22, 1994: "The only thing I asked Dr. Beyer if he could move the autopsy up to get that done as soon as possible."

288 Exhibit 124, Deposition of Park Police Major Robert Hines, July 25, 1994: "Q. But this was something that you initiated? A. I initiated it, yes. Q. And no one suggested this to you? A. Yes. And I've done that before."

289 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: A. Did someone tell you explicitly that the autopsy was being moved up because the White House had requested it? A. Yeah. Q. Who told you that? A. I believe I was speaking to Detective Squires. Q. Who is that? A. He is another detective in the office. But I am fairly certain that's who I was speaking to. But I am not positive on that. And yeah, I had been told that at the request of the White House the autopsy was moved up.

The autopsy

According to Sergeant Rule, Captain Hume moved the autopsy up at Chief Langston's request. Hume testified he moved it up to that morning at the request of the White House.[290]

As Rule, Rolla, Braun and Abt discussed the probable timing of the autopsy at the police station at 6:00 Wednesday morning, the autopsy had already been scheduled to occur just hours later at 10:00 a.m. And when Dr. Beyer's office told Rolla at 6:30 Wednesday morning that the autopsy would not be performed until the next day,[291] it had already been scheduled to be performed three and a-half-hours later.

On Wednesday morning at 10:00, Major Hines and Chief Langston met with White House staff at the White House to brief them on the case. The meeting lasted about "30 minutes."[292] During that 10:00 a.m. White House briefing, according to Hines, the subject of funeral arrangements came up. According to Hines, he told White House personnel that an autopsy would have to be performed. Hines testified that, without being asked to do so, he volunteered to "try and get it scheduled [for] that day." Hines testified that "sometime after" that 10:00 a.m. meeting, he had his first discussion about the "timing or scheduling" of the autopsy. Hines claimed that after his White House briefing, he "asked the

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Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "[The reschedule had been] specifically at the request of the White House."

290 Exhibit 123, Deposition of Park Police Captain Charles Hume, July 22, 1994: "Q. Okay. And do you recall who asked you to move the autopsy date? A. I believe it was Major Hines asked me... that request came from the White House."

291 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

292 Exhibit 124, Deposition of Park Police Captain Robert Hines, July 25, 1994: "Q. How long was the presentation at the White House? A. I would say about 30 minutes, 25, 30 minutes."

investigators to talk to the doctor to see if they would do the autopsy faster."[293]

Major Hines' account that he asked that the autopsy be moved up after the White House briefing obviously cannot be true. The autopsy had begun before 10:00 a.m., when Hines and Langston met at the White House for the briefing.

Dr. Beyer testified before the Senate that both the White House and the Park Police were wrong. Dr. Beyer insisted that it was his idea to change the scheduled time of the autopsy.

> Q. Officer Rolla, you asked earlier about this question of moving up the autopsy. It is agreed that the autopsy was moved up by a day. Is that correct, doctor?
> A. Well, as soon as I heard about the case, I had the body transported over, and we make every effort to do an autopsy within less than 24 hours if possible. Therefore, once I could get the body over, we proceeded with the autopsy.
> Q. But did you receive a message, doctor, asking you to try to proceed faster than normal?
> A. No, sir.

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293 Exhibit 124, Deposition of Park Police Major Robert Hines, July 25, 1994: Q. You mentioned something about scheduling the autopsy. When did you first have any discussions about the timing or the scheduling of the autopsy? A. Well, at some time after that, you know. I said I would arrange for the autopsy, to try to get it scheduled that day if we could. Q. You said that at the White House? A. At the White House meeting, yes. Q. Why did it come up? A. I think they were talking about funeral arrangements. I don't recall who said what about it or what exactly was said. And I said we would have an autopsy. They asked when. And I said, well, I don't know, I'd try to find out. It was later I found out that it was scheduled for sometime later. And I asked the investigators to talk to the doctor to see if they would do the autopsy faster. Q. But did anyone at the White House specifically ask you to move the autopsy up? A. They did not. They did not.

Q. It is my understanding that Major Hines, who is sitting behind you but not at the table, that his recollection is different, and that he believes that the request to move it up was in order to facilitate the transfer of the body to Arkansas. Is that accurate, Mr. Rolla? Do you remember that, Ms. Braun?

A. (Ms. Braun). That was my understanding, when we left that morning, the autopsy was set for the day after the 22nd, and then I found out later on in the day that it had gotten moved up and that they did the post on the 21st.

Q. And it was your understanding that that was in order to facilitate the transfer of the remains to Arkansas?

A. (Ms. Braun). Yes, that is my recollection.

Q. Now, doctor, whether or not there was any request to move the time of the autopsy up, this would obviously call into question whether or not there was any reason for so doing. And I ask you, sir, whether or not, in the course of any of the 20,000 autopsies you have performed, you have ever altered, changed, or adjusted the outcome of your autopsy to fit anybody's requirements or schedule?

A. Not anybody else's schedule to me. We may alter it to fit our own schedule.[294]

The Report's entire discussion of the timing of the autopsy appears below.

OIC, p. 28:

"The autopsy occurred on July 21, 1993..."

OIC, p. 29, fn. 63:

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294 Exhibit 125, Senate Testimony of Dr. James Beyer, July 29, 1994.

Id. at 9. Dr. Beyer had no conversations with members of the White House, the Foster family, or Foster family attorneys in connection with the autopsy. Id. at 6.

b. Failure of investigators to attend

After Park Police Sergeant Robert Rule learned that the autopsy had been moved up, he "called Investigator Rolla at home and told him they are going to do the autopsy today [Wednesday]." Rule said he wanted to give Rolla the opportunity to attend because "the investigators that actually worked the crime scene" should "go to the autopsy whenever possible."[295] When Rolla "got the call [at home] at 8:30 a.m.," he had been asleep, having worked all night,[296] and declined to attend the autopsy.

The OIC fails to address the issue of why Dr. Beyer performed the autopsy without the attendance of any of the investigating officers. That would have been standard operating procedure so investigators and the doctor can exchange information, according to Park Police Investigators Rolla[297] and Braun.[298]

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295 Exhibit 126, Deposition of Park Police Sergeant Robert Rule, July 26, 1994: "You know, it is nice to have the investigators that actually worked the crime scene go to the autopsy whenever possible but it is not essential. So I called Investigator Rolla at home and told him that they are going to do the autopsy today."

296 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

297 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Is it SOP to have someone who was at the scene of the death attend the autopsy? A. Yes. That would be normal operating procedure. As I say, there may be nothing – there may be questions, you like to explain the scene, and the doctor likes to hear besides reading the report and looking at the photographs. He can explain things if you have questions. The investigator may have questions that he needs to ask the doctor.

The OIC omits this fact.

c. Entrance wound evidence removed

The OIC hides the fact that the autopsy began before the police arrived, in violation of the requirements of the Medical Examiner's Office.[299]

The OIC tells us (p. 28) that *"[t]he autopsy occurred on July 21, 1993, in the presence of six persons"* and (p. 64) that *"six persons who attended the autopsy, and who therefore were able to examine the body itself, confirmed that there were no wounds on Mr. Foster's body other than the mouth-head bullet wound."*

Park Police Detective James Morrissette attended the autopsy, and wrote a report regarding it. The OIC misrepresents the contents of that report.

OIC, p. 28:

> *"Officer Morrissette's report on the autopsy states: 'After briefing him with the available information surrounding the crime scene and the victim he started the autopsy on the victim.'"*

The OIC deceptively omits the next sentence of Morrissette's Report.

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298 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Q. Is it standard operating procedure for an investigator or someone who was at the death scene to attend the autopsy? A. Yes."

299 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James C. Beyer, July 13, 1994: Q. Doctor, did you personally make the decision that the Park Police should be present during the autopsy? A. That's a requirement of my office. Any time you have a gunshot wound and particularly one that might be of a suspicious character, the police have to be present during the autopsy.

> "Prior to our arrival the victim's tongue had been removed as well as parts of the soft tissue from the pallet."[300]

Thus, the OIC implies that the Park Police Officers who attended the autopsy examined the body and confirmed that the only wound was the official mouth-head wound.

The function of the officers who attended the autopsy, Evidence Technicians Hill and Johnson, was to photograph the autopsy and collect and preserve evidence such as the clothing. Detective Morrissette's knowledge of the entrance and exit wounds came from what Dr. Beyer told him.[301] The other two people who attended the autopsy were Sergeant Rule[302] and Dr. Beyer's assistant.

d. Refusal to identify autopsy assistant

Normally, an associate pathologist in the Medical Examiner's Office, Dr. Field, would assist Dr. Beyer in performing the autopsy.[303] But for Mr. Foster's autopsy, an "assistant" aided Dr. Beyer.[304] The OIC did not identify him, only telling us (p. 28) that *"Dr. James Beyer, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, conducted the*

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300 Exhibit 127, Park Police Report of Park Police Detective James Morrisette, July 21, 1993.

301 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James Beyer, July 13, 1994: "I indicated to him [Detective Morrissette] where the entrance wound was, where the exit wound was, and I thought there was a strong suspicion of powder debris around the entrance site."

302 Exhibit 126, Deposition of Park Police Sergeant Robert Rule, July 26, 1994.

303 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James Beyer, July 13, 1994: "If there's an autopsy to be done, normally we [Dr. Beyer & Dr. Field] do them together."

304 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James Beyer, July 13, 1994: "Q. As the deputy chief medical examiner, are there other medical personnel that work under you? A. I have an associate pathologist who works with me... Q. Did Dr. Field participate in this autopsy in any way? A. No."

autopsy, aided by an assistant."[305]

The OIC is not alone in its refusal to identify this man. Dr. Beyer refused to identify his assistant to the Park Police who attended the autopsy, as Sergeant Robert Rule related under oath.

> "I asked just the name of his assistant and Dr. Beyers [sic] is kind of an older guy and very experienced and he put me in my place very quickly, he says you are dealing with me here, you don't need his name."[306]

e. Caliber of weapon unknown

Although Dr. Haut had not indicated to Dr. Beyer whether the death resulted from suicide or homicide,[307] Dr. Beyer was unconcerned whether the sizes of the wounds were consistent with the official .38 revolver. He did not know what caliber the weapon was until after he had completed his Report of Autopsy,[308] so he left

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305 See also, OIC, p. 31: "Dr. Beyer's assistant confirmed that Dr. Beyer inserted a probe through the path of the bullet... The assistant recalled that after the brain was removed and visually inspected, Dr. Beyer dissected it... and that no bullet fragments were located in the brain. 302, 9/11/95, at 2-3." OIC, p. 33: "Dr. Beyer's assistant, for example, said he did not see any other wounds..."

306 Exhibit 126, Deposition of Park Police Sergeant Robert A. Rule, July 26, 1994: Q. Do you remember any of conversations you had during the autopsy. A. One. I asked just the name of his assistant and Dr. Beyers (sic) is kind of an older guy and very experienced and he put me in my place very quickly, he says you are dealing with me here, you don't need his name. So we kind of knew who he was -- Dr. Beyers (sic) is a very nice guy but he is all business.

307 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James C. Beyer, July 13, 1994: "What did Dr. Haut tell you [on July 21st] was the probable cause of death? A. It appeared to be a gunshot wound. Q. Did he say it was a suicide? A. Not at that time, no."

308 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James C. Beyer, July 13, 1994: "Q. Doctor, do you know what type of cartridge was involved in this case? A. At the time of the autopsy, no, sir."

that portion of the Report requesting the weapon's caliber blank.[309] The only information Dr. Beyer did have going into the autopsy was that Mr. Foster "was found with a weapon in close vicinity to the body."[310]

f. Lab Report may contradict the existence of the official entrance wound

The gun could not have been shot without the discharge of gunshot residue, and there was none found on Mr. Foster's face,[311] eye area,[312] nose,[313] lips,[314] teeth,[315] or hard palate.[316]

Two of the Fiske probe's four pathologists interviewed Dr. Beyer on March 31, 1994, then wrote a report of that interview. That Report evidences that Beyer told these doctors that he had

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309 Exhibit 23, Report of Autopsy, Gunshot Wound Chart.

310 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James C. Beyer, July 13, 1994: "Q. What other information [besides no signs of struggle] did you look to in this case? A. The police telling me that he was found with a weapon in close vicinity to the body. Q. Any other information? A. No."

311 Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Face: ...No evidence of gunpowder residue, soot or stippling..."

312 Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Conjunctivae: No evidence of... gunpowder residue..."

313 Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Nose: Unremarkable."

314 Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Lips: ...No gunpowder residue identified."

315 Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Teeth: Intact... No gunpowder residue identified."

316 Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Hard palate: Intact and without evidence of gunpowder residue."

found "large quantities" of gunpowder when he viewed sections of the soft palate under a microscope.

> "5 slides... [containing] 13 sections of [the] soft palate... demonstrate large quantities of black foreign material... consistent with gunpowder residue".[317]

This information was a cornerstone of the pathology panel's Report.

> "The large quantity of gunpowder residue present on microscopic sections of the soft palate indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger."[318]

The pathologists' Report was, in turn, a cornerstone of the Fiske Report, released to the public on June 30, 1994.

> "Microscopic sections of Foster's soft palate... taken during Foster's autopsy reveal large quantities of gunpowder..."[319]

The Fiske Report informs its readers that its "Pathologist panel was able to examine" these sections of the soft palate, implying that it had.

The pathology panel had apparently submitted their undated Report to the authors of the Fiske Report without having seen the

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317 Exhibit 129, Pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994.

318 Exhibit 130, Forensic Pathology and Medical Examiner-related Findings and Conclusions pertaining to the Investigation of the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., undated.

319 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "The Pathologist panel was able to examine microscopic sections of Foster's soft palate obtained during the autopsy. These sections reveal large quantities of gunpowder..."

FBI Lab's May 9, 1994 Report. That FBI Lab Report refers to an earlier report by Dr. Beyer's own laboratory.

> "No ballshaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of Foster's mouth, when examined at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia."[320]

That was a problem. So on June 13, 1994 the FBI issued another Lab Report attempting to explain why no ballshaped gunpowder was found on the tissue samples.

> It was previously reported that no ball-shaped gunpowder was identified on the tissue samples from the inside of Foster's mouth... [but] these tissue samples were prepared in a way which is not conducive to retaining unconsumed gunpowder particles... [so] [t]he FBI Laboratory findings are not inconsistent with the pathologists' Report... in which the firearm was in Foster's mouth.[321]

In short, the "large quantity of gunpowder residue [which was] present on microscopic sections of the soft palate" had vanished between the time that Dr. Beyer observed it and "when [it was] examined [by someone else] at the Office of the Medical Examiner for Northern Virginia."

The OIC killed this scientific anomaly with silence.

OIC, p. 32:

> *The [autopsy] report states that '[s]ections of the soft palate' were 'positive for powder debris,' and Dr. Beyer said that the gunpowder debris in the mouth was 'grossly present,'*

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320 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994.

321 Exhibit 27, FBI Lab Report, June 13, 1994.

meaning that it could be seen with the naked eye, and was 'present in a large amount."[fn72]

g. FBI apprised of "preliminary results" of "no exit wound"

A heavily redacted Teletype from the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office to the FBI's Director (the acting FBI Director at the time was Floyd Clarke), confirmed that the FBI was apprised of the autopsy results on July 21, 1993, the same day it was performed. Far from what the OIC related, the Teletype reported the absence of an exit wound.

> "[P]reliminary results include the finding that a .38 caliber revolver, constructed from two different weapons, was fired into the victim's mouth with no exit wound."[322] (emphasis supplied)

At the time the Teletype was sent from the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Robert Bryant served as its Agent-in-Charge. He has since been promoted to Deputy Director, second in command to Mr. Freeh.

h. X-rays vanished

There are several conflicting reports regarding the x-rays. These include that x-rays were taken and readable, x-rays were taken but unreadable, that no x-rays were taken, that the x-ray machine was broken, and that it worked sometimes, but not for Mr. Foster's autopsy. Dr. Beyer could not explain how he told the Park Police the results of the x-rays he claimed not to have taken.

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322 Exhibit 131, Teletype from the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office to the Director of the FBI, July 23, 1993: "[T]o confirm referenced telcalls, on 7/21/93 [the day Dr. Beyer performed the autopsy]... preliminary results include the finding that a .38 caliber revolver, constructed from two different weapons, was fired into the victim's mouth with no exit wound."

The OIC reports that x-rays had in fact been taken, but were unreadable. Yet, Detective Morrissette, who attended part of the autopsy, wrote that Dr. Beyer explained the results of the x-rays.

> "Dr. Beyers [sic] stated that x-rays indicated that there was no evidence of bullet fragments in the head."[323]

The OIC's excuse is simply that Dr. Beyer somehow stated what the x-rays showed without having taken readable x-rays.

OIC, p. 76, fn. 224:

> *"...Dr. Beyer made that statement and reached that conclusion without x-rays..."*

The OIC recounts that Dr. Beyer's unnamed *"assistant recalled... taking the x-ray"* with the *"recently obtained new x-ray machine."*

OIC p. 75-76:

> *The assistant stated that the machine sometimes would expose the film and sometimes would not. In this case, the assistant recalled moving the machine over Mr. Foster's body in the usual procedure and taking the x-ray. He said he did not know until near the end of the autopsy that the machine did not expose the film.*[fn222] *In addition, like Dr. Beyer and the assistant, the administrative manager of the Medical Examiner's Office recalled "numerous problems" with the x-ray machine in 1993 (which, according to records, had been delivered in June of 1993).*[fn223]

The OIC offers no explanation of why the x-rays were not inspected *"until near the end of the autopsy,"* as opposed to the

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323 Exhibit 127, Report of Park Police Detective James Morrisette, July 21, 1993.

beginning. (The Fiske Report had reported that x-rays had not been taken at all.[324]) The FBI's check of the records did not include a review of the service records for the new multi-thousand-dollar x-ray machine, according to an affidavit of an individual who did check.

> [T]he technician who was responsible for installing and servicing this machine, Mr. Jesse Poore... denied that there had been any trouble with the machine, which he had installed in June 1993. He checked his records and reported that the machine was installed on June 15, 1993 and that the first service call was on Oct. 29, 1993 to make an adjustment to make the pictures darker.[325]

Thus, the OIC posits that the new x-ray machine had *"numerous problems"* making the pictures too dark. Yet, service was not requested for four months after its purchase, three months after Mr. Foster's autopsy, at which time service was requested because the pictures were too light.

On July 29, 1994, Dr. Beyer testified before the United States Senate Banking Committee.

> Senator FAIRCLOTH. Dr. Beyer, your autopsy report indicates that you took x-rays of Mr. Foster.
> Dr. BEYER. I had anticipated taking them, and I had so stated on one of my reports.
> Senator FAIRCLOTH. Your autopsy report says you took x-rays of Mr. Foster. Did you?
> Dr. BEYER. No, sir.
> Senator FAIRCLOTH. Why did you say you did if you didn't?
> Dr. BEYER. As I indicated, I made out that report prior to actually performing the autopsy. We'd been having difficulty with our equipment, and we

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324 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "The office X-ray machine was inoperable at the time of Foster's autopsy, and as a result no X-rays were taken."

325 Exhibit 132, Affidavit of Reed Irvine re interview with Mr. Jesse Poore.

were not getting readable x-rays. Therefore, one was not taken.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. What was wrong with the x-ray machine?

Dr. BEYER. We had a new machine; we had new grids; and we had a new processor. We were having a number of problems.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Why didn't you call Fairfax Hospital and arrange for a portable x-ray machine to be brought in for your use in such an important occasion?

Dr. BEYER. Because this was a perforating gunshot wound. If it had been a penetrating one, I would have gotten an x-ray of the head.

* * *

Senator FAIRCLOTH. Did you or the Medical Examiner's office have your servicing company come in and fix the x-ray machine?

Dr. BEYER. We were trying to remedy our problems. At that particular time we were not getting readable x-rays.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. When was it repaired?

Dr. BEYER. I have no x-rays in my files between July 6 to the 26. After July 26, 1993, we were getting x-rays.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. You mean for 20 days you ran a coroner's office and did autopsies without an x-ray machine?

Dr. BEYER. We don't take x-rays on very many cases. Primarily only gunshot cases.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. The Park Police officers who were present at the autopsy said you told them not only was an x-ray taken, you also told them the results of the x-ray. How do you account for the contradiction?

Dr. BEYER. I have no explanation because I did not take an x-ray.

Senator FAIRCLOTH. How did you tell the Park Police

the results of an x-ray that you didn't take?
Dr. BEYER. I don't recall telling --
Senator FAIRCLOTH. Well, they do.
Dr. BEYER. I have no explanation.

* * *

Dr. BEYER. The equipment was not working, and I saw no need to take an x-ray.
Senator FAIRCLOTH. You saw no need to take an x-ray?
Dr. BEYER. No, sir.[326]

According to the OIC, Dr. Beyer *"checked the box [reporting that x-rays were made] before the autopsy."*

OIC, p. 76:

"With respect to the check of the x-ray box on the report, Dr. Beyer stated that he checked the box before the autopsy while completing preliminary information on the form and that he mistakenly did not erase that check mark when the report was finalized.[fn224]"

The OIC's excuse does not address why Dr. Beyer would have checked "Yes" in anticipation of taking x-rays if "the equipment" had not been "working" for the last two weeks, particularly if he "saw no need to take an x-ray."

The Medical Examiner reported a gunshot wound to the neck, Paramedic Arthur was certain he saw a small caliber wound on the neck, and there is no record of any of the 26 persons who viewed Mr. Foster's body before the autopsy having seen either the official entrance or exit wounds. Because Dr. Beyer removed the evidence of the entrance wound before the police arrived, and the x-rays vanished, we have only Dr. Beyer's word on which to rely.

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326 Exhibit 125, Testimony of Dr. James C. Beyer before the United States Senate Banking Committee, July 29, 1994. Compare H. Schneider, *Senate Banking Panel Turns To Foster Death; No New Evidence Emerges In Testimony*, Wash. Post, July 30, 1994.

In another case in which Dr. Beyer performed the autopsy, he is alleged to have ruled a homicide as being a suicide. Robert Bryant, while Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Washington Metro Field Office, supported his conclusion.[327]

i. No official estimate of time of death

Dr. Beyer was unconcerned with the time of death at the autopsy, as he testified at his July 13, 1994, deposition.

> Q. Is it your practice never to provide a time of death analysis in your autopsy reports?
> A. We may assist them if it appears to be of a critical nature. Other than that, we don't put anything in the autopsy report.
> Q. What is your definition of a critical nature?
> A. If one had a case where a body -- there was no definite information concerning when the individual had last been seen, who had contact with him, who had a phone call with him. Any indication about the last time they had intake of food and they were found under suspicious circumstances. Then there might be some indication for attempting to make an estimate of time of death.
> Q. Do you think any of those factors were present in this case?
> A. Not that I was aware.
> Q. Did you subsequently become aware of whether any of those factors were present in this case?
> A. I made no determinations.[328]

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327 See website of Parents Against Corruption & Cover-up, http://www.clark.net/pub/tburkett/pacc.

328 Exhibit 128, Deposition of Dr. James C. Beyer, July 13, 1994.

The Fiske Report's brief reference to the time of death was in a footnote.

> "As stated in the Pathologist Report, the available information is insufficient to determine the precise time of death during that afternoon. Pathologist Report, at paragraph 4."[329]
> The OIC followed suit.

OIC, p. 30, fn. 66:

> *"Officer Morrissette's report also indicates that Dr. Beyer stated at the autopsy 'that it appeared that the victim had eaten a 'large' meal which he [Dr. Beyer] believed to have occurred within 2-3 hours prior to death.' USPP Report (Morrissette) at 1. An exact time of death has not been established."*

There are indications in the record from which the time of death can be approximated. The OIC chose to omit the sentence of Officer Morrissette's report following the one it chose to quote.

> "He [Dr. Beyer] was unable to state positively what type of food was consumed but stated that it might have been meat and potatoes."[330]

By all accounts, Mr. Foster had a cheeseburger and French-fries between 12:30 and 1:00. So, according to Dr. Beyer's approximation from the digestion of his lunch, Mr. Foster died between 2:30 and 4:00 p.m.

Paramedic George Gonzalez in his Incident Report estimated that based upon the "pooling of blood in the extremities," Mr. Foster

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329 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

330 Exhibit 127, Park Police Report by Detective James Morissette, August 2, 1993.

had been dead "2-4 hrs"[331] at 6:15 p.m., similarly putting the time of death between approximately 2:15 and 4:15 p.m.

j. Conflicting evidence of bullet trajectory

Dr. Beyer's Report of Autopsy reported a defect in the soft palate.[332] Fiske's pathology panel concluded, "Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger."[333] Yet, Beyer's Autopsy Report claimed that the "entrance wound is in the posterior oropharynx."[334] These accounts cannot both be true. A single bullet could not have pierced both the soft palate and the oropharynx and exited the top of the head, as the drawing below illustrates.

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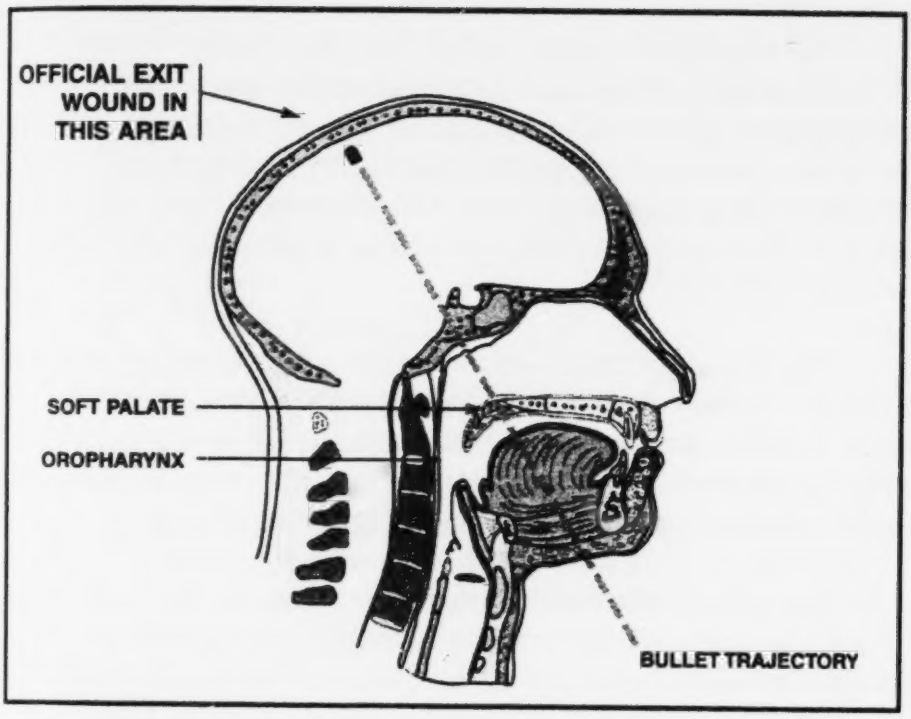
331 Exhibit 133, Incident Report of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1993.

332 Exhibit 23, Report of Autopsy, July 21, 1993.

333 Exhibit 130, Forensic Pathology and Medical Examiner-related Findings and Conclusions pertaining to the Investigation of the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., undated.

334 Exhibit 23, Report of Autopsy by Dr. James C. Beyer, July 21, 1993.



The posterior oropharynx is the back wall of the throat below the soft palate. The soft palate is the tissue that forms the aft portion of the roof of the mouth. The Report of Autopsy stated that the entrance wound was in the oropharynx. Fiske's pathologists concluded that the muzzle was placed against the soft palate. Both cannot be true. An entrance wound in the oropharynx could not have resulted in the reported official exit wound because the trajectory of an intra-oral gunshot wound entering the oropharynx would have been too low. BULLET TRAJECTORY: Much of the evidence presented in this filing is offered to prove the trajectory shown above.

3. Bloodstains consistent with the neck wound

All six official experts (Fiske's four pathologists[335] and the OIC's pathologist and forensic scientist) found nothing in any of the bloodstains on Mr. Foster's clothing or body repudiating the official conclusion. These experts opined that the way the blood was configured was consistent with how and where Mr. Foster officially died, from firing a high-velocity .38 caliber bullet into his mouth where his body lay.[336]

Not one of the twenty-one witnesses who viewed Mr. Foster's body at Fort Marcy Park described bloodstains consistent with the official mouth-entrance and head-exit wounds. Blood was present on the right side of Mr. Foster's neck, on his right collar, on his right shoulder, down his right shirtsleeve, and in his mouth.

It is logical that the blood that had soaked into the back of his shirt, and pooled on the ground under his head, had drained from the small caliber bullet hole observed in his neck. Blood on the right side of the front of the shirt would have drained from the neck wound, rather than from the official wound in the mouth. Blood absorbed into the back of the shirt could have drained from the neck wound as well as from a wound in the back of the head. And the blood that had accumulated in the mouth could have emanated from

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335 Charles S. Hirsch, M.D., James L. Luke, M.D., Donald T. Reay, M.D., and Charles J. Stahl, M.D.

336 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: The blood on Foster's right cheek and jaw is a "contact stain typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind." Lab Report, at 9

OIC, p. 65: "Dr. Blackbourne concluded that 'Vincent Foster committed suicide on July 20, 1993 in Ft. Marcy Park by placing a .38 caliber revolver in his mouth and pulling the trigger.'" OIC, p. 65, fn. 190: "The panel of pathologists reached the same conclusion. Pathologists' Report at 4."

the wound caused by the small caliber bullet that had entered from under the jaw line.

Fifteen of the twenty-one witnesses who observed Mr. Foster's body at the park saw blood consistent with there being a wound in the right side of the neck. Of the other six witnesses, three could not recall the blood they saw, and there is no record of what the other three might have seen.

Officer Kevin Fornshill

Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, the first official at the body site, reportedly could not remember the amount or configuration of the blood he saw. But he did remember that there was no change in either "the amount or the texture of the blood on the face"[337] between the time he first saw it and after the first two rescue personnel on the scene had inspected the body. As set forth below, those men, Gonzalez and Hall, saw blood on the right side, consistent with where one would expect it to have drained from the neck wound.

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

The only record of Firefighter Hall's observations, from the first time the FBI interviewed him in the spring of 1994, was that

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337 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. You testified early on this afternoon that your view of the head of the body was momentarily obstructed while the paramedic person performed some sort of assessment, correct? A. Yes. Q. Prior to the obstruction, you had an opportunity to observe the position of the head? A. Yes. I did. Q. And immediately after the obstruction, you had an opportunity to view the position of the head? A. Yes. Q. Was there any change, in your opinion, in the position of the head at that point? A. Not that I could see. Q. Was there any change, at that point, in the amount of blood or the texture of blood on the face? A. No.

"Hall sighted blood on the right collar area of the decedent's shirt,"[338] which was inches below where the neck wound was reported to have been.

Paramedic George Gonzalez testified that "there was blood on the right side of the body, the shirt area."[339] He reportedly told the FBI that there was also blood in the mouth.[340]

Officer Franz Ferstl

The second police officer at the scene, Franz Ferstl, "did not recall" whether there was blood on Mr. Foster's shirt, according to the FBI's report on its May, 1994 interview with him. He did see a "small amount of blood around the mouth,"[341] consistent with what one would expect had the bullet entered from the neck.

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Paramedic Richard Arthur's account of the blood, provided in his deposition testimony less than a year after the death, was

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338 Exhibit 179, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, April 27, 1994: "Hall sighted blood on the right collar area of the decedent's shirt."

339 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: "Q. Can you describe any blood you saw on the body? A. Yes. There was some about the face. There was blood on the right side of the body, the shirt area."

340 Exhibit 135, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic George Gonzalez, February 23, 1994: "The visual inspection of Foster also included a look into Foster's mouth which revealed the presence of blood."

341 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Ferstl advised that he observed a small amount of blood around the mouth, adding that the blood did not appear fresh. Ferstl did not recall any blood coming from the nose, nor did he recall any blood on the shirt... He stated that the shirt was very clean and he does not recall any blood stains or dirt stains on the shirt.

consistent with its having drained from the bullet wound he was certain he had seen in Mr. Foster's neck.

Q. Did you see any blood?
A. Yes.
Q. Where was the blood?
A. All down the right side neck, all down the right shoulder all the way to about here.
Q. Where was the blood coming from?
A. To me, it looked like there was a bullet hole right here.
Q. In the neck?
A. Yes, right around the jawline.
Q. The neck and jawline underneath the right ear?
A. Somewhere there. I would have to see a picture to point it out exactly where, but there was a little bit of blood coming out of the mouth, too, and a little out of the nose but the main was right here. I didn't see any on the left side. I didn't see any in the chest or anything.
Q. For the record, when you say in the main right here --
A. It was all from here, the neck all the way down to the right.
Q. Down the right shoulder?
A. Yeah, down to the right shoulder to about here.
Q. And so was it pooled blood or was the shirt just damp with blood?
A. Pooled meaning -- what do you mean? Was he lying in a pool of blood?
Q. Was there standing blood or was it just --
A. Was it going down the arm?
Q. Was it pooled there or dripping?
A. I didn't see any blood dripping...[342]

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342 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

Bloodstains consistent with neck wound

According to the FBI's April 1994 report of its interview with Firefighter Ralph Pisani, he saw "blood on Foster's right shoulder..."[343]

Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone did "not recall observing any blood," according to the FBI's March, 1994 interview with him.[344]

The FBI reported in March of 1994 that Firefighter Jennifer "Wacha thought blood may have been on the victim's mouth as well as on his shirt."[345]

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Christine Hodakievic

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, the highest ranking official at the body site, told the FBI he saw a "trickle" of what appeared to be blood "coming" out of the mouth, according to the FBI's report of its April 1994 interview with him. That report relates that Gavin did not "recall any blood or blood stains on the shirt," but that blood "could have been" on the shirt although he did "not recall seeing it."[346]

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343 Exhibit 136, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, April 27, 1994: "Pisani was located in a position where he was looking over the left side of the body and was able to see blood on Foster's right shoulder... Pisani did not recall seeing any blood located around the body."

344 Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone does not recall observing any blood."

345 Exhibit 74, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Jennifer Wacha, March 11, 1994: "Wacha thought blood may have been on the victim's mouth as well as on his shirt. She could not recall the volume."

346 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: Lieutenant Gavin advised that he took a cursory look at the body and his only recollections are that there was a trickle or what appeared to be blood coming out of the mouth, running down the right side of the face. He stated that the face was pointing up toward the sky. He did not recall seeing blood coming from the nose, nor does he recall any blood or blood stains on the shirt. Lt. Gavin stated that there

Bloodstains consistent with neck wound

The OIC recites that Officer Hodakievic told the FBI on February 7, 1995 that she *"recalls 'lot of blood' underneath the decedent's head."* A week later, according to the OIC, she was *"describing blood on the ground and on the back of head and shirt when body moved."*

Absent from the OIC's rendition of Officer Hodakievic's observations, from its secret reports, is any description of where on the body Hodakievic saw the blood.

OIC, p. 67, fn. 192:

...Hodakievic 302, 2/7/95, at 4 (recalls "lot of blood underneath the decedent's head); Hodakievic OIC, 2/14/95, at 16, at 16 (describing blood on the ground and on the back of head and shirt when body moved)...

Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Investigator Renee Abt

Park Police investigator John Rolla testified that he saw blood on the ground directly under the head.[347] In his report

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could have been more blood present on the shirt or face, but that he does not recall seeing it.

Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Only blood he recalls is trickle coming out mouth - can't recall blood coming from nose - nor does he recall blood on shirt. Only made a cursory look - doesn't mean blood wasn't there. Could have."

[347] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: A. I observed a pool of blood under his head that was wet and beginning to dry and clot, and it was directly under his head. It was not all over the place, it was directly under his head, running down this way. *** Q. What about on the ground? A. I believe there was some blood mark on the ground, I don't remember. But most of the blood under his head, where his head was, yes, there was blood on the

composed after midnight on the evening of the death, Rolla wrote that he saw blood on the "right shoulder area" of the shirt.[348] These observations are consistent with blood having flowed from the neck wound.

> Park Police investigator Cheryl Braun testified that she saw blood "[i]n the nose area and in the mouth area."[349]
>
> Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello testified that "[t]here was some blood on the right shoulder, and there was some blood, I believe, near the right rib cage."[350]

Park Police investigator Renee Abt recorded in her contemporaneous notes that there was a "large blood pattern [on the] right shoulder and right collar of [the] shirt."[351]

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ground, but most of the blood that had run down was absorbed in his clothes.

348 Exhibit 113, Report by Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993: "I observed blood in his nose and mouth area, on his right shoulder area and underneath his head. The blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet. There was no blood on the plants or trees surrounding the decedent's head." Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: "Rolla also observed a deposit of blood on the decedent's shirt in the area of the right upper shoulder which also appeared to be wet but drying."

349 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. Was there blood on the body? A. Yes, there was. Q. Where? A. In the nose area and in the mouth area. And there were lots of flies in the eyes, nose, and mouth. There was also the blood in the -- on his shirt in the area of his right shoulder.

350 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

351 Exhibit 118, Handwritten contemporaneous notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, at 7:10 p.m., July 20, 1993: "Large blood pattern Rt shoulder + collar of shirt dried and liquid."

Dr. Donald Haut

Dr. Donald Haut's account, memorialized in the FBI's report of its 1994 interview with him, is that he had seen "matted" blood on the back of the head.[352] Dr. Haut's *Report of Investigation of Medical Examiner* did not record any wound in the skull, but did note trauma to the neck.[353]

According to the FBI's handwritten notes of the interviewing agent's interview with him, Dr. Haut opined that the "[w]ound may be consistent [with a] low velocity weapon [and that] Haut recalls seeing .25 cal. (rifle) weapon that had much more devastating impact."[354] The FBI's typed report of that interview is in accord.[355]

Firefighter Corey Ashford

Firefighter Corey Ashford was not interviewed during the initial investigation.[356] In his July 20, 1993, narrative report, Ashford coded the death as a homicide by assault with a firearm. According to the FBI's February 1994 interview with him, it was "believed by Ashford that Foster was the victim of murder," and he "did not recall getting blood on his uniform."[357]

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352 Exhibit 73, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994: "Although the volume of blood was small, Haut did recall that the blood was matted and clotted under the head."

353 Exhibit 103, Medical Examiner Report of Investigation by Dr. Donald Haut, July 20, 1993.

354 Exhibit 119, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994: "Wound may be consistent w/ low velocity weapon. Haut recalls seeing .25 cal. (rifle) weapon that had much more devastating impact."

355 Exhibit 73, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994.

356 Exhibit 74, Report of FBI interview of Corey Ashford, February 23, 1994: "Ashford has not been interviewed by any other law enforcement agency regarding his actions surrounding the emergency response call related to Foster."

357 Exhibit 74, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Corey Ashford,

4. Official excuse for blood on Mr. Foster's right side is that it drained from his mouth when an "early observer" moved the head to check for a pulse, then repositioned it -- but Edwards did it to obscure or camouflage the blood evidence of the existence of the neck wound

Because the neck wound did not officially exist, the experts hired by Mr. Fiske's probe set forth their theory of why blood was found on Mr. Foster's right side, yet the head was observed and photographed facing straight up.

All official experts agree on how the blood ended up on the right collar, right shoulder, and right front shirt. They all concluded, each relying in large part on their predecessors,[358] that there was no wound on the neck,[359] so it had to have come from his mouth.

February 23, 1994: Ashford did not recall seeing any blood on Foster's body, noting that he was not looking for it at the time. It was initially believed by Ashford that Foster was the victim of a murder... Ashford did not recall seeing any blood while placing Foster in the bag. Ashford did not recall any blood getting on his uniform or on the disposable gloves he wore while handling the body.

358 OIC, p. 64, fn. 188: ...Similarly, Dr. Hirsch, an expert pathologist retained during the Fiske investigation, examined the autopsy photographs and stated that he saw flecks of dried blood depicted on the neck and that he saw "nothing in the photographs", and there certainly is nothing described in the autopsy to make me suspect that there is in any way any trauma to the side of his neck." OIC, 2/16/95, at 43, 45. The panel of pathologists further stated that, apart from the wound through the back of the head, "there was no other trauma identified." Pathologists' Report at 1...

OIC, p. 64, fn. 188: "...The scene and autopsy photographs were reviewed during Congressman Clinger's probe and the Senate's inquiry into Mr. Foster's death, both of which concluded that he committed suicide by gunshot through the back of the mouth out the back of the head..."

359 OIC, p. 64, fn. 188: "Dr. Beyer, who conducted the autopsy, was shown an enlarged autopsy photograph of the side of the neck and said, "I see blood, but I don't see any trauma." OIC, 2/16/95, at 15..." OIC, p. 64, fn. 188: "...Dr.

Official excuse for blood on Mr. Foster's right side

All these retained experts agree on how this must have occurred. Blood had accumulated in the mouth postmortem while the head was in a straight-up[360] position, an "early observer" turned Mr. Foster's head to the right,[361] the blood drained out onto the right collar, right shoulder, and right front shirt, after which this early observer repositioned the head in the same straight-up position.

This excuse was first offered on May 9, 1994 by the FBI Lab. It claimed "that the head moved or was moved..." although it claimed not to know the "specific manner" of how it happened.

> The contact stain on the right cheek and jaw of the victim is typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind. The closest blood-bearing object which could have caused this staining is the right shoulder of the victim's shirt. The quantity, configuration and

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Blackbourne stated that a mark on the side of the right upper neck, just below the jawline, seen in autopsy photographs, represents small fragments of dried blood and does not represent any form of injury. Id...." OIC, p. 64, fn. 188: "...Dr. Lee reviewed the scene and autopsy photographs and evidence and indicated that there was only an entrance wound through the back of the mouth and an exit wound out the back of the head. Lee Report at 89-92, 486..."

360 OIC, p. 66: "The Polaroids... [and] witnesses... describe the position of the head as facing virtually straight, not tilting noticeably to one side or the other."

361 Exhibit 130, Forensic Pathology and Medical Examiner-Related Findings and Conclusions Pertaining to the Investigation of the Death of Vincent Foster. Jr., undated: "The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken." OIC, p. 64: "Dr. Blackbourne concluded that the blood... suggests that an early observer may have caused movement of the head.[fn188]" OIC, p. 66: "[T]he expert pathologists and Dr. Lee... concluded... that the head made contact with the right shoulder... [when] rescue personnel at the scene handled the decedent's head..." OIC, p. 65, fn. 189: "...For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was examined at the scene..."

> distribution of the blood on the shirt and the right cheek and jaw of the victim are consistent with the jaw being in contact with the shoulder of the shirt at some time. The available photographs depict the victim's head not in contact with the shirt and therefore indicate that the head moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder. The specific manner of this movement is not known.[362]

The Fiske probe's panel of pathologists (Drs. Hirsch, Luke, Reay, and Stahl) noted that "[t]he finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive." It offered the same excuse of the head having been moved in its undated, three-and-a-half page report, entitled *Forensic Pathology and Medical Examiner-Related Findings and Conclusions pertaining to the Investigation of the Death of Vincent W. Foster Jr.*

> According to multiple observers at the scene, the head was facing forward when Foster's body was found, an observation confirmed in scene photographs. There were linear blood stains coursing across the right side of the face, emanating from the nose and mouth. A broad transfer-type blood smear was present at the right side of the chin and neck, precisely corresponding to a similar blood stain of the right collar area of the shirt. For obvious reasons, the head must have been facing to the right when the body was found or have been turned to the right when the body was being examined at the scene. In either circumstance, blood accumulated in the nose and mouth from the bullet defect of the soft palate and base of the skull would have spilled over the face and soiled the right shoulder and collar of the shirt. The finding of the head facing forward and the right sided blood stains are mutually exclusive. We conclude that a rightward tilt of his face was

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362 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab report, May 9, 1994.

changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken.[363]

The OIC joins this conclusion and relies on Dr. Beyer to dismiss evidence of the neck wound.

OIC, p. 33:

"*Dr. Beyer said that observation of Mr. Foster's body revealed no wounds on the neck...*"

The official explanation, that the head was turned to the right then repositioned, is correct. But it was Sergeant Robert Edwards who turned then repositioned the head, not an "early observer" and not to check for a pulse.

Before Edwards was alone at the body site, there was already blood on the right collar, right shoulder and right shirtsleeve, as well as a small amount of blood on the face. Blood had also accumulated in the mouth. The blood on the skin was dry. The blood on the right side of the body had drained from the wound in the right side of the neck.

In order to hide the existence of the neck wound (which would be inconsistent with suicide), Sergeant Edwards provided an excuse for the blood being on the right side of the body -- it should have been on the front if the death were suicide by intra-oral gunshot. Edwards turned Mr. Foster's head to the right, his chin rested on his shoulder and the blood that had accumulated in the mouth spilled onto the right shoulder, joining the blood that was already there. A trickle of blood also drained laterally from Mr. Foster's mouth and nose across the right side of his face. Edwards then repositioned the head in the "straight up" position.

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[363] Exhibit 130, Forensic Pathology and Medical Examiner-Related Findings and Conclusions pertaining to the Investigation of the Death of Vincent W. Foster Jr., undated.

The chin being in contact with the bloody shoulder resulted in the presence of a contact blood stain on the chin.

In spilling the blood toward the small caliber bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck, and down onto his right shoulder and collar, Edwards obscured and camouflaged the existence of the bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck. By moving the head to the right, Edwards sought to make it appear that the blood on Mr. Foster's right side collar and right shoulder, which had in fact drained from the neck wound, had emanated from his mouth when the head was turned. As we shall see, among the evidence of Edwards' wrongdoing is that before he was alone at the body site, the blood was dry. After Edwards' actions, the blood appeared wet.

In a lengthy footnote, the OIC implies that either Firefighter Todd Hall or James Iacone was probably the "early observer" who moved the head to the right (whereupon the blood drained out) and then repositioned it. The strongest evidence the OIC offers to support its hypothesis is Hall's statement, *"I recall attempting to check the carotid pulse,"* and Iacone's still-secret FBI interview Report relating that *"Iacone checked for pulse."*

The balance of this footnote states that Fornshill described the paramedics' movements "*around head of body*" (without providing that description - the referenced report is secret),[364] that one paramedic "*believe[s]*" that a Firefighter did check the pulse,[365] that another Park Police officer was "*notified*" by a paramedic that he and another paramedic had checked for vital signs,[366] that a Park

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364 OIC, p. 66, fn. 191: "...Fornshill OIC, 1/11/95, at 92-93, 104-105 (describing movements of FCFRD personnel Hall and Gonzalez around head of body)..."

365 OIC, p. 66, fn. 191: "...Gonzalez Senate Deposition, 7/20/94, at 19 ('I believe Todd [Hall] did' check the pulse); Gonzalez OIC, 1/10/95, at 56-57 (Hall may have checked for pulse)..."

366 OIC, p. 66, fn. 191: "...USPP Report (Hodakievic) at 1 (Gonzalez [sic] notified me that . . . Gonzalez [sic] and Hall checked the body for vital signs and found none)..."

Official excuse for blood on Mr. Foster's right side

Police officer "*advised*" another officer that *"a medic checked the subject's neck for a pulse,"*[367] and that yet another Park Police officer *"learned"* that personnel *"felt for a pulse in the carotid artery."*[368]

In sum, upon a close reading of the following lengthy footnote, it is obvious that the FBI could find no one to report they moved the head or saw anyone else move it.

OIC, p. 67, fn. 191:

> *Fornshill OIC, 1/11/95, at 92-93, 104- 105 (describing movements of FCFRD personnel Hall and Gonzalez around head of body); Hall Senate Deposition, 7/20/94, at 22 ("I recall attempting to check the carotid pulse."); Gonzalez Senate Deposition, 7/20/94, at 19 ("I believe Todd [Hall] did" check the pulse); Gonzalez OIC, 1/10/95, at 56-57 (Hall may have checked for pulse); USPP Report (Hodakievic) at 1 (Gonzalez [sic] notified me that...Gonzalez [sic] and Hall checked the body for vital signs and found none."); Iacone OIC, 1/10/95, at 22 (Iacone checked for pulse); USPP Report (Ferstl) at 1 ("Ofc. Fornshill advised that a medic checked the subjects [sic] neck for a pulse"); Gavin OIC, 2/23/95, at 15, at 15 (learned at scene that FCFRD personnel "felt for a pulse in the carotid artery and got none."). The action of checking for vital signs and an airway may have caused some spillage of blood and may have caused the head to make contact with the right shoulder.*

The last sentence of this footnote makes yet another wholly unsupported claim, which is that this unknown individual also checked for an airway.

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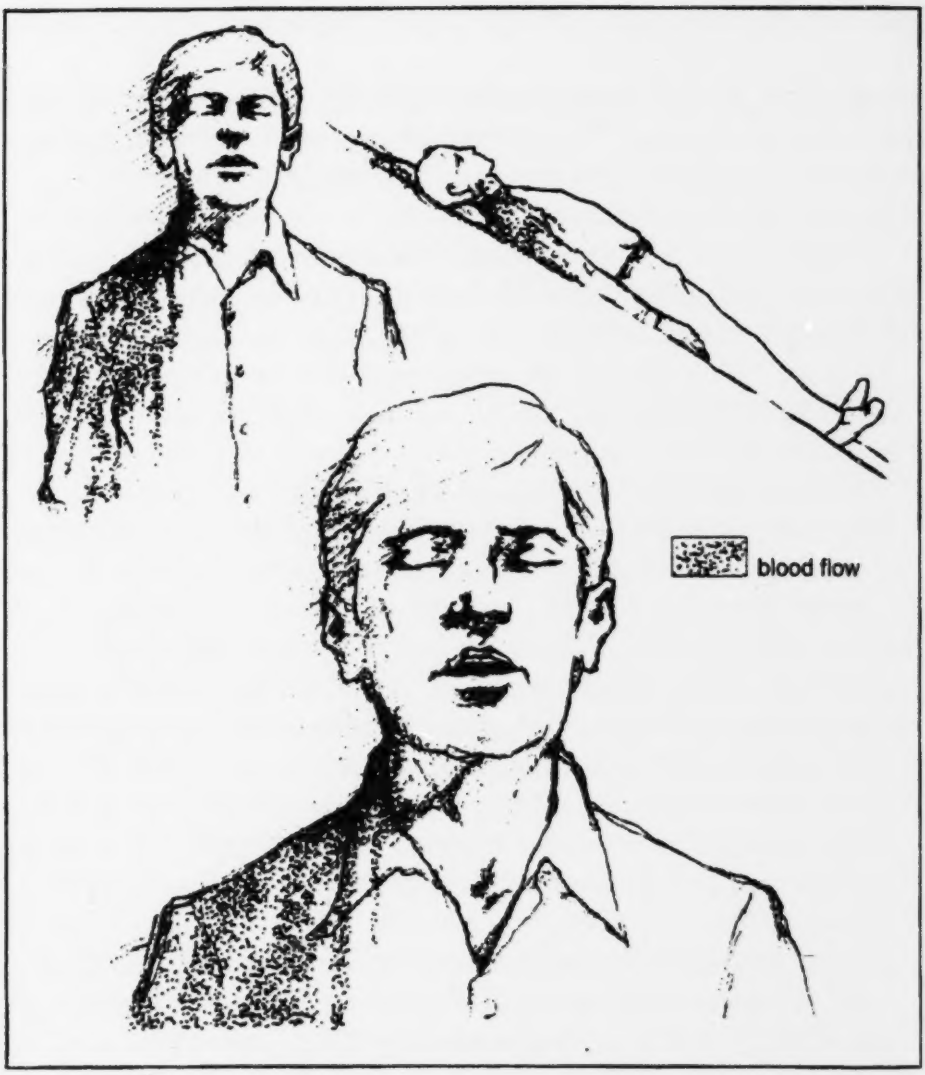
367 OIC, p. 66, fn. 191: "...USPP Report (Ferstl) at 1 ('Ofc. Fornshill advised that a medic checked the subjects [sic] neck for a pulse')..."

368 OIC, p. 66, fn. 191: "...Gavin OIC, 2/23/95, at 15, at 15 (learned at scene that FCFRD personnel 'felt for a pulse in the carotid artery and got none.')..."

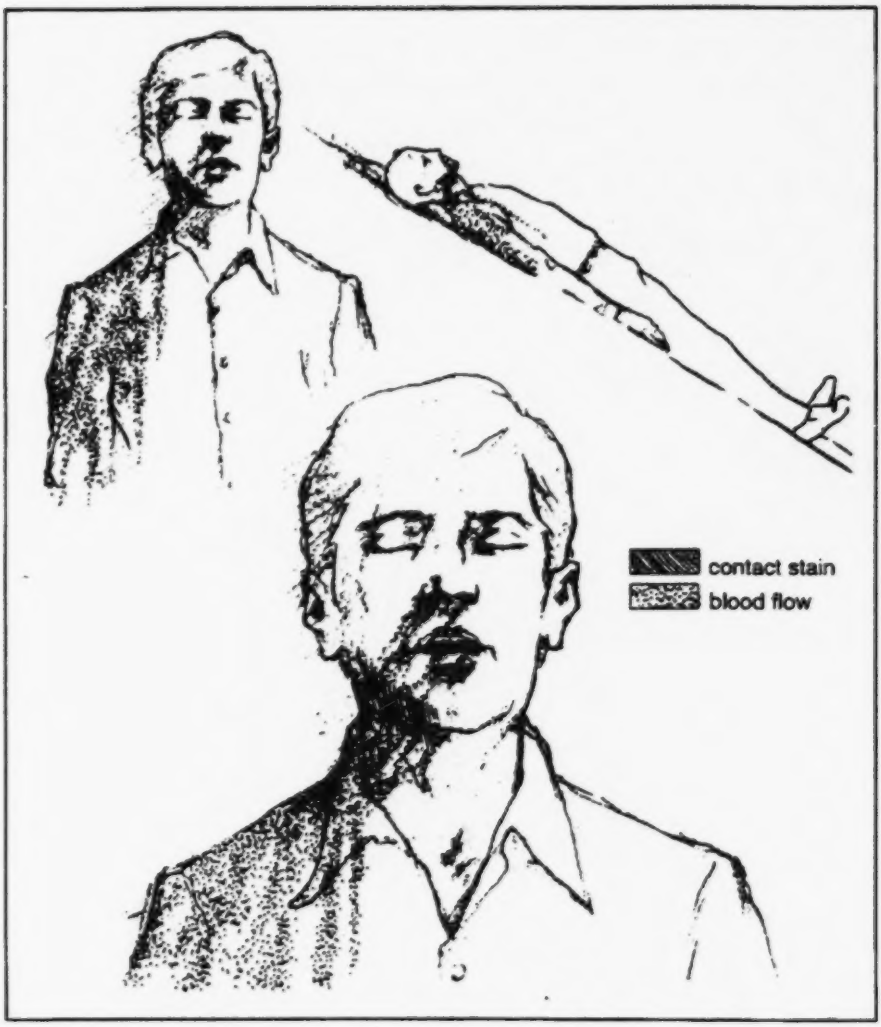


Before

These illustrations show Mr. Foster's body as it appeared to the early observers who saw the body before Sergeant Edwards was alone at the body site. There was very little blood on Mr. Foster's face, and it all appeared dark and dry. Illustrations clockwise from the bottom: (1) this close-up view shows very little blood on the face and some inside his mouth and nose. Also shown is blood on the right collar and shoulder of the shirt. (2) This illustration shows a bird's-eye view of the dried blood soaked into the right collar, shoulder and down the sleeve. (3) This side view depicts the body lying straight, face up on an incline with the arms straight at the sides [a gun in his right hand is not shown].

The movement of Mr. Foster's head

The OIC and its experts concluded that Mr. Foster's head was moved at the scene. We agree.



After

These illustrations show Mr. Foster's body as it appeared to observers who viewed the body after Sergeant Edwards was alone at the body site. There was now more blood on Mr. Foster's face, and a blood contact stain. The blood was now both dry and wet. Clockwise from the bottom, illustrations show: (1) additional wet blood on the face and shirt, some of which is flowing from the nose and mouth. A contact stain is also now on the right chin from its contact with the bloody shoulder of the shirt. (2) This bird's-eye view shows the additional blood on the face and shirt, and shows the new contact stain on the face. (3) This side view depicts the bloodstains on the right side of the shirt. It also shows the additional blood on the face and the contact stain.

a. No reports of "early observers" having moved the head or seen it being moved and resuscitation was not attempted

The OIC's conclusion is unsupported. The first nine observers of the body, Dale, Fornshill, Hall, Gonzalez, Arthur, Pisani, Wacha, Iacone and Ferstl, all of *the "early observers,"* denied moving the head or seeing anyone else move it.

Additionally, all witnesses testified that the body clearly appeared to have been dead for some time, so it would have been obviously uncalled-for to move the victim in an attempt to try to resuscitate him.

Moreover, contrary to the OIC's implication, logic dictates that neither Hall nor Iacone would have even examined the body. They were not paramedics, but were each accompanied by a paramedic.

Civilian Dale

Dale, the first person to officially view the body at around 5:45 p.m., would not have attempted to revive Mr. Foster because, as he testified, there "was no doubt he was dead."[369]

Officer Kevin Fornshill

Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill denied having moved the head. The handwritten notes taken on April 29, 1994 by the FBI of its interview of Fornshill related that neither Gonzalez nor Hall moved the head. Those notes state that Fornshill reported that there was "no blood on shirt or head [and that the head was in the] same

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[369] Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressman Dan Burton July 28, 1994: "Q. Now you found the body and you realized -- you thought he was dead? A. Well, there was no doubt he was dead."

position after EMTs [examined the body, and that there was] nothing different after EMTs [examined the body]."[370]

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

Todd Hall, a firefighter, would not have provided any medical treatment to Mr. Foster, as he testified in 1994.

Q. Did anybody else touch him that you recall seeing?
A. The medics, George and Arthur, when they got there.
Q. They touched him?
A. I assume they did. That's their job.
Q. Did you see them touch him?
A. No. I pretty much backed off and let them take over.
Q. Why is that?
A. Because they are the medics.[371]

On the first anniversary of the death, in response to the question whether anyone checked to see if Mr. Foster was alive, Paramedic Gonzalez perfunctorily testified, "He was dead."

Q. What did you see when you got to the body?

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370 Exhibit 108, Handwritten notes of report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, April 29, 1994.

371 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 14, 1994: Q. Who was the driver, who was the medic? A. I was the driver. George Gonzalez was the officer in charge, and Richard Arthur was the second man... Q. Did you hear anyone say, well, he's dead? A. I don't remember hearing it. I pretty much assumed he was. Q. Did anybody else touch him that you recall seeing? A. The medics, George and Arthur, when they got there. Q. They touched him? A. I assume they did. That's their job. Q. Did you see them touch him? A. No. I pretty much backed off and let them take over. Q. Why is that? A. Because they are the medics.

A. I saw a dead male. He'd obviously been dead for some time. His skin color was pale. He had a white shirt on, his mouth was open. His eyes were slightly open, and he had flies about his eyes, nose, mouth...
Q. Did anyone check to see if he was alive or dead, check the pulse or anything?
A. He was dead.[372]

Gonzalez had opined in his report composed the evening of the death that the body appeared to have been dead for two to four hours.[373]

Officer Franz Ferstl

Officer Ferstl did not move Mr. Foster's head because he did not get closer than "three to five feet from the head."[374]

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone

Richard Arthur, the only paramedic in the group of four that arrived at the site minutes after Fornshill, Hall and Gonzalez, testified that Mr. Foster "was obviously dead."[375] According to the

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372 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

373 Exhibit 133, Narrative report of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1993: "Had been approx dead 2-4 hrs"

374 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Officer Ferstl, May 6, 1994: "Ferstl stated that he did not see Officer Fornshill or the medical technicians touch or move the body in any manner. Ferstl advised that he did take a look at the body from a position at the top of the berm, looking down at the body from approximately three to five feet from the top of the head."

375 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: "[F]rom what I saw and from what it looked like, he was obviously dead."

FBI's report of its interview with him, "in Arthur's judgement, Foster was obviously dead and so he did not check for a pulse."[376]

The FBI reported that Iacone told the interviewing agent that upon his arrival at the body site, after Mr. Foster had been examined, "the medics confirmed there would be no efforts to resuscitate the patient."[377] Paramedic Arthur explained in his testimony that Iacone's unit came as "extra personnel just in case for carrying equipment, if CPR is needed, the medics can do the IVs and stuff, they [Iacone's unit] can do the manual labor."[378]

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376 Exhibit 110, Report of FBI Interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994.

377 Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "After Iacone's group arrived at the location of the body the medics confirmed there would be no efforts to resuscitate the patient."

378 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994: Q. Who went out to Fort Marcy Park with you? A. On the medic unit, the driver was Todd Hall. The officer was Sergeant George Gonzalez and Richard. I was in the back. On the fire engine I want to say it was Ralph Pasany [sic] driving. At the time I think he was a sergeant but he's now a lieutenant. I should remember his name -- Icahn [sic]. Jay Icahn [sic], and then in the bucket of the engine. -- Q. The bucket being the middle? A. Well, you've got the driver, the officer and the two firefighters sit backwards and stuff, they're called buckets. In the bucket it was Jennifer Walker [sic], firefighter Jennifer Walker [sic]. Q. Why does the fire truck go -- A. On certain dispatches, they're automatically dispatched, such as if there's a broken arm, it would just be a medic unit or an ambulance. If it's a shooting, heart attack, stabbing, something that calls for lots of work, lots of manpower where you may need to do a lot, they automatically send an engine just for assistance. The call came in as a -- if I remember correctly, it was a body lying next to a cannon, unknown situation, don't know if the patient is alive, dead, don't know if a hanging, whatever. We had no idea, so they automatically sent a medic unit and an extra personnel just in case for carrying equipment, if CPR is needed, the medics can do the IVs and stuff, they can do the manual labor.

Firefighters would not have checked for a pulse or have cleared Mr. Foster's airway after the paramedics had concluded that Mr. Foster was obviously dead. So, the OIC's theory that one of the *"early observers"* moved then repositioned the head is clearly without foundation.

OIC, p. 66:

The testimony and contemporaneous reports point to the conclusion that rescue personnel at the scene handled the decedent's head to check for vital signs and an open airway.

b. No "early observer" could have caused right side bloodstains because they all saw these stains as they arrived

Civilian Dale

Dale, the first witness to officially discover the body, testified that there was a "stain on his right shoulder... that could have been blood."[379]

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

Firefighter Todd Hall, who accompanied Gonzalez, remembered blood on the collar of Mr. Foster's shirt.[380]

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379 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Rohrabacher, and Mica, July 28, 1994: A. On his right shoulder. It was a stain -- the stain on his shoulder was-- Q. Was it red? Or was it blood? A. No. It was light purple, almost the identical to the color of the wine cooler. Q. So you don't think it was blood. A. I do not think it was blood. In the very center of -- it looked like he had thrown up on his right shoulder. In the very center there was one small spec area, probably no larger than a silver dollar that was black, that could have been blood in the very center of it.

380 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: "Q. Did you notice any of this pooling of blood, cyanotic, or something? A. All I recall is

All "early observers" saw bloodstains as they arrived

Paramedic George Gonzalez, in the group of the third and fourth *"early observers,"* saw the blood stain on the shirt before the head was moved.

> Q. Can you, be a little more specific, where on the face or how much?
> A. There wasn't that much on the face. There was some like I would say either a stream of blood. Primarily blood around the lip and inside the mouth was the contained area of blood. And just on the right shoulder, it looked like the blood was under the shirt because it had stained through the white shirt.
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> * * *
>
> Q. Did you see any wet blood on the shirt?
> A. I just saw a stain, a blood stain.
> Q. Can you estimate about how big it was on the shirt?
> A. It can be deceiving. It was just in this area right in here, right about in this area of the clavicle area.
>
> * * *
>
> Q. Was the blood in that phase dry or what?
> A. Dry.[381]

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Richard Arthur, the only paramedic in the group of four who arrived at around 6:22 p.m., testified on deposition that he saw blood

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a couple of drops on his collar." Exhibit 179, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, April 27, 1994: "Hall sighted blood on the right collar area of the decedent's shirt."

[381] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

all down the right shoulder area of Mr. Foster's shirt.[382] The FBI's report of its interview with Firefighter Ralph Pisani notes that he saw "blood on Foster's right shoulder..."[383] Firefighter Jennifer Wacha told the FBI that she "thought blood may have been on the victim's... shirt."[384]

c. The blood was dry until after Edwards had been alone at the body site

Civilian Dale

Dale, the witness who discovered the body, testified that "the blood was dried hard and black"[385] and that there were "not streams of blood on the side of his face."[386]

Officer Kevin Fornshill

The handwritten notes taken by the FBI of its interview with Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, taken April 29, 1994, state that

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382 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994. Exhibit 82, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, April 29, 1994: "Arthur recalls seeing blood on the decedent's right shoulder." Exhibit 180, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, April 29, 1994: "Blood on right shoulder."

383 Exhibit 136, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, April 27, 1994.

384 Exhibit 72, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Jennifer Wacha, March 11, 1994: "Wacha thought blood may have been on the victim's mouth as well as on his shirt. She could not recall the volume."

385 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994.

386 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale by Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994.

Fornshill saw a "trickle of dried dark blood corner of right side of mouth and possibly flake, spotty not flowing."[387]

According to Fornshill's testimony, the blood he saw was "dried... dark in color... [and] flaking... like paint on a wall."[388] Fornshill did not mention any wet or flowing blood.

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

Hall testified that the pictures he had been shown by the FBI did not depict what he had seen when he viewed the body. He speculated that the head had been moved after he had viewed the body, before the photographs had been taken.

Q. Did you notice any of this pooling of blood, cyanotic, or something?
A. All I recall is a couple of drops on his collar. That's all I recall.
Q. Do you remember seeing any blood on his face?
A. No, I remember his face being straight when I was going to check because whatever turned his head, from the pictures I saw, there was more blood than

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387 Exhibit 108, Handwritten notes of report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, April 29, 1994: "Trickle of dried dark blood corner of right side of mouth and possibly flake, spotty not flowing No other blood on face... No blood on shirt or head same position after EMTs. No change in body etc after his initial observation."

388 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: A. The lips were slightly parted and I do recall flies coming in the area of the lips, perhaps even entering the mouth itself because the lips were parted. Again, I didn't tilt the head enough, but slightly resting to one side and there was a trail of blood coming down the corner of the mouth, down to the chin. *** Q. Did you say you could see blood on the face? A. Yes. The blood would have been a trail of dried blood because I remember it was flaking too. It was dark in color. The texture was flaking up, you know, kind of curling like paint on a wall sometimes. It was trailing down from the lip or the corner of the lip on down.

> I recall seeing. And that may be because, in the pictures, his head had been turned and that may have caused the bleeding, the blood to flow.[389]

When asked if the blood he saw was wet or dry, Hall responded that the blood "had pretty much soaked into the collar." And Hall did not observe any contact stain on the face.

When Paramedic George Gonzalez testified on the first anniversary of the death, in response to the question, "Was the blood in that phase dry or what?" answered, "Dry."[390]

Officer Franz Ferstl

Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, the second police officer at the body site, related to the FBI that his "primary responsibility was to secure the crime scene." Ferstl first looked at the body, returned

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389 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: Q. Tell me again, what was the position of the head when you first saw the body? A. I'd say it was in a line, looking up into the sky. Q. In the pictures you saw with the FBI? A. Yes. It was turned to the side, and blood was coming out of its mouth. Q. It was turned to? A. I think it was turned to the right. Q. So when you saw it, it was straight up. Did you notice blood off the side? A. No, All I noticed was a couple of drops on the collar. *** Q. Did you notice any of this pooling of blood, cyanotic, or something? A. All I recall is a couple of drops on his collar. That's all I recall. Q. Do you remember seeing any blood on his face? A. No, I remember his face being straight when I was going to check because whatever turned his head, from the pictures I saw, there was more blood than I recall seeing. And that may be because, in the pictures, his head had been turned and that may have caused the bleeding, the blood to flow. *** Q. And you said you saw some blood on the face? A. I recall seeing a couple of drops of blood on his collar and that's it. Q. Do you recall if it was wet or dry? Could you tell? A. It had pretty much soaked into his collar. Q. When you say his collar, on the right, which side? A. I recall it being over here. Q. Which side are you indicating? A. My left, his left. Q. His left side. Do you remember seeing any other blood on any other part of the clothes? A. No. Q. What about on the face? A. No.

390 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

to his police cruiser to retrieve police crime scene tape, and then returned to the body site where he saw that the Fire & Rescue personnel had left. "He stated that to the best of his recollection, on returning a second time to the death scene, the body appeared to be in the identical position it was when he first observed it."[391]

According to the FBI's report of its interview with him, Ferstl "advised that he observed a small amount of blood around the mouth, adding that the blood did not appear fresh."[392]

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani

Paramedic Richard Arthur described the blood he saw as dry, not running. He also saw the blood on the shirt.

A. I took a quick look, saw what appeared to be a bullet hole, saw the blood on the side of the neck, so I guess I assumed it was a bullet hole.
Q. Was the blood dry?
A. It wasn't running...

* * *

Q. How big would you say the blood stain was on the shirt that you observed?
A. Well, from -- maybe an inch or so up from the elbow on the right elbow up the sleeve and like from the collar bone all the way around. It was like all around here.[393]

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391 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994.

392 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Ferstl advised that he observed a small amount of blood around the mouth, adding that the blood did not appear fresh. Ferstl did not recall any blood coming from the nose, nor did he recall any blood on the shirt... He stated that the shirt was very clean and he does not recall any blood stains or dirt stains on the shirt.

393 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

The blood was dry until after Edwards was alone with the body

According to the FBI's April 27, 1994 interview with Firefighter Ralph Pisani, he observed "blood on Foster's right shoulder... [but] did not recall seeing any blood on Foster's face."[394] According to the FBI's handwritten notes of that interview, Pisani's recollection of the blood he saw on the face differed from that depicted in the photograph the FBI showed him.[395]

Sergeant Robert Edwards

No one reported having observed anyone move the head. Only Sergeant Edwards was alone with the body. Edwards did not write a report and there is no record of the FBI having interviewed him during the Fiske probe. The only record of Edward's having been interviewed is a reference to a secret report in a footnote in the OIC's Report regarding Edwards' apparent denial that he had photographed the body.[396]

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Christine Hodakievic

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin told the FBI that when he arrived at the park, "Investigator Hodakievic met him at the parking lot and later directed him up to where the body had been discovered."

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394 Exhibit 136, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, April 27, 1994: Pisani was located in a position where he was looking over the left side of the body and was able to see blood on Foster's right shoulder. Pisani did not recall seeing any blood on Foster's face. Pisani further noted that he did not approach closer than ten feet to the body. Pisani did not see anyone touch the body while he was at the scene.

395 Exhibit 137, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, April 27, 1994: "From photos: didn't recall blood on face."

396 OIC, p. 74, fn. 215: "OIC, 1/12/95, at 7, 199-203. Investigator Abt recalled Sergeant Edwards taking Polaroids, OIC, 1/12/95, at 11, but Sergeant Edwards said he only carried the Polaroid camera and the Polaroids taken by Ferstl, but does not recall taking any Polaroids himself, OIC, 1/12/95, at 7, 199-203."

The blood was dry until after Edwards was alone with the body

Gavin told the FBI he saw "a trickle" of what appeared to be blood "coming" out of Mr. Foster's mouth and "running down" his face.[397]

Hodakievic did not report any observations of blood in the report she wrote on July 20, 1993. We believe that she saw Mr. Foster's body before and after Edwards was alone with the body. According to the FBI's report of its interview with her, "[s]he advised that she did not notice any blood on the decedent's face or on his shirt but recalls his arms being straight at his side."[398]

Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Investigator Renee Abt

Investigator Rolla testified that the "blood coming from the right nostril and the right corner of his mouth down the side of his face... appeared to still be wet."[399] The blood was "trickling from his right nostril and the right side of his mouth."[400] Since Rolla observed the face "straight up" in the same position as observed by Officer Ferstl, who reported that earlier "the head was pointed

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397 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994.

398 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview with Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994.

399 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: I noticed blood coming from the right nostril and the right corner of his mouth down the side of his face. It appeared to still be wet, but drying. Flies were buzzing around his face, starting to -- no eggs were laid yet, I think they were just making their way to do that.

400 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "[T]he blood was still wet. Q. The blood on the body? A. The blood under his head was just starting to gel. It was still wet. The edges, I think the edges where there was less blood were starting to gel."

straight up toward the sky,"[401] the head had been moved and returned to the straight up position.

Rolla testified that "[t]he blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet."[402] The FBI's report of its April 27, 1994 interview of Rolla similarly reports that the "[f]acial blood... emanating from the right side of the decedent's mouth... was still wet..., [the] blood under the decedent's head... appeared wet, [and that] blood on the decedent's shirt in the area of the right upper shoulder... also appeared to be wet..."[403]

Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun testified that she saw blood "[i]n the nose area and in the mouth area... [and] on his chin in the area of his right shoulder."[404] The FBI reported that Braun stated

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401 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994.

402 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "I observed blood in his nose and mouth area, on his right shoulder area and underneath his head. The blood on the ground and on his shirt appeared to still be wet. There was no blood on the plants or trees surrounding the decedents head."

403 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: Facial blood consisted of blood leading from the right nostril to the right side of the face and blood emanating from the right side of the decedent's mouth. He further advised the facial blood was still wet but starting to dry. He also observed a pool of blood under the decedent's head which appeared wet, but was also in the process of drying. Rolla also observed a deposit of blood on the decedent's shirt in the area of the right upper shoulder which also appeared to be wet but drying.

404 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. Was there blood on the body? A. Yes, there was. Q. Where? A. In the nose area and in the mouth area. And there were lots of flies in the eyes, nose, and mouth. There was also the blood in the -- on his shirt in the area of his right shoulder.

that she "clearly recalls blood in the area of the nose running down the right side of the face."[405]

Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello also testified that he observed "blood running from the nose... on the lower part of the cheek towards the chin, the jawline..."[406]

An entry in Park Police Investigator Renee Abt's notes, written at the scene at 7:10 p.m., notes that she saw both "dried and liquid" blood.[407] The FBI's report of its May 1994 interview with Abt is in accord.

> Investigator Abt advised that upon arriving at the scene she took personal responsibility for taking notes on the death scene and as such observed the decedent from a series of vantage points... She stated that... portions of the facial blood appeared dry while other portions appeared to be liquid in nature.[408]

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405 Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "Braun states that she clearly recalls blood in the area of the nose running down the right side of the face; she can't say for sure, but she vaguely recalls some trace of blood around the mouth and also traces of blood on the right shoulder of the shirt."

406 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: "There was some blood running from the nose. There was some blood on the lower part of the cheek towards the chin, the jawline. There was some blood on the right shoulder, and there was some blood, I believe, near the right rib cage."

407 Exhibit 118, Handwritten contemporaneous notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, at 7:10 p.m., July 20, 1993: "Large blood pattern Rt shoulder + collar of shirt. Dried and liquid"

408 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: Investigator Abt advised that upon arriving at the scene she took personal responsibility for taking notes on the death scene and as such observed the decedent from a series of vantage points. She advised that after viewing a series of enlarged Polaroid photographs obtained from USPP that these photographs were a true and accurate depiction of the decedent's body and the surrounding

d. The only witnesses who saw the blood transfer contact stain arrived at the site after Sergeant Edwards had been alone with the body

Edwards' movement of the head, causing blood to flow from the mouth and nose to conceal that blood had drained from the neck onto the collar and shirt, caused the contact stain. Witnesses who viewed the body before Edwards' arrival did not see it. Rolla, Simonello, and Abt did.

Rolla testified that he saw a transfer stain "on his face" and that it was "pretty apparent" that Mr. Foster's head had touched his shoulder.[409]

Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello reportedly told the FBI that he saw a "blood transfer pattern on the right cheek."[410] The transfer bloodstain

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area which she personally observed on July 20, 1993. She stated that in her opinion, portions of the facial blood appeared dry while other portions appeared to be liquid in nature.

409 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: A. There was blood on his shoulder, possibly like a transfer stain. Q. What's a transfer stain? A. A transfer stain is -- blood wasn't initially in one location or another. It was on his face -- or on his shirt, not his face. One touched the other. But at this point his face was up, straight up, when I saw him... Q. In your opinion, at some point, the right side of his head touched with the right side of his shoulder? A. Yes. I think it's pretty apparent.

410 Exhibit 105, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, April 28, 1994: He specifically recalls blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek. Simonello also observed blood along the right side of the decedent's mouth and specifically recalls what he labeled as a blood transfer pattern on the right cheek as well as noticing the presence of a few flies around the decedent's nostrils.

was, according to Simonello's sworn testimony, on the "lower cheek near the jawline."

> Q. You had mentioned a transfer stain on the shirt is that correct?
> A. Yes.
> Q. Could you describe that, as you first saw it.
> A. Well, the transfer stain I saw, there was blood on his lower cheek near the jawline. The lower edge was very clean -- the blood stain and the lower edge appears to be a straight sharp edge, and I saw blood on the part of his shirt which I believe is around the shirt collar, shoulder area. I deduced that the stain was made because his face was against there at one time. The sharp edge, therefore, coming from the edge of the shirt not allowing the blood to get below that point on his face, and that's what I felt was a transfer stain.
>
> * * *
>
> Q. Do you know if the head was moved before you saw it?
> A. I can only deduce that it was because of the stain I saw, but no one told me it was, and I have not been able to find -- no one ever said anything since that that it has been, but I felt it had to have been sometime in contact with that shirt prior to my arrival.[411]

Park Police Investigator Abt reported to the FBI that she observed a contact transfer blood stain on the "lower right cheek."[412]

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411 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

412 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: Additionally she did observe a segment of blood on the decedent's lower right cheek which appeared to be transferred blood and specifically mentioned observing a number of flies on the decedent's

5. Blood quantity insufficient

All six official experts (Fiske's four pathologists[413] and the OIC's pathologist and forensic scientist) posit that the amount of blood was consistent with how and where Mr. Foster officially died, from firing a high-velocity .38 caliber bullet into his mouth where his body lay.[414]

The OIC concludes its two-page *Quantity of Blood* discussion with a mischaracterization of skeptics' opinions regarding the lack of blood at the scene. The OIC claims that skeptics opine that *"blood must already have drained from the body elsewhere."*[415]

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face to include flies in the mouth and in the nostrils with numerous other flies swarming around the body.

413 Charles S. Hirsch, M.D., James L. Luke, M.D., Donald T. Reay, M.D., and Charles J. Stahl, M.D.

414 OIC, p. 65: "Based on all of the above evidence, analysis, and conclusions, Dr. Blackbourne concluded that 'Vincent Foster committed suicide on July 20, 1993 in Ft. Marcy Park by placing a .38 caliber revolver in his mouth and pulling the trigger. His death was at his own hand.'[fn190]" OIC, p. 65, fn. 190: "Blackbourne Report at 5. The panel of pathologists reached the same conclusion. Pathologists' Report at 4..."

415 OIC, p. 68: There has been occasional public suggestion, premised on the supposedly low amount of blood observed at the Fort Marcy scene, that blood must already have drained from the body elsewhere and the fatal shot therefore must have been fired elsewhere. As revealed by the foregoing descriptions of the evidence, the underlying premise of this theory is erroneous: A quantity of blood was observed at the park under the body and on the back of the head and shirt. Moreover, the suggestion fails to account for the blood that subsequently drained from Mr. Foster's body during movement to the autopsy. The blood-quantity evidence, even when considered in isolation from other evidence, does not support (and indeed contravenes) a suggestion that the fatal shot was fired at a place other than where Mr. Foster was found at Fort Marcy Park.[fn197]

OIC, p. 68, fn. 197: "There are also a number of other items of evidence that contradict any such suggestion, as noted elsewhere in this report."

That is decidedly not the basis of the skepticism. The skepticism is based on insufficient blood at the scene to justify the conclusion that Mr. Foster died there by a shot directly into the mouth from the official high-velocity .38 caliber ammunition. How much blood may have drained elsewhere is not relevant.

Not one observer saw a quantity of blood consistent with the official .38 caliber gunshot wound to the mouth.

The accounts of the body scene witnesses the OIC uses to support its blood-quantity claim are embodied in its two-page discussion under the heading *Quantity of Blood.*

OIC, p. 66-67:

> *"Many who saw the body at Fort Marcy Park after it was lifted and rolled over at the scene described a quantity of blood behind Mr. Foster's head, under his body, and on the back of his shirt.[fn192]"*

The lengthy footnote to this passage sets forth the OIC's version of the accounts of five of the twenty-one witnesses who saw the body; Park Police Investigator Abt, Medical Examiner Haut, Park Police Investigator Hodakievic, Park Police Investigator Rolla and Park Police Identification Technician Simonello.[416]

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[416] OIC, p. 67, fn. 192: Abt OIC, 2/9/95, at 30 ("We noted that there was a good amount of blood again on the back portion of the shirt and the collar, things like that."); Haut OIC, 2/16/95, at 13 ("[o]n the ground, underneath his head, there was a pool of congealed blood"); Hodakievic 302, 2/7/95, at 4 (recalls "lot of blood underneath the decedent's head); Hodakievic OIC, 2/14/95, at 16, at 16 (describing blood on the ground and on the back of head and shirt when body moved); USPP Report (Rolla) at 1-2 ("I observed blood... underneath his head... I rolled the decedent over and observed a large blood stain three quarters down the back of the decedent's shirt."); Rolla 302, 4/17/96, at 4 ("When Rolla rolled the body he observed new, wet blood pouring out of the nose and possibly the mouth of the decedent. Rolla also observed a pool of blood, approximately 4 inches across, which had been under the head and neck area. Rolla also observed the back of the shirt was soaked with blood

Blood quantity insufficient

The OIC reports that a large quantity of blood was found under Mr. Foster's body when it was rolled over. Yet, according to those who were present, the quantity of blood at the scene was insufficient to support the official conclusion that he died from a point-blank shot to the mouth with .38 caliber high-velocity ammunition.

Additionally, the Report relates (p. 58[417]) that *"Dr. Lee stated that one photograph of the scene 'shows a view of the vegetation in the areas where Mr. Foster's body was found. Reddish-brown, blood-like stains can be seen on several leaves of the vegetation in this area.'[fn170]"* The footnote to this passage tells us that this finding would be consistent with the official version "*[i]f these stains are, in fact, blood spatters,*" but does not tell us whether Dr. Lee opined that the *"blood-like"* substance depicted in the Polaroid is blood.

OIC, p. 59, fn. 171:

"Dr. Lee said that '[i]f these stains are, in fact, blood spatters, this finding is consistent with the shot having been fired at the location where Mr. Foster's body was found.' Id."

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from the collar to the waist."); USPP Report (Simonello) at 1 ("When the body was turned onto its stomach I observed a large area of blood where the head had been resting. . . . I also observed a larger area of blood where the victim's back had been, coinciding with blood stains on the back of shirt."); Simonello 302, 2/7/95 at 3 ("after the body was rolled, Simonello observed a large blood pool under the head of the decedent and on the back of the decedent's shirt").

417 OIC, p. 59: Dr. Lee stated that one photograph of the scene "shows a view of the vegetation in the areas where Mr. Foster's body was found. Reddish-brown, blood-like stains can be seen on several leaves of the vegetation in this area."[fn170] He also noted that "[a] close-up view of some of these blood-like stains can be seen in [a separate] photograph."[fn171]

OIC, p. 112-113: "Dr. Lee observed blood-like spatter on vegetation in the photographs of the scene."

Civilian Dale

When Congressman Burton asked Dale, the civilian who officially discovered the body, whether there was any blood around the head, Dale replied, "None."[418]

Officer Kevin Fornshill

Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill testified that he "saw only a slight trail of blood coming out of the mouth," and that he did not "recall any other blood."[419]

The FBI's report of its interview with Fornshill notes only that he saw a trickle of dried blood in Mr. Foster's mouth.

> At this position, he noticed a trickle of dried, dark blood at the corner of the right side of the decedent's mouth but did not view any other blood on the face or for that matter on the decedent's shirt or trousers.[420]

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418 Exhibit 51, Deposition of Dale taken by Congressmen Burton, Mica & Rorabacher, July 28, 1994: "Q. But you didn't see any blood as close as you got around the head or anything like that? A. None."

419 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Did you see any blood on the body? A. Yes. Q. Where did you see the blood? A. There was a slight trail of blood coming out of the mouth on the right hand side over the lips and down the chin. Q. Any other blood? A. Not that I could see, no, sir. *** Q. Did you see any other blood on the body? A. No, I don't recall any other blood.

420 Exhibit 138, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, April 29, 1994: According to Private Fornshill, his initial observation of the body was from the body's left side at a distance of approximately 6 feet, moving in a 180 degree arc, viewing the body from both the top looking down directly at the body, as well as moving to the right side of the body. While admitting that his initial observation of the body was probably less than 15 seconds, he does recall that while to the left hand side of the body, that the hair on the head was neatly in place, the mouth was slightly open and he could observe the top teeth. He indicated from this position, he also viewed flies moving around the lips and around the mouth area and specifically recalls that the decedent's shirt

Blood quantity insufficient

The handwritten notes of that interview similarly relate that Fornshill reported seeing a "trickle of dried dark blood [on the] corner of [the] right side of [the] mouth... [and] no other blood on [the] face... [and] no blood on [the] shirt."[421]

There is no record of Fornshill's having seen blood on the ground. When asked what he observed on the ground, he testified that he was looking but "didn't see anything."[422]

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was white in color, clean and apparently starched with the collar open. He further observed that the decedent's trousers were in his opinion extremely neat and devoid of any dirt, debris or soil. Fornshill then recalls moving to the right of the body on the top of the crest of the hill where he noticed that the decedent's complexion was grayish in color and that the head was slightly tilted to the right. At this position, he noticed a trickle of dried, dark blood at the corner of the right side of the decedent's mouth but did not view any other blood on the face or for that matter on the decedent's shirt or trousers.

421 Exhibit 108, Handwritten notes of report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, April 29, 1994: "Trickle of dried dark blood corner of right side of mouth and possibly flake, spotty not flowing. No other blood on face... No blood on shirt or head same position after EMTs. No change in body etc. after his initial observation."

422 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Was there anything unusual about the ground around the body that you noticed? A. It's funny you should ask that, because I even went so far, I sort of strained. I remember shifting my weight again and looking down the embankment. If I was here on the top of the embankment, I looked down to check and see if there was anything else, any items, any ground disturbed, any twigs broken, leaves disturbed, anything like that. I didn't see anything. Perhaps there may have been. I don't know. I was looking for luggage, clothing, anything at all like that. Q. Was there any trash or human debris? A. Nothing like that at all, because I made a point of visually looking for that. Q. The ground appeared to you to be undisturbed? A. Yes. Q. Was is [sic] still light outside around this time? A. Yes, it was. Q. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses? A. No. Q. Did you say you could see the hands from your vantage point? A. No, I didn't see the hands. Q. You could see the feet and the face but not the hands? A. Yes. Q. How long were you looking at the body before you were joined by the EMS personnel? A. Geez, a matter of seconds, 15, 20 seconds perhaps. Q. Did you look for a gun in the vicinity of the body? A. No. I didn't. Q. Did you notice

Officer Fornshill testified that he "viewed the grass and foliage around the death scene,"[423] but saw blood only around the mouth of the victim.

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

Firefighter Todd Hall reportedly saw blood on the collar of the shirt and nowhere else.[424] He testified that he did not see any blood on the decedent's face.[425]

Paramedic George Gonzalez noted that the condition of Mr. Foster's head did not fit what he had "usually" observed in prior occasions of a .38 caliber gunshot to the head.

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anything unusual about the body or the vicinity? A. No, other than the fact that there was a body in the park. Q. Based on this scene, you determined that this was a suicide? A. When the EMS personnel came up and they said, there's a gun in his right hand, do you see the gun. Then I'm straining and looking for the gun. I couldn't see the gun. But when they told me that. I made the assumption, which I shouldn't have, and made a broadcast and said it appeared to be an apparent suicide.

[423] Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Q. You had an opportunity to view the grass and foliage around the death scene and in particular around the location of the body? A. Yes."

[424] Exhibit 66, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, March 18, 1994: "Hall thought there were only a couple of drops of blood on Foster's shirt collar. Foster's body was further described to have had flies moving in and out of the mouth. No other blood was noticed on the body."

[425] Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: Q. Do you remember seeing any blood on his face? A. No, I remember his face being straight when I was going to check because whatever turned his head, from the pictures I saw, there was more blood than I recall seeing. And that may be because, in the pictures, his head had been turned and that may have caused the bleeding, the blood to flow.

Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: "Q. Do you remember seeing any other blood on any other part of the clothes? A. No. Q. What about on the face? A. No."

Q. If your experience had been that every time you'd gone to a scene like this, it had always been a mess. Would you have said that to him? Would you have said, every time I've been to a scene like that, it's been a mess? (Pause).

A. Let me describe a few situations that you'll maybe better understand the word "usually." Sometimes the head is either gone, decapitated. Okay, from say the mouth all the way up. Sometimes you have the whole frontal part of your face but with the back portion, the occipital region gone. Sometimes it's the side of the face if it's an angle or approach the gunshot from the side, this side of the face is usually gone.[426]

Officer Franz Ferstl

The FBI's report of its May, 1994 interview with Franz Ferstl, the second police officer at the scene, states that he "observed a small amount of blood around the mouth... [and that he] did not recall any blood coming from the nose, nor did he recall any blood on the shirt [and that] the shirt was very clean and he does not recall any blood stains... on the shirt."[427]

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lt. James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

Paramedic Richard Arthur testified that he saw blood "[a]ll down the right side neck [and] shoulder... coming from... a bullet hole... [i]n the neck... [and] a little bit of blood coming out of the

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426 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

427 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994.

mouth... and nose." He saw no blood "on the left side... [or] chest."[428]

The FBI's report of its interview with Firefighter Ralph Pisani notes that he "did not recall seeing any blood located around the body."[429] The FBI's report of its interview with Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone recounts that he did not "not recall observing any blood."[430] The only blood Firefighter Jennifer Wacha observed was on the mouth and shirt.[431]

Sergeant Robert Edwards

See Sergeant Edwards' movements in the maps above. He never wrote any report of his involvement at the scene. He was not interviewed during the first investigation. There is no record of the FBI having interviewed him during the Fiske probe. There is no record of what he may have observed.

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Christine Hodakievic

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, the highest ranking official at the body site, reportedly told the FBI he saw "a trickle or what appeared to be blood coming out of the mouth... [and that] [h]e did not recall

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428 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

429 Exhibit 136, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, April 27, 1994.

430 Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone does not recall observing any blood."

431 Exhibit 72, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Jennifer Wacha, March 11, 1994: "Wacha thought blood may have been on the victim's mouth as well as on his shirt. She could not recall the volume."

seeing blood coming from the nose, nor does he recall any blood or blood stains on the shirt."[432]

The OIC recites that Officer Hodakievic told the FBI on February 7, 1995 that she *"recalls 'lot of blood' underneath the decedent's head."* A week later, according to the OIC, she was *"describing blood on the ground and on the back of head and shirt when body moved,"* although the OIC does not provide that description.

OIC, p. 67, fn. 192:

> *"...Hodakievic 302, 2/7/95, at 4 (recalls 'lot of blood' underneath the decedent's head); Hodakievic OIC, 2/14/95, at 16, at 16 (describing blood on the ground and on the back of head and shirt when body moved)...*

In the spring of 1994, Hodakievic reportedly told the FBI that she "did not notice any blood on the decedent's face nor any blood on the decedent's shirt."[433] It is unknown whether these reported observations of Hodakievic refer to the first time she viewed the body or when she returned to the body with Lieutenant Gavin.

Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Investigator Renee Abt

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[432] Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994. Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Only blood he recalls is trickle coming out mouth - can't recall blood coming from nose - nor does he recall blood on shirt. Only made a cursory look - doesn't mean blood wasn't there. Could have."

[433] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994.

Blood quantity insufficient

Besides Haut and Hodakievic, the Report's footnote 192 cites Investigator Rolla, Evidence Technician Simonello, and Investigator Abt.

The FBI's version of Rolla's April 1996 account is that *"[w]hen Rolla rolled the body he observed new, wet blood pouring out of the nose and possibly the mouth of the decedent. Rolla also observed a pool of blood, approximately 4 inches across, which had been under the head and neck area. Rolla also observed the back of the shirt was soaked with blood from the collar to the waist."*

Rolla had testified that the blood "was not all over the place, it was directly under his head on the ground."[434] His report, prepared on the evening of the death, specifically notes that "[t]here was no blood on the plants or trees surrounding the decedents (sic) head."[435]

Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun's two-page typed report, prepared hours after viewing the body at the park, inexplicably failed to include any mention of the wounds or blood she may have observed.[436] She later testified before the Senate that "everything was consistent with a suicide,"[437] but she was not asked

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434 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: A. I observed a pool of blood under his head that was wet and beginning to dry and clot, and it was directly under his head. It was not all over the place, it was directly under his head, running down this way. *** Q. What about on the ground? A. I believe there was some blood mark on the ground, I don't remember. But most of the blood under his head, where his head was, yes, there was blood on the ground, but most of the blood that had run down was absorbed in his clothes.

435 Exhibit 113, Report by Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993.

436 Exhibit 116, Report of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1993.

437 Exhibit 177, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 29, 1994: Q. Let me just stop you there. My time is up. I want to, if I may, just ask one question, and then I will yield because I do not want

why she had earlier testified that the determination of suicide was made before she looked at the body.[438]

According to the OIC, in February of 1995, Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello told the FBI that *"after the body was rolled, Simonello observed a large blood pool..."* The OIC fails to relate that, less than a year after the death, Simonello testified that he expected more blood patterns than he observed.

Q. In the interview with the FBI, however, it appears you did see some blood on the shirt, and I'll hand you that. You might want to look at the top paragraph of that page.

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to trespass on the time either. Did either of you see anything at the time that caused you to think that this might not be a suicide or the way it apparently would have appeared to you? In other words, when you arrived, saw the scene, and saw the body, was there anything that struck either of you that would have caused you to say, maybe this was not a suicide. Was there anything that stuck out at that time that you recall now, or that you made a point of at the time? Ms. Braun. A. No. When we arrived at the scene and I went up to the scene, everything was consistent with a suicide.

438 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. Did he [Edwards] say he thought that the death was by suicide? A. I don't recall exactly how he did it, and he did show the pictures to it that he had snapped. Q. Was it your understanding that a determination had been made as to the cause of death? A. I think we more made that determination. You know, like I said, when we first got the call. It was for a dead body. Then I asked if it was natural or of suspicious nature. And I was told suspicious, so I had them close the gate. Then once we got there, maybe actually I do remember speaking to Lieutenant Gavin. So maybe it was Lieutenant Gavin who might have -- it might have been Lieutenant Gavin then who actually initially explained what the scene was, because I had some knowledge of it when I went to speak with the couple and ask them if they had heard anything or seen anything and ask them about other vehicles that were in the area. Yeah, I would say it was Lieutenant Gavin actually. Q. Did Lieutenant Gavin mention anything about suicide? A. I can't recall. I don't -- I don't recall if he or if that was what we -- it seems to me that we had made that determination prior to going up and looking at the body.

A. Okay.
Q. Do you have any explanation for that inconsistency?
A. No. I remember seeing a teeny droplet of blood. One time I thought it was on his finger but it may have been on his shirt or vice versa. There wasn't a great deal of it which I would have wanted to see, a patterning.[439]

The OIC reported that the entrance wound in the soft palate was a contact wound.[440] Yet, Simonello testified that there was no tissue or blood on the gun, and that "[i]n a contact wound type of situation... [w]hen the gas expands and withdraws, it sometimes pulls material into the barrel..."[441]

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439 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: Q. In that report you indicate that you saw one droplet of blood on the right index finger and no blood splatter on the shirt sleeves. Do you see that? A. Uh-huh. Q. In the interview with the FBI, however, it appears you did see some blood on the shirt, and I'll hand you that. You might want to look at the top paragraph of that page. A. Okay. Q. Do you have any explanation for that inconsistency? A. No. I remember seeing a teeny droplet of blood. One time I thought it was on his finger but it may have been on his shirt or vice versa. There wasn't a great deal of it which I would have wanted to see, a patterning.

440 OIC p. 62 fn. 183: "Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger."

441 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: Q. Did you see any blood on the gun when you recovered it? A. I recall seeing one small speck or droplet of blood on the barrel. Q. Is there any type of chemical analysis that would be typically done on a gun? A. Analysis for what? Q. Other than blood. I guess, maybe DNA or something like that. A. You can do DNA. In a contact wound type of situation with a gun, from my readings, there can be a drawback into the barrel of tissue or blood. When the gas expands and withdraws, it sometimes pulls material into the barrel in a contact wound or suicide type.

Blood quantity insufficient

Simonello's report, composed July 26, 1993, recounted that there was "no discernible forward or back spatter blood evidence on the victim's shirtsleeves."[442] The questions raised by the appearance of the scene were not limited to the absence of blood spatter, as he testified less than a year after the death.

A. Then, upon closer observation of e[illegible]thing that we had there. I started filing away certain questions I wanted to have answered, things that didn't -- I didn't have immediate answers to before I came to a conclusive -- an opinion that was conclusive. And those things were transfer blood stain, how did that happen? Is this gunpowder on his hand, went through my head and that cylinder blast I'm talking about, to have that checked out. Why was there a spot of blood down here... on his shirt... near the lowest rib, in that area of the rib cage on the right side. These are things that I couldn't answer immediately and so we wouldn't come to a conclusion until we had all these questions as far as we could to get them answered. I wondered about the fact that I didn't see a lot of blood spattered on his white shirt -- his arms of his white shirt. Spatters -- when a high-velocity bullet hits, blood is turned in teeny, tiny droplets. I saw one or two drops, but not indicative of a pattern.

Q. Where did you see those drops?

A. I think one drop was on his finger, his right hand. I think there was a very small drop. And there may have been one on his chin, but not -- I thought

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442 Exhibit 134, Park Police Report Supplement by Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 26, 1993: There was blood staining around the chin area and from the nose down the right cheek. Blood stains also were found on the right shoulder and neck area as well as the right ribcage area of the shirt... A cursory examination of the victim's hands for blood spatter evidence revealed one droplet on the right index finger, above the second joint. No discernible forward or back spatter blood evidence on the victim's shirtsleeves.

> why isn't there more? That was my thinking there. The other thing is how did he shoot the gun. I saw his thumb trapped in there, but I wonder how you -- why would you want to shoot a gun that way? I wondered about the glasses. Are those his glasses? If they're not his glasses, whose glasses are they? And I also played the guessing in my head, how could this have been done? If he didn't do it, could it be done by somebody else and if so, how? Those are my general impressions of the scene.[443]

Simonello's puzzlement as to why he did not see "a lot of blood spatter[s]," but only "one or two" from the "high-velocity bullet" stands in sharp contrast to the OIC's claim.

According to the OIC, in February of 1995, Investigator Renee Abt said, *"we noted that there was a good amount of blood again on the back portion of the shirt and the collar, things like that."* The FBI's report of its interview with Abt relates that she noted blood in the area of the right shoulder, "checked out the immediate vicinity of the death scene but did not observe any items of an evidentiary nature."[444] This would include blood.

Dr. Donald Haut

Dr. Donald Haut, the only doctor to view Mr. Foster's body at the scene, had written on the back page of his Report (if not the front) that the Police "found... [a] gunshot wound mouth to neck." He told the FBI ten months after the death that the volume of blood was small.

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[443] Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

[444] Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994.

> [H]e did not see blood on Foster's face... Haut believed that the wound was consistent with a low velocity weapon. Haut recalled a separate case in which a .25 caliber rifle caused a much more devastating wound to the victim... [and the] volume of blood [on back of the head] was small.[445]

According to the FBI's report of its interview with him in April of 1994, "Haut did not recall seeing blood on the decedent's shirt or face and no blood was recalled on the vegetation around the body."[446]

Yet the OIC ignores Haut's earlier accounts and quotes their FBI agents as reporting that in February of 1995, Dr. Haut said he saw *"[o]n the ground, underneath his head, there was a pool of congealed blood."*

Firefighter Corey Ashford
Firefighter Roger Harrison

Firefighters Cory Ashford and Roger Harrison lifted Mr. Foster's corpse into a body bag. In Ashford's July 20, 1993, report, he coded the death as a "96," which stands for homicide by assault with a firearm.[447] The FBI's report of its February 1994 interview with him contains at least some of his observations. The interviewing agent wrote "it was initially believed by Ashford that Foster was the victim of a murder...," implying that he later changed his opinion.

> Ashford did not recall seeing any blood on Foster's body, noting that he was not looking for it at the time. It was initially believed by Ashford that Foster was the victim of a

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445 Exhibit 73, Report of FBI interview with Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994.

446 Exhibit 181, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 14, 1994.

447 Exhibit 120, Incident report of Firefighter Corey Ashford, July 20, 1993.

> murder... Ashford did not recall seeing any blood while placing Foster in the bag. Ashford did not recall any blood getting on his uniform or on the disposable gloves he wore while handling the body... Ashford lifted Foster from behind the shoulder, cradling the victim's head... Ashford did not recall seeing any blood while placing Foster in the bag...[448]

The FBI interviewed Ashford again in April of 1994. That report also relates that Ashford did not recall seeing any blood.

> "Ashford did not recall seeing any blood on the ground at the location of Foster's body during this evaluation."[449]

Harrison was interviewed when the FBI contacted him in March of 1994. That report notes that "[h]e did not notice any blood at the scene."[450] The FBI's report of its March, 1994, interview with Harrison recounts that there was not enough blood to warrant his filing of a hazardous material report.

> "If there was a quantity of blood present on Foster's body, a hazardous material report would have been filed noting the condition and amount of blood."[451]

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448 Exhibit 74, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Corey Ashford, February 23, 1994.

449 Exhibit 139, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Corey Ashford, April 27, 1994.

450 Exhibit 140, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Roger Harrison, March 11, 1994: Harrison did not recall if there was any blood on body... He did not notice any blood at the scene... Harrison did not recall seeing any blood on Foster and did not recall seeing any blood on individuals handling the body. If blood had been present on Foster's body, a hazardous materials report would have been filed noting the condition and the amount of blood. Harrison did not recall anyone at the scene getting blood on them from the wounds associated with the death of Foster.

451 Exhibit 140, Report of FBI interview with Firefighter Roger Harrison, March 11, 1994.

VII. EVIDENCE THAT THE OIC COVERED UP THAT MR. FOSTER DID NOT FIRE OR OWN THE GUN FOUND AT THE PARK

Summary: The OIC hides that the gunshot residue patterns on Mr. Foster's hands prove that he did not fire the weapon. The OIC conceals that Remington, the manufacturer of the ammunition found in the gun, has never used "ball smokeless powder," the type of ammunition found on the body and clothing. Gunpowder and blood on the eyeglasses proves he was wearing them when the shot was fired, but they could not have landed where they were found. The OIC claims that Dr. Lee found "gunpowder like" particles in the soil at the park over a year after the death. The OIC mentions that the FBI lab found two types of powder on Mr. Foster's clothing, but offers no explanation.

The OIC conceals that a semi-automatic handgun was in Mr. Foster's hand before the official revolver was placed in his hand. The OIC misrepresents that Mr. Foster owned the gun found in his hand.

1. Impossibility of gunshot residue patterns on hands having been caused by self-inflicted wound

The official death weapon is a black 1913 .38 Colt Army Special six-shot revolver, with a four-inch barrel.[452] Its having been found with the right thumb in the trigger guard mandates a finding that if Mr. Foster had fired the gun, it would have been with his right thumb. This has been the official conclusion from day one.

A close look at this claim proves that it too is false.

When a revolver is fired and the bullet leaves the cylinder and enters the barrel, the internal pressure expels gasses, burning and

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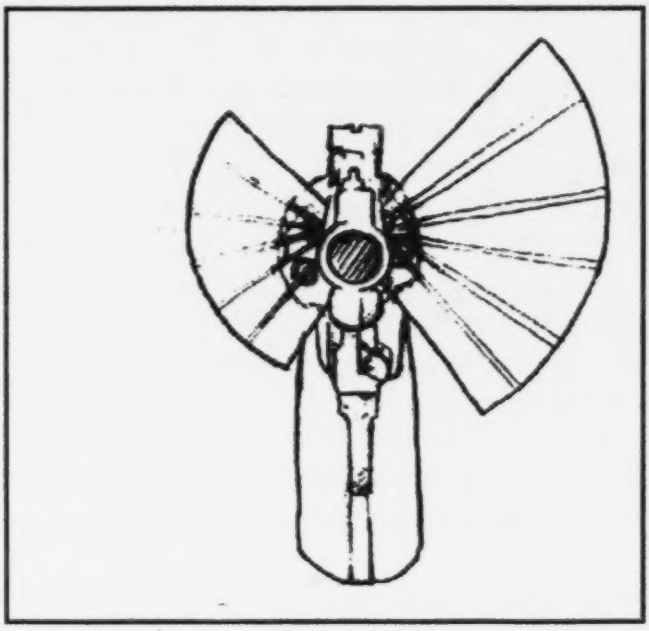
[452] Exhibit 142, Park Police Evidence Control Receipt, by Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 20, 1993.

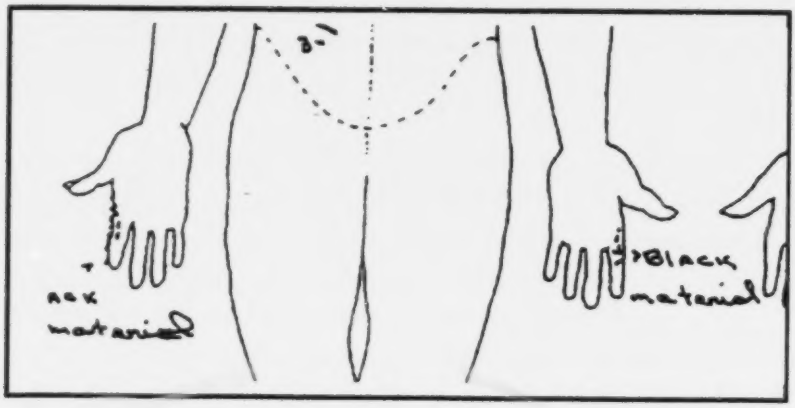
unburned powder, and particulate and vaporized lead, referred to as smoke or gunshot residue (GSR). The blast results in GSR being vented through the "barrel-cylinder gap" at high speed, forming a ring perpendicular to the gun's barrel. Since the weapon's frame prevents the GSR from emanating from the top, and the crane cylinder shaft deflects it at the bottom, it is expended out at an angle and forms two triangles, one to the left of the weapon and one to the right.



As the GSR escapes at an angle,
it separates like spokes of a wheel.

When these black soot-like escaping particles deposit themselves on a surface they strike, they form, roughly speaking, a visible line, directly in line with the barrel-cylinder gap, like the lines of deposits left on both of Mr. Foster's index fingers and the web between his right thumb and index finger.

Dr. Beyer drew the GSR deposit on Mr. Foster's hands in his Autopsy Report's "body diagram."



Dr. Beyer's drawing of GSR on Mr. Foster's hands in the body diagram of the Autopsy Report

We want to approximate the length of the GSR line that Dr. Beyer drew. To do so, we first review what exists of the public record of where exactly the GSR began and ended. Simonello reported that the GSR was "between the thumb's joint (web area) and the fingertip"[453] (of the forefinger), and Fiske's pathologists' similarly reported that it "extended from the distal joint to the web area of the thumb."[454] It began at the first joint of the forefinger, and extended down into the web area. Since the proportions of everyone's hands are about the same, if we can approximate the length of Mr. Foster's hands from the tip of the forefinger down into the web area, we can approximate the length of line of GSR.

Because Mr. Foster, who was 6'4" inches tall, could hold a basketball palm-down with one hand, the length of his right index finger approached six inches in length from the top of his fingertip to the web area, and the third (last) phalange of his index finger was

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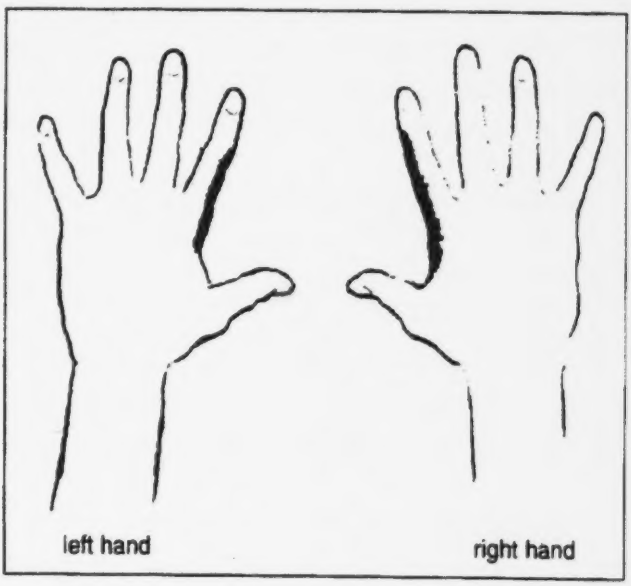
453 Exhibit 134, Park Police Report Supplement by Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 26, 1993.

454 Exhibit 130, Forensic Pathology and Medical Examiner-related findings and Conclusions pertaining to the Investigation of the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., undated.

around an inch long, the length of the gunshot residue deposit was over five inches long.



Drawing of GSR on Mr. Foster's hands

Because we know the approximate length of the GSR, let's have a closer look at those two triangles. (Remember that since the weapon's frame prevents the GSR from emanating from the top and bottom of the weapon, it is expended out at an angle and forms two triangles, one to the left of the weapon and one to the right.) By looking at a replica of the official death weapon, we know the approximate angle at which the "spokes of a wheel" emanate from the weapon. If you know the angle, or degrees, of one corner of a triangle, and you know that the two sides which emanate from this corner meet the third side of the triangle, and you know the length of that third side of the triangle, you can figure out the length of the other two sides.

Now, to see where Mr. Foster's hands were in relation to the weapon when it was fired, we need only put the triangles where they go. The GSR lines on Mr. Foster's hands are the third side of the triangle. We know the position of his hands when the gun was fired.

The closer his hands were to the cylinder, the shorter the length of the GSR deposit. The minimum distance that Mr. Foster's right hand could have been from the center of the barrel when cylinder blast occurred, using the five-inch arc, is calculated as over two inches away, perpendicular from the barrel.

This exercise is telling. When the shot was fired, the web between his right thumb and index finger, and both of his index fingers, were in the gunshot residue trajectory of the cylinder-blast from the cylinder-barrel gap -- and that puts the right thumb too far away from the trigger to have pulled it. It would have been impossible for Mr. Foster's right thumb to reach the trigger at the same time as his right thumb-index finger web was in the trajectory of the GSR from the cylinder-blast.

Contrary to the official version, he did not pull the trigger of the official death weapon with his right thumb. The only possible way to have gunshot residue deposited on the right index finger and web area and left index finger, a sufficient distance from the barrel-cylinder gap to provide the five-inch length of the residue pattern, is if the weapon was fired by the hand of another. The residue patterns were made when Mr. Foster held his hands with the palms facing the revolver's cylinder, consistent with his hands being in a defensive posture.

Although the FBI Lab had earlier concluded that "it cannot be concluded that the... revolver produced these gunshot residues,"[455] its May 9, 1994 Report reached the opposite conclusion.

> Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted... on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from the... cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired...

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[455] Exhibit 27, FBI Lab Report, June 13, 1994: "It cannot be concluded that the K1 revolver produced these gunshot residues..."

Mr. Foster held his hands with the palms facing the revolver's cylinder -- consistent with his hands being in a defensive posture

> The position of the victims [sic] hand... is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb...[456]

There is no record of any of the investigators ever having considered the possibility of Mr. Foster having positioned his hands in a defensive posture.

OIC, p. 26:

"They [Park Police] observed no signs of a struggle.

OIC, p. 28:

"Nonetheless, the evidence from the scene -- including the gun, the apparent residue, the nature of the wound, the blood, the lack of any signs of struggle -- points to the conclusion that death resulted from suicide by gunshot."

The OIC reports Dr. Lee's conclusion that the gunshot residue on Mr. Foster's hands *"indicated that Mr. Foster held the weapon when it was fired."*

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456 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994: Apparent gunshot residue (smoke) was noted in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126, photographs on the side of the right forefinger and web area of the victim's right hand. These residues are consistent with the disposition of smoke from the muzzle blast or cylinder blast when the K1 revolver is fired using ammunition like that represented by specimens Q1 and Q2 when this area of the right hand is positioned near the front of the cylinder or to the side of and near the muzzle.

* * *

The position of the victims [sic] hand in the Q77, Q79 and Q97 photographs relative to the revolver and the apparent disposition [sic] of gunshot residue (smoke) visible in the Q60, Q112, Q125, Q126 and Q127 photographs is consistent with, but not limited to, the following position of the right hand during firing: Pulling the trigger of the K1 revolver with the right thumb, single or double action, or having the right thumb inside the trigger guard with the web area and side of the right forefinger near the front of the cylinder.

Gunshot residue

OIC, p. 44:

> *Dr. Lee concluded, "[b]ased on laboratory observations and the examination of the scene photographs," that "the revolver . . . is consistent with the weapon which resulted in the death of Mr. Vincent Foster. The barrel of this weapon was likely in Mr. Foster's mouth at the time the weapon was discharged. Gunshot residue noted on Mr. Foster's right hand and the lesser amounts of deposits on his left hand indicated that Mr. Foster held the weapon when it was fired.*[fn117]

The footnote to this passage refers the reader to Dr. Lee's secret report.

OIC, p. 44, fn. 117:

> *"Lee Report at 488."*

Thus, there is no way of learning how Dr. Lee could have concluded that Mr. Foster could have fired the gun with his right thumb, and have gunshot residue deposited on the web area between it and his right index finger, contrary to the demonstration above.

Ignoring the absence of gunpowder on Mr. Foster's face,[457] the OIC also reports Dr. Blackbourne's concurrence.

OIC, p. 62:

> *Finally, Dr. Blackbourne stated that "[w]hen a revolver is fired, smoke issues out of the space between the cylinder and the barrel. This smoke will be deposited on skin, clothing or other objects close to the cylinder gap. The autopsy report*

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[457] Exhibit 129, Fiske's pathologists' Report of interview with Dr. Beyer, March 31, 1994: "Face: ...No evidence of gunpowder residue, soot or stippling..."

documents that smoke deposits were noted on the radial aspect of both right and left index fingers."

2. Gunpowder

The authors of the Report use the terms gunshot residue and gunpowder interchangeably, which is inaccurate. Gunshot residue is expelled from the weapon. It may include gasses, burning and unburned gunpowder, and particulate and vaporized lead, and is sometimes simply referred to as "smoke."

Forty-four times in its 114 page Report, the OIC uses one of the following terms, "black gunshot residue-like material," "gunpowder residue," "gunpowder debris," "unburned and partially burned gunpowder," "partially burned gunpowder particles," "gunpowder," "gunshot residue," "powder debris," "ball smokeless powder" and "black material residue."

a. Type found not used by Remington

Only once, under its *Glasses* section, does the report identify the type of gunpowder found.

OIC, p. 58:

"The FBI Laboratory found one piece of ball smokeless powder on the eyeglasses, and it was 'physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder identified in the cartridge case.[fn164]*"*

Remington manufactured the two cartridge cases, labeled .38 Sp HVL. "HV" stands for high velocity.

The official version is that Mr. Foster put the bullets in the revolver recovered from his hand, and fired the gun. Because Remington has never used ball smokeless powder in the manufacture

of any of its HV .38 caliber cartridges,[458] for the official version to be true, the bullets would have to have been "reloads." (Reloading is done to save money or obtain particular firing characteristics.) The OIC does not reveal whether reloaded ammunition was found in the gun.

Another curious finding was the existence of two types of gunpowder which were dissimilar. The FBI Lab found two such particles, one on the "debris collected from the clothing," and one on "a piece of paper used to dry Foster's clothes." The Fiske Report excused the finding of two types of gunpowder on Mr. Foster's clothing by explaining that "[i]t is possible that the clothes were contaminated while in this [Park Police station] room."[459] OIC may have felt it necessary to mention this anomaly. It did so in a footnote, but proffered no explanation, merely repeating the FBI Lab's perfunctory conclusion that the finding was irrelevant.

OIC, p. 46, fn. 125:

FBI Lab Report, 6/13/94, at 2. In debris collected from the clothing, the FBI Laboratory found approximately 20 gunpowder particles that were similar to the gunpowder in the fired cartridge case of the gun found in Mr. Foster's hand, and two that were not. The Laboratory stated that one of the two dissimilar particles was "not consistent with

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458 *Exhibit 141, Letter from Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, Inc., (SAAMI), February 23, 1998: "In its ammunition, Remington used propellants mostly manufactured by Dupont and Hercules. Both Dupont and Hercules manufactured flake type propellants. Winchester Western manufactured a flattened, spherical propellant which was named 'Ball Powder.'"

459 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: The FBI Lab found that these particles did not originate from the fired cartridge in Foster's gun. These particles are believed to be the result of contamination some time after the clothing was removed from Foster's body... Foster's clothes were laid out to dry for four days on the floor... adjacent to the laboratory... equipped with an exhaust fan... It is possible that the clothes were contaminated while in this room.

having originated from a fired cartridge" and the other one was found "on a piece of paper used to dry Foster's clothes." Id. at 3. From these facts, the Laboratory stated that these two particles are "not likely associated with this investigation." Id.

b. Present on broken eyeglasses found 17 feet uprange

Mr. Foster's eyeglasses were found in a densely foliated area at least thirteen feet from his feet and nineteen feet from his head, with gunpowder on them, up-range (in the opposite direction from the bullet trajectory). The FBI Lab did not attempt an explanation of this anomaly.

> "No determination can be made as to the position of the Q3 glasses at the time of death."[460]

The Fiske Report did. The glasses flew off Mr. Foster's head and "bounced" through dense foliage, up-range, "down the hill."

> One obvious scenario is that the eyeglasses were dislodged by the sudden backward movement of Foster's head when the gun was fired, after which the glasses bounced down the hill.[461]

The OIC killed this anomaly with silence.

OIC, p. 58:

"The analyses and conclusions of the experts and investigators in this and prior investigations reveal that the location where the glasses were found is consistent with the conclusion that Mr. Foster was wearing the glasses at the

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460 Exhibit 27, FBI Lab Report, June 13, 1994.

461 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

time the shot was fired.[fn166]"

The footnote to that sentence refers the reader to Dr. Lee's (still secret) report.

OIC, p. 58, fn. 166:

"E.g., OIC Investigators' Memorandum (Lee)."

In the photograph of the eyeglasses as found below the body,[462] a stick shields the view of where the stem appears to be broken away from the frame, and the stems are inexplicably closed.

c. Reportedly found in soil over a year later

The OIC implies that Dr. Lee found evidence corroborating the official version of events from his discovery of *"gunpowder-like particles"* in the soil from *"the berm on which Mr. Foster's body was found."*

OIC, p. 58-59:

As part of his examination, Dr. Lee went to Fort Marcy Park with OIC investigators and obtained soil and other materials from the berm on which Mr. Foster's body was found.[fn167] *Dr. Lee examined the soil samples; he reported that "[a] few unburned and partially deformed gunpowder-like particles were recovered from the soil in the area where Vincent Foster's body was found."*[fn168] *It cannot be determined "whether these particles were deposited on the ground at the time of Mr. Foster's death or at any other period of time."*[fn169]

The OIC admits that Dr. Lee could not determine when these particles might have been deposited on the berm. But it does not tell us whether these particles were, in fact, gunpowder, and if so,

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462 Exhibit 143, Photograph of eyeglasses found at scene.

whether it was ball shaped. Moreover, the Report tells us that, if there was a search during the initial FBI/Park Police investigation, it was not "intensive."

OIC, p. 58, fn. 167:

> *"Lee Report at 422. [N]o intensive review of the area under and around Mr. Foster's body occurred on July 20 or during the 1993 Park Police investigation."*

But the OIC fails to apprise its readers that, according to the Fiske Report, the FBI did conduct an intensive search.

> "The area immediately beneath where Foster's body was found was searched by... FBI lab personnel [who] excavated to a depth of approximately eighteen inches, searching the soil through various screening methods."[463]

This sort of dishonesty, as we have and will continue to see, pervades the OIC's Report.

3. The guns at the park

The OIC's claim (p. 79) that *"the descriptions provided by the first two persons to observe the gun, as well as of numerous others, are consistent with the gun retrieved from the scene,"* is not true.

Civilian Dale

The civilian witness who officially discovered the body, Dale, did not see a gun in Mr. Foster's hand. The majority of the OIC's discussion of the observations of a gun officially retrieved from Mr. Foster's hand (77-79) is devoted to explaining that the gun was there but that Dale had simply missed seeing it. The Report tells us that the gun was hard to see from the view depicted in the

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463 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

"Polaroids taken from above the head," and according to *"several witnesses."* The OIC concludes that, based on its *"careful evaluation,"* the gun was, in fact, in Mr. Foster's hand.

OIC p. 78:

> *"The totality of the evidence leads to the conclusion that the gun recovered from Fort Marcy Park was in fact in Mr. Foster's hand when C5 happened upon the body, but that C5 simply did not see it.*[fn227]*"*

OIC, p. 77-78:

> *That is supported, moreover, by the testimony of several witnesses establishing that the gun was difficult to see in Mr. Foster's hand when standing in a position above the head on the top of the berm.*[fn226]
> *That is further confirmed by Polaroids taken from above the head that reveal the difficulty of seeing the gun from that angle.*

The majority of what we know of Dale's version is in the transcript of his sworn statement, given before Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, on July 28, 1994, at Dale's home. The OIC's explanation wholly ignores that testimony. Dale repeatedly and unequivocally testified that Mr. Foster's hands were "palms up,"[464]

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[464] Exhibit 51, Sworn testimony given by CW before Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: I looked to see if he had anything in his hands and that's when I saw his hands both palms up... His -- both palms were face up, thumbs out to the side... The palms were face up... Right beside him neatly... Q. But in the report they say you believed that the palms were up but you say there is no doubt? A. I never said -- I said I believe it. I mean I know it... Both palms, neatly at his side and they were just like that... Nothing in the hands... The palms were up... Absolutely. Q. How sure are you that the palms were up? A. As sure as I'm standing right here. I am absolutely and totally unequivocally, the palms were up. I looked at both palms. There was nothing in his hands. I didn't look at one and assume the other. I looked at both of them. Q.

the opposite of the palms down" depiction in the Polaroid photographs taken long after Dale had left the scene. In an obvious attempt to hide from him that the crime scene had surely been tampered with, FBI agents Larry Monroe and Bill Columbell (the same agents who interviewed Patrick Knowlton) "led [him] to believe that the hands were [palms] up."[465] The agents refused all of Dale's four requests to let him see the scene photographs[466] to verify what he had seen, each time explaining that it would "jeopardize their investigation."[467]

How long did you spend over the body? Five seconds? 10 seconds? A. Oh, no. Two minutes.

465 Exhibit 51, Sworn testimony given by CW before Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: After having seen the photo of the hand and the gun I'm sure the hand had been moved because the palms were both face up when I saw Mr. Foster's body... That is not a picture of what I saw. The man's palms were straight up... they wouldn't show me the pictures and led me to believe that the hands were up and the gun was concealed on other side... There was no gun in his hand.

466 Exhibit 51, Sworn testimony given by CW before Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: Q. You -- the FBI -- you asked the FBI what, about the picture... A. Numerous times... If you will show me the picture of... his hands that you said there was no gun in -- that I said there was no gun in and you said there was, then I could tell you point blank if somebody had tampered with it, with Mr. Foster's body.

467 Exhibit 51, Sworn testimony given by CW before Congressmen Burton, Mica and Rohrabacher, July 28, 1994: Id.: Q. What did they say when you asked to see the pictures? A. Well, it will jeopardize our investigation, I can not show it to you at this time... that was the common answer I got from them every time... four, five times I directly and inquired, let me see the picture...

The FBI showed Dale its April, 1994 report of its interview with him, which states *"the possibility does exist that there was a gun on rear of hand [sic] that he might not have seen,"*[468] and had him sign it.

OIC, p. 77, fn. 225:

> *"OIC, 2/23/95, at 52-53. C5 also had previously reviewed and adopted the interview report containing that statement. See 302, 4/14/94, at 4 (reviewed and initialed by witness)."*

Officer Kevin Fornshill

The OIC's discussion of Officer Fornshill's involvement under its *Observations of Gun at Scene* section is limited to parenthetically noting that he did not the gun.

OIC, p. 77:

> *"...([A]lthough Officer Fornshill himself did not see or look for it, but rather was told of it by the others)."*

Fornshill's explanation for being incurious, offered in a lengthy footnote under its *Fort Marcy* discussion, thirty-three pages before its *Observations of Gun at Scene* section, is that Paramedic Todd Hall told him there was a gun in the hand.

OIC, p. 25, fn. 48:

> *...According to Officer Fornshill, as Hall was examining the body, Hall said words to the effect that "we've got a gun*

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468 OIC, p. 77: First, when questioned by the OIC, C5 agreed with a statement attributed to him in an interview that "there was extreme dense and heavy foliage in the area and in close proximity to the body, and the possibility does exist that there was a gun on rear of hand [sic] that he might not have seen."[fn225]

here" and pointed in the general direction of the decedent's right hand. Fornshill 302, 4/29/94, at 3; Senate Deposition, 7/12/94, at 21; OIC, 1/11/95, at 93, 114. Fornshill did not see the gun, however. 302, 4/29/94, at 3; OIC, 1/11/95, at 79. He said that he could not see the gun either because of his position or the vegetation around the hand. 302, 4/29/94, at 3; Senate Deposition, 7/12/94, at 21; OIC, 1/11/95, at 114. As to why he did not move into position to confirm the existence of the gun, Fornshill said, "I'm not the investigator. I let the investigator do that. I'm maintaining the scene. If there's a gun at the scene, I'm making sure nobody touches the gun, I'm making sure nobody disturbs the gun... If the EMT [emergency medical technician] tells me there's a gun there then I'll go with that." OIC, 1/11/95, at 115.

Fornshill's story, primarily revealed in his Senate deposition, was that he abandoned his duty guarding the CIA entrance[469] to respond to the dead body call. He and two "rescue workers went into the park to locate the body..." He "instructed the paramedics to go one direction" and "check[ed] this [opposite] way..."[470]

After he called the two paramedics, Gonzalez and Hall, over to the body, Fornshill said he "could see the feet and the face but not the hands" because one of the paramedics, "bent over, obstructing [his] view..."[471]

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469 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "I was at the entrance, the parkway to the CIA."

470 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Originally, when the broadcast went over the air, it made reference to a second cannon in the park area. I wasn't familiar with the location of the second cannon so myself and the rescue workers went into the park to locate the body... I instructed the paramedics to go one direction, had them check that direction. I said I would check this way...

471 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994.

Fornshill testified that he radioed that the death was an "apparent suicide,"[472] without having seen the weapon from "within five feet away,"[473] "[b]ased on the determination the person was dead... [and his] assumption from the paramedic... that the gun was found in his hand."[474]

There is no explanation how Fornshill could have remained at the body site for over ten minutes, sometimes alone with an unobstructed view, without having seen the gun. He never made a report of his involvement.[475] No investigator debriefed him or even spoke to him about what he saw.[476] "Nothing unusual had

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472 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: [W]hen he showed the gun, or tried to show me the gun, saying there's a gun there, I advised communications that it appeared to be a suicide... Q. And you said that it appeared to be a suicide based on what? A. Based on the determination the person was dead. Again, my assumption from the paramedic and that the gun was found in his hand, which is what the paramedic told me.

473 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Q. How many feet were you from the body? A. Five perhaps... From my switching from the area from the left, the majority of my visual inspection was from the right hand side of the body..."

474 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994.

475 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: I went back to the station, I engaged in a conversation with Officer Hedakovic [sic] whose name I gave you earlier, and I asked if there was any need for me to document anything, just being the first one to respond to the body. And it was felt that there was really no need for me to document anything...

476 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Did any of the detectives on the scene come and talk to you? A. No... Q. Not one of these guys [detectives on the scene] ever talked to you about the crime scene? A. No, not that I know of... Q. Did you ever talk to any of the other officers or people out there about what happened? A. There was some conversation the next day... but there was no official debriefing in regards to me being interviewed by the detectives or the investigators...

occurred,"[477] Fornshill testified, so he did not read the newspaper accounts of the death until January of the following year.

Firefighter Todd Hall
Paramedic George Gonzalez

Paramedic Todd Hall testified in the summer of 1994 that he could not remember specifically what the gun looked like, but that he recalled seeing "just a gun."

Q. But you couldn't tell what kind of gun it was?
A. No. I seen it was a gun. I just didn't try to determine what type it was.

* * *

Q. When you say the hand that you saw at the scene, was it holding the gun, gripping the gun?
A. I couldn't tell. I didn't get that close. All I know is that I saw the gun.[478]

Notwithstanding that Hall, one of the first two persons to observe the gun, couldn't tell what kind of gun it was, the OIC claims that his "*description... [is] consistent with the gun retrieved from the scene.*"

OIC, p. 79:

There are discrepancies in the descriptions of the color and kind of gun seen in Mr. Foster's hand. However, the descriptions provided by the first two persons to observe the gun, as well as of numerous others, are consistent with the gun retrieved from the scene and depicted in the on-the-scene Polaroids.[fn229]

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477 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "[N]othing unusual had occurred, to my knowledge... I think I looked at it [the beat officer's Report] sometime after the incident, perhaps a month or so after the incident..."

478 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994.

Guns at the park

Besides Hall, Paramedic George Gonzalez is the other of the *"first two persons to observe the gun"* on whom the OIC relies in its claim that these two men described seeing a gun a *"consistent with the gun retrieved from the scene."*

Gonzalez testified in the summer of 1994 that the position of the gun he saw at the park, before Sergeant Edwards had been alone with the body, was different than the position of the gun as it was photographed in Mr. Foster's hand at the park.

> Q. Apparently you recall the gun being in a different position than what was photographed?
> A. That's correct.[479]

Gonzalez testified that he "looked at the gun at a glance,"[480] that he "didn't know the size of the gun nor the type of gun,"[481] and that "as time goes on, I remember less and less."[482]

But, according to the OIC, Gonzalez is said to have remembered more as time went on. The unknown type of gun that he had seen at a glance was a *"black or dark revolver."*

OIC, p. 79, fn. 229:

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[479] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

[480] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: "Q. Did you study the gun for any other kind? A. No, I just looked at the gun at a glance as my visual approach assessment, standing on the right side of the body and looking at the head, and on down."

[481] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: "Q. Do you remember what type of gun it was? A. All I could say, like I said to you, it's a revolver. I don't know the size gun nor the type gun, or anything like that."

[482] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: "I'll have to go with that statement [regarding observations of contents of car] because, as time goes on, I remember less and less."

"See Gonzalez 302, 5/15/96, at 4; Gonzalez OIC, 1/10/95, at 43 (saw black or dark revolver in hand)..."

Officer Franz Ferstl

Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl arrived on the scene to relieve Officer Kevin Fornshill. Ferstl photographed the body site with a Polaroid camera. He filed an Incident Report, but that Report does not mention his seeing any gun.[483] The FBI's Report of its interview with him in May of 1994 does report that he saw a gun, yet it does not provide any description of that gun.

> "Ferstl advised that he did see a weapon in the victim's right hand."[484]

Paramedic Richard Arthur
Firefighter Ralph Pisani
Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha

The FBI did not interview Paramedic Richard Arthur during the course of its first investigation, but has since interviewed him on four separate occasions. The FBI interviewed him twice during the Fiske probe, once on March 16, 1994, and again on April 29, reportedly to "clarify" his account. The OIC's FBI agents interviewed him again in January of 1995. But again, his account was not satisfactory to the FBI, so Starr's FBI agents interviewed him a fourth time in April of 1996, three years after the death.

Arthur's account of the neck wound (see above) was not the only controversial part of his testimony. His observations of the gun at the scene were also problematic. The FBI's final account of these observations bear little resemblance to the first such Report,

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483 Exhibit 112, Park Police Report of Officer Franz Ferstl, July 20, 1993.

484 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994.

particularly when compared to the interviewing agent's' handwritten notes of that first FBI interview.

This first interview had been conducted eight months after Arthur had inspected the body around 6:22 p.m. on July 20, 1993. Those handwritten notes, taken in April of 1994, reflect that he unequivocally remembered what he had seen.

> "Barrel end tucked under right leg. 100% sure
> automatic weapon (was in Army look at gun magazines
> Knows the diff between automatic & revolver)
> Appeared like .45 automatic."[485]

The corresponding typed version of that interview does not reflect his "100%" certainty, reporting only that "[he] did not believe the gun was a revolver."[486]

The Report of Mr. Arthur's second FBI interview, conducted in April of 1994, states that the gun "appeared... he thought... to the best of his memory, he recalls..." was not a revolver.

> "Arthur saw what appeared to be a gun that he thought was a 9 - millimeter pistol... to the best of his memory, he recalls the handle on the weapon being square in shape."[487]

According to the OIC's FBI agents, in January of 1995 (his third FBI interview), Paramedic Arthur opined that the gun was not a revolver because *"he did not recall seeing a cylinder."*

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485 Exhibit 109, Handwritten notes of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994.

486 Exhibit 82, Report of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, April 29, 1994: "Foster had a gun located under his right hand... did not believe the gun was a revolver... stood on the right side near the head, approximately 2-3 feet away from Foster's right hand."

487 Exhibit 82, Report of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, April 29, 1994.

OIC, p. 79, fn. 228:

> *...Arthur states that the gun was black-brownish but not a revolver (based on the fact that he did not recall seeing a cylinder). OIC, 1/5/95, at 46-47. After viewing a photograph of the weapon in the decedent's hand, Arthur stated, according to the interview report, "My memory is, I saw a semi-automatic, however, I must have been mistaken." 302, 4/24/96, at 2...*

Arthur's deposition testimony before Senate investigators provides his account in its pristine form, without the opportunity for the FBI to filter or spin it. Arthur testified that he saw Foster's hand on "the clip portion" of the "automatic... not a revolver."[488]

He demonstrated that he knew the difference by drawing pictures.[489]

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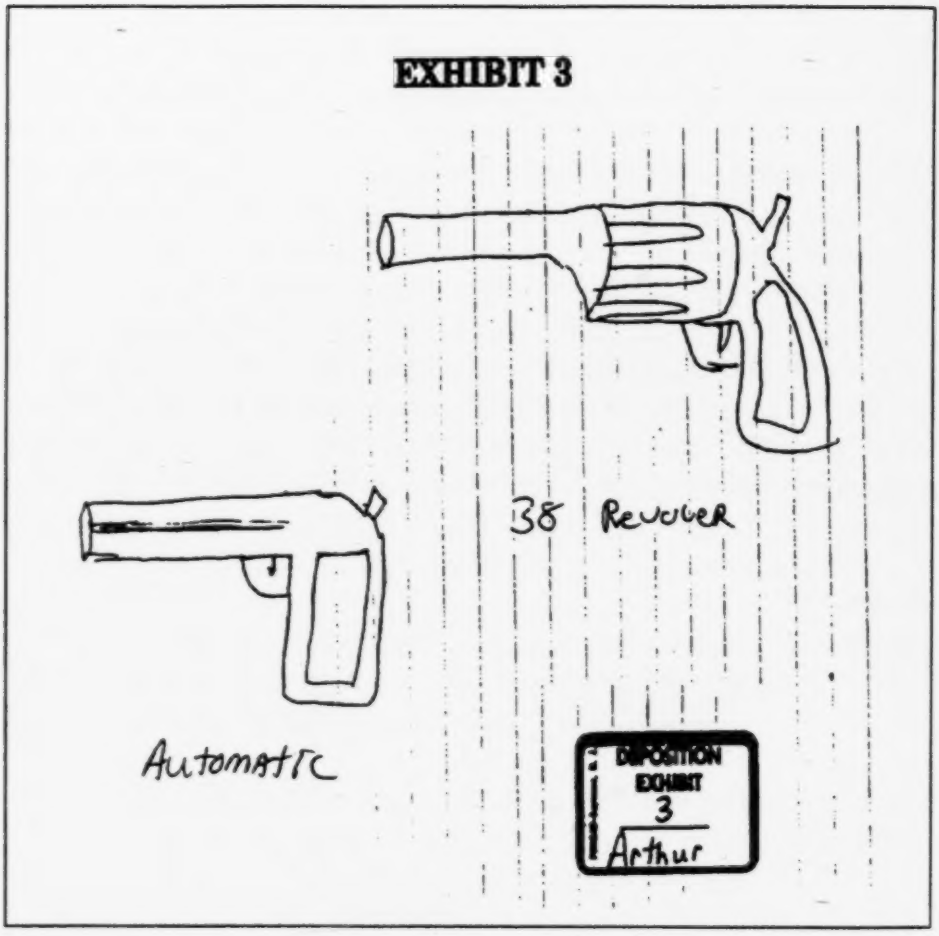
488 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

489 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.



Paramedic Richard Arthur's drawing of the semi-automatic pistol that he saw in Mr. Foster's hand, and of a revolver to demonstrate that he knew the difference between the two types of guns.

Thus, according to the FBI's fourth interview with Arthur, he admitted that he *"must have been mistaken"* when he was "100% sure" years earlier that the gun which he saw from "2 to 3 feet away," and later drew a picture of, was not a revolver.

By referring to the semi-automatic and the revolver as "the" gun, the OIC does not confront the existence of the semi-automatic.

There is no record of Firefighters Ralph Pisani or Jennifer Wacha ever having opined on the type of gun they may have seen.

In claiming that the "*discrepancies are created by statements of FCFRD personnel Arthur and Iacone...*," and that *"Iacone stated that the gun was a silver-colored revolver-type weapon,"* the OIC cites a 1994 FBI Report, which is public, and a January, 1995 OIC interview, which is not.

OIC, p. 79, fn. 228:

> *...Iacone stated that the gun was a silver-colored revolver-type weapon. 302, 4/27/94, at 3; OIC, 1/10/95, at 27.*[490]

Contrary to the OIC's claim, page 3 of the above-referenced April 1994, FBI interview report does not mention the gun. Page 2 notes that Iacone saw "what appeared to be a revolver... but did not look closely..."[491] (The OIC reports that Iacone saw a silver gun. As we shall see, the official death weapon was black.)

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[490] OIC, p. 79, fn. 228: These discrepancies are created by statements of FCFRD personnel Arthur and Iacone, which themselves are not consistent. Arthur states that the gun was black-brownish but not a revolver (based on the fact that he did not recall seeing a cylinder). OIC, 1/5/95, at 46-47. After viewing a photograph of the weapon in the decedent's hand, Arthur stated, according to the interview report, My memory is, I saw a semi-automatic, however, I must have been mistaken." 302, 4/24/96, at 2. Iacone stated that the gun was a silver-colored revolver-type weapon. 302, 4/27/94, at 3; OIC, 1/10/95, at 27.

[491] Exhibit 78, Report of FBI Interview of James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone does not recall observing any blood. He saw what appeared to be a revolver in Foster's right hand, but he did not look closely enough to see an entrance or exit wound."

Sergeant Robert Edwards

There is no publicly available record of the gun Sergeant Robert Edwards saw. Although he was "in charge of the scene,"[492] he did not write a report. The Senate did not depose him and the FBI did not interview him until 1996, so Edwards' account of the gun he saw, if one exists, is still secret.

Lieutenant Patrick Gavin
Investigator Christine Hodakievic

The senior Park Police at the scene, Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, also did not write a report. Gavin told the FBI he saw "the gun," but there is no record of his having described it.[493]

We believe that Park Police Officer Christine Hodakievic viewed the body before and after Edwards had been alone at the body site. Hodakievic wrote an Incident Report on July 20, 1993 that does not mention any gun[494] (or wounds or blood). She, too, never saw the weapon, as is apparent from the FBI's May, 1994, report of its interview with her. The FBI reported that based on "Sergeant Edwards... [having] informed [her] that the decedent had a revolver in his right hand," she "briefed... officers [Braun and Rolla]... includ[ing] informing them that a weapon had been located in the decedent's right hand."

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[492] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "Officer Hodakievic advised to the best of her recollection, upon arriving at the death scene, Sergeant Edwards (USPP) was basically in charge of the death scene and believes that Officer Franz Ferstl was also present."

[493] Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994.

[494] Exhibit 76, Park Police Criminal Incident Report, by Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993.

The FBI explained her having failed to see the weapon (that Gonzalez had seen after "a few seconds"[495]) after "five to ten minutes" at the body site by explaining that she said "it was difficult to actually see the weapon."

> She does recall being initially briefed by Sergeant Edwards, which included being informed that the decedent had a revolver in his right hand, as well as being shown a Polaroid photograph of decedent's position at the death scene. She further maintained that after being briefed, she initiated a cursory look at the body from the top of the berm, moving from the left of the decedent's body to the right of the body. She related that in spite of being informed that decedent had a gun in his right hand, it was difficult to actually see the weapon...[496]

Investigator John Rolla
Investigator Cheryl Braun
Evidence Technician Peter Simonello
Investigator Renee Abt
Unidentified Intern
Officer Watson

Investigator John Rolla, the thirteenth person to see the body, was the first to report that he "observed a dark colored revolver in Mr. Foster's right hand."[497]

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[495] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1993: "Q. And the gun issue. Did you see a gun right away? A. Yes. I mean right away, it took me a few seconds. When I looked down -- when we do our assessment, on my assessment I recognized a gun present."

[496] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Christine Hodakievic, May, 2, 1994.

[497] Exhibit 113, Park Police Incident Report, by Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993.

Investigator Braun reported "seeing a revolver in the right hand."[498]

Park Police Identification Technician Peter Simonello noted in his Report, written on July 26, six days after the incident, that he had removed a black .38 revolver from Mr. Foster's hand.[499] His Senate deposition is in accord.[500]

Park Police Investigator Renee Abt's contemporaneous notes state that a "revolver & 2 rounds" were recovered at the park.[501] Officer Watson and the unnamed intern did not file reports, and there are no known reports of their having been interviewed.

4. Ownership of gun and ammunition

a. Gun

The Report declares (p. 79) that *"[v]irtually all theories that the manner of death was not suicide rest on the assumption that the gun did not belong to Mr. Foster."* The OIC concludes (p. 84) that the *"combination of testimonial, circumstantial, and forensic evidence supports the conclusion that the gun found in Mr. Foster's hand belonged to Mr. Foster."*

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498 Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "Braun stated that she recalls seeing a revolver in the right hand, pointing out that she was looking for the gun as she had already been told that it was a suicide."

499 Exhibit 134, Park Police Report Supplement by Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 26, 1993.

500 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994.

501 Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Apt, July 20, 1993.

Ownership of gun

In sum, the testimonial and circumstantial evidence upon which the OIC purportedly relies in dismissing *"all theories"* is that family members recall that Mr. Foster owned a silver .38 revolver,[502] that it was brought from Little Rock when he moved to Washington, and that this gun was missing from his home the day he died.[503] Let us see.

The Report tells us that of Mr. Foster's three children, one saw *"a handgun"* in Washington,[504] another observed *"one or two handguns,"*[505] and the third *saw "an old .38 caliber revolver"* but *"was unable to conclusively identify"* it[506] as being the same gun which was found in Mr. Foster's hand.

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502 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview with Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Mr. Burton first inquired about whether the U.S. Park Police had checked the registration on the gun that was used, asking if they knew whose gun it was..."

503 OIC, p. 80-81: Mrs. Lisa Foster similarly recalls that her husband took possession of several handguns from his parents' house near the time of his father's death.[fn233] She recalled that, after they moved to Washington in 1993, some guns were kept in a bedroom closet.[fn234] She recalled what she described as a silver-colored gun[fn235] (she also referred to it as a "cowboy gun"[fn236]), which had been packed in Little Rock and unpacked in Washington. She also recalled a .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol. She said she found one gun in its usual location on July 20, 1993,[fn237] the .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol.[fn238] She did not find the other gun on or after July 20, 1993.[fn239]

504 OIC, p. 84: "Mr. Foster's daughter stated she recalled someone unpacking a handgun at the house when they initially moved to Washington, although she never saw any other guns in their Washington, house."[fn254]

505 OIC, p. 83-84: Mr. Foster's younger son stated that he saw one or two handguns in a shoebox along with a number of loose bullets while unpacking in Washington. The younger son stated that these items came from his grandfather's house. He described his grandfather's guns as a small, pearl handled gun, and one or two revolvers. He believes his father placed the guns in a closet in Washington.[fn253]

506 OIC, p. 83: Mr. Foster's older son said he knew his father had an old .38 caliber revolver. He saw it being unpacked at their house in Washington when they moved there. Mr. Foster told his son that he had received this

Ownership of gun

The OIC also tells us of a letter written by a family friend who, after showing a photograph of the gun to Mr. Foster's sister, Sharon, wrote that she said the gun "looked like"[507] a gun given to Mr. Foster by his mother[508] (who also could not identify it[509]). Regarding the sister's statements, the OIC recounts that the letter related that it looked like a gun her father had owned.

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gun from his father (Vincent Foster, Sr.). The older son did not know where the gun was kept in Washington. The son was unable to conclusively identify the gun recovered on July 20, 1993, from Mr. Foster's hand as the one he had previously seen.[fn252]

507 OIC, p. 82-83: Sharon Bowman, one of Mr. Foster's sisters, recalled that her father kept a black revolver in a drawer of his bedside table.[fn246] She said that she had retrieved various handguns from her parents' house, placed them in a shoebox, and put them in her mother's closet (and Ms. Bowman said they later were given to Mr. Foster, Jr.).[fn247] During the 1993 Park Police investigation, John Sloan, a family friend of the Fosters, wrote a letter to Captain Hume of the Park Police, stating that he had shown Sharon Bowman a photograph of the gun. According to the letter, Ms. Bowman stated that it "looked like a gun she had seen in her father's collection," and particularly pointed out the "'wavelike' detailing at the base of the grip."[fn248] Ms. Bowman was later shown the revolver recovered from Fort Marcy Park. She indicated that it looked like one that her father kept in the house in Hope, but she could not positively identify it.[fn249]

508 OIC, p. 80: Mrs. Alice Mae Foster, Mr. Foster's mother, stated that Mr. Foster, Sr. died in 1991. He had kept a revolver in a drawer of his bedside table, in addition to other guns in the house.[fn231] In 1991, when Mr. Foster, Sr. had been ill and bedridden for a period of time, Mrs. Alice Mae Foster had all the handguns in the house placed in a box and put into a closet. Subsequent to the death of Mr. Foster, Sr., in 1991, Mrs. Alice Mae Foster gave Mr. Foster, Jr., the box of handguns.[fn232]

509 OIC, p. 80, fn. 232: "302, 5/2/95, at 1-2. Mrs. Alice Mae Foster and her long-time housekeeper viewed the gun recovered from Mr. Foster's hand, but they could not specifically identify it as one of the guns previously possessed by Mr. Foster, Sr. Id. at 2, 4."

Ownership of gun

OIC, p. 82:

> *"[I]t 'looked like a gun she had seen in her father's collection,' and particularly pointed out the 'wavelike' detailing at the base of the grip."*

This quote is accurately excerpted, but dishonest without the inclusion of the two sentences of the letter appearing immediately after the one that it chose to quote.

> "I asked if she remembered any other features. She did not."[510]

The OIC omits any mention of the FBI's interview of Lee Bowman, Mr. Foster's nephew and the family member who was most familiar with the subject gun collection. Bowman had become familiar with the gun collection from hunting with his grandfather. After the death of Mr. Foster, Sr., in 1991, Mrs. Alice Mae Foster gave the handguns to Mr. Foster. Bowman's knowledge further attests that a black revolver was not among the guns in the collection. The FBI's Report of its June 28, 1994, interview with Bowman waters down the significance of his account, but it is still there.

> Bowman recalled seeing that his grandfather possessed about three pistols/revolvers; about four shotguns; and two or three rifles... [He said] the gun does not ring a bell particularly. Bowman said the '.38 caliber nature of the weapon was familiar, but that he didn't remember the black handle and the dark color of the metal.[511]

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510 Exhibit 145, Letter from John Sloan to Park Police, undated: "Ms. Bowman said it [the photograph] looked like a gun she had seen in her father's collection. She particularly pointed out the 'wavelike' detailing at the base of the grip. I asked if she remembered any other features. She did not."

511 Exhibit 146, Report of FBI interview with Lee Bowman, June 28, 1994.

Ownership of gun

According to Bowman, there was a .38 caliber revolver in the collection, but it was silver, not black.[512]

According to the OIC's version of a May, 1994, report of an FBI interview with Mrs. Foster, an FBI agent showed Mr. Foster *"the actual gun"* found in Mr. Foster's hand, whereupon she said it may have been the same gun she had seen in her Washington home.

OIC, p. 81:

> *On May 9, 1994, she was shown the actual gun that was recovered and said, according to the interview report, that the gun "may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas" and that "she may have seen the handgun . . . at her residence in Washington.* [fn241]"

The FBI (and the Fiske Report) had recounted the same version of events after its FBI agents interviewed Mrs. Foster in the Spring of 1994.

> Lisa Foster then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. Foster examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock... Lisa Foster recalls... she found a handgun inside a travel trunk which had been packed by Foster prior to his departure for Washington. Specifically, as Lisa Foster was packing in

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512 Compare A. Devroy, *Clinton Finds No Explanation to Aide's Death*, Wash. Post, July 23, 1993: "The [Park Police] chief said Foster owned a gun described being like the one found." S. Labaton, *Justice Dept. to Stay on Case of Aide's Death*, N.Y. Times, July 22, 1993: "In clarifying an account they had provided Wednesday, Federal officials said today that only one 38-caliber Army Colt revolver had been recovered in the case, not two." M. Carlson, *Where Hope Ends*, Time Magazine, August 2, 1993: "Last Tuesday afternoon, six months to the day since his boyhood friend had taken the oath of office... put his father's antique .38-cal. Colt revolver in his mouth and ended his life..."

> Little Rock, she came across a silver colored gun, which she then packed in with her other property... Lisa Foster believes that the gun found at Fort Marcy Park may be the silver gun which she brought up with her other belongings when she permanently moved to Washington.[513]

But there is a flaw in this long-standing official conclusion that the silver gun brought from Little Rock, reportedly missing (OIC, p. 82) from the Foster residence on the evening of the death, was the one found at the scene: The official death weapon is entirely black,[514] not silver.

The only plausible explanation of why the FBI showed Mrs. Foster a "silver colored" handgun is as follows. The interviewing FBI agents knew from the Park Police case file turned over to them that when shown a photograph of the black official death gun, she could not identify it because the only .38 revolver she knew of was silver. The Park Police handwritten interview notes of an interview with Mrs. Foster, taken nine days after Mr. Foster's death, reflects that when she was shown a photograph of the gun,

Mrs. Foster could not identify it because the only Foster family gun with which she was familiar was silver.

> "Not the gun she thought it must be, silver, six gun, large barrel."[515]

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513 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview with Mrs. Foster, May 9, 1994.

514 Exhibit 147, Photograph of black revolver. Exhibit 148, ABC News photograph of black weapon in hand. Exhibit 134, Park Police Report Supplement by Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 26, 1993: "[T]he victim had on his right hand a black revolver."

515 Exhibit 149, Handwritten notes of Park Police interview with Mrs. Foster, July 29, 1993. Exhibit 144, Park Police Report by Park Police Detective Peter Markland, July 29, 1993: "She was presented with a photograph of the weapon found with Mr. Foster's body but was unable to identify it." Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "No. The only real question I got to ask was about the gun, did Vincent own a gun. She asked me what does it

Ownership of gun

The OIC skims over the obvious discrepancy of the color of the gun by recounting that when shown the gun in November of 1995, Mrs. Foster stated *"it was the gun she unpacked in Washington,"* but that *"she seemed to remember the... gun looking lighter in color."*

OIC, p. 81-82:

> *She stated to the OIC in November of 1995, when viewing the gun recovered from Mr. Foster's hand, that it was the gun she unpacked in Washington but had not subsequently found,*[fn242] *although she said she seemed to remember the front of the gun looking lighter in color when she saw it during the move to Washington.*[fn243]

The revolver found in Mr. Foster's hand was black. By all accounts, the revolver Mr. Foster owned was silver. The OIC attempts to confuse the issue by reporting that Mrs. Foster "*seemed to remember the front of the gun looking lighter in color.*"

The FBI's suicide conclusion would have been undercut by the knowledge that the weapon found in Mr. Foster's hand was unknown to the family. So the Report hides the color of the weapon found in Mr. Foster's hand (as Fiske had) and baldly asserts (p. 84) that the gun *"which was missing when she looked in the closet after Mr. Foster's death... was the one found at the scene."* The OIC's claim that the death weapon was missing from the home is new.

OIC, p. 82:

> *Webster Hubbell stated that, on the night of Mr. Foster's death, Lisa Foster went upstairs in the Foster house with him. While there, she looked into the top of a closet, pulled out a "squared-off" gun, and said, according to Hubbell, that one of the guns was missing.*[fn244] *To Hubbell's knowledge,*

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look like, you know. To me, right away I am thinking oh, he does, well, it's a black-colored revolver, .38 revolver. She cut me off..."

Ownership of gun

US PARK POLICE REPORT. GUN FOUND IN MR. FOSTER'S HAND WAS BLACK.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

MOBILE CRIME LAB REPORT SUPPLEMENT

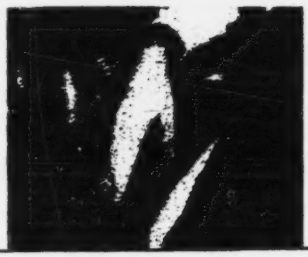
OFFENSE/INCIDENT: Death Investigation CASE NO: 93007-61

INCIDENT LOCATION: Ft. Marcy DATE: 7-20-93

were at his sides and the victim had his right hand on a black revolver. The right thumb

ID TECHNICIAN [illegible] DATE 7-26-93 SUPERVISOR [illegible] DATE 7/26/93

PHOTOGRAPHS OF BLACK GUN FOUND IN MR. FOSTER'S HAND AT FORT MARCY PARK.



US PARK POLICE HANDWRITTEN INTERVIEW NOTES. MRS. FOSTER UNABLE TO IDENTIFY BLACK GUN.

Not the gun she thought it must be. Silver, six-gun, large barrel.

Not the gun she thought
it must be. Silver, six-
gun, large barrel.

EXHIBIT 3

FBI INTERVIEW REPORT. FBI SHOWED MRS. FOSTER "SILVER" GUN "FOUND" AT FMP. SHE IDENTIFIED IT.

Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 14

LISA FOSTER then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. FOSTER examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas.

may be the silver gun which she brought up with her other belongings when she permanently moved to Washington. LISA FOSTER

Exhibit 3 of Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., submitted September 23, 1997, released to the public on October 10, 1997

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

the "other gun" was never found at the Foster house.[fn245]

OIC, p. 84:

"Mrs. Lisa Foster said that she recalls two guns in a bedroom closet in Washington, one of which was missing when she looked in the closet after Mr. Foster's death..."

But, again, the FBI reported a year after Mr. Foster's death that there was one gun, not two, and that it was in "its usual location" after the death.

"Lisa Foster was aware of the location of one gun inside her residence in Washington and she found that gun still in its usual location on the night of July 20, 1993."[516]

b. Ammunition

The .38 caliber ammunition found in Mr. Foster's Arkansas home did not match that found in the official death weapon. From this fact, instead of drawing the inference that the ammunition recovered from the weapon did not belong to Mr. Foster, the OIC infers *"[t]hat is further evidence suggesting that Mr. Foster, Sr., possessed a .38 caliber gun."*[517]

The Report's other reference implying that Mr. Foster may have owned ammunition similar to that found in the official gun is

---

516 Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview with Mrs. Foster, May 9, 1994.

517 OIC, p. 80, fn. 231: In August 1994, Sharon Bowman (the sister of Vincent Foster, Jr.) found five .38 caliber cartridges at the family home in Hope. 302, 12/1/94, at 1-2. That is further evidence suggesting that Mr. Foster, Sr., possessed a .38 caliber gun or guns. FBI Laboratory examination revealed that four of the cartridges were of the same manufacture (Remington) as in the revolver found in Mr. Foster's hand; they were manufactured at a different time than the cartridge and casing recovered from Mr. Foster's gun. FBI Lab Report, 2/21/95, at 2.

that *"Mr. Foster's younger son stated that he saw... a number of loose bullets while unpacking in Washington."* (p. 83). Had the number of these bullets been two (the same number found in the park), or had any matching ammunition ever been recovered, the Report surely would have said so.

In 1975, Remington discontinued the manufacture of the ammunition found at the park. From this fact, the OIC draws the inference that the gun was located in the home of Mr. Foster's parents when Remington still made the ammunition.

OIC, p. 38:

> *Dr. Lee noted that the ammunition found in this weapon was type "RP .38 SPL HV," manufactured by Remington Peters. Dr. Lee stated that information from the manufacturer indicated that this ammunition was discontinued in 1975, and that the cartridge therefore would have been manufactured prior to that time.*[fn93]

OIC, p. 38, fn. 93:

> *Lee Report at 488-89. That finding is consistent with the fact that, as is explained below, the gun at one time likely was located in the home of Mr. Foster's parents in Hope, Arkansas.*

But Remington has never used the ball smokeless powder in the ammunition found at the park. If the official ammunition found had been used to fire the fatal shot, the cartridge would have to have been a "reload." The ammunition could have been reloaded at any time. These facts undermine the OIC's conclusion that *"the gun at one time likely was located in the home of Mr. Foster's parents in Hope, Arkansas."*

c. Oven mitt

OIC, p. 54:

"Apart from a variety of other compelling circumstantial and testimonial evidence (discussed below) that the gun belonged to Mr. Foster, the evidence regarding the pants pocket and oven mitt also tends to link Mr. Foster to the gun."

The OIC claims (p. 52-55) that Dr. Henry Lee found new trace evidence in an oven mitt[518] found in Mr. Foster's car, consistent with the conclusion that Mr. Foster transported the official death weapon to the park in the mitt. The OIC posits that this finding, along with another new finding of the same type of trace evidence in Mr. Foster's pants pocket,[519] supports its hypothesis. According to the OIC, Mr. Foster carried the gun from his home to the park in the mitt, then to where his body was found in his pants pocket.

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518 OIC, p. 53: As noted, Dr. Lee also examined the oven mitt recovered from Mr. Foster's car. He reported: "Dark particle residues were located inside the oven mitt. Instrumental analysis revealed the presence of the elements lead and antimony in these particles; this finding could indicate that an item which had gunshot residue on it, such as the revolver . . . came in contact with the interior of [the oven mitt]"[fn150] Dr. Lee further stated that "[s]unflower-type seed husks were located on the inner surfaces of this oven mitt..."

519 OIC, p. 53-54: Dr. Lee reported that "[m]acroscopic and microscopic examination of the inside of the front pants pockets revealed the presence of fibers and other materials, including a portion of a sunflower seed husk in the front left pocket. Instrumental analysis of particles removed from the pocket surface revealed the presence of lead. These materials were also found inside the oven mitt located in the glove compartment of Mr. Foster's vehicle... The presence of these trace materials could indicate that they share a common origin. These materials in the pants pocket clearly resulted from the transfer by an intermediate object, such as the Colt weapon."[fn149] ***These sunflower seed husks found in Mr. Foster's front, left pants pocket."[fn151] Dr. Lee stated that "[t]his finding suggests that the sunflower seed husk found inside the pants pocket could have been transferred from the oven mitt through an intermediate object, such as the revolver."[fn152]

Ownership of gun

The record also contradicts the OIC's conclusion that this evidence *"tends to link Mr. Foster to the gun"* because there was, by all previous accounts, no oven mitt in the car at the park.

Park Police Investigator Rolla testified that he found "[n]othing out of the ordinary" in the glove compartment of the car at the park. He "found normal stuff in the car, sunglasses, photos, registration..."[520] Park Police Investigator Braun testified that when viewing "the glove compartment [she found] nothing out of the ordinary."[521]

But again, according to the OIC's (still secret) reports of reinterviews conducted years later, both of these Investigators suddenly remembered the presence of an oven mitt on July 20, 1993.

OIC, p. 52, fn. 148:

"Investigators Rolla and Braun also recalled the oven mitt in the glove compartment of the car on July 20. Braun OIC, 2/9/95, at 95-96; Rolla 302, 4/17/96, at 6."

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520 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. What about on [sic] the glove compartment? A. Nothing out of the ordinary. I think the vehicle registration was in the glove compartment. I took that for the time being. *** Q. What about [what you found] in the glove compartment? A. Nothing out of the ordinary... I looked through the whole car. I looked at everything... Trust me, I looked. I looked under the seats, I looked in the trunk. I looked at every piece of paper I could find. *** Q. What did you do, what would you describe what your search of the car was... [sic]? A. I went through the car looking - again looking for anything that could lead me to believe that it was other than a suicide or it was a suicide, anything that could help confirm one way or the other...

521 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. What do [sic] you find in the car? A. I went through the car. I found normal stuff in the car, sunglasses, photos, registration... *** Q. What else did you see in the car? A. As I was saying earlier, the jacket with the wallet and credentials. There was [sic] pictures in the glovebox, and sunglasses, a couple of cigarette boxes...

Ownership of gun

According to the detailed description by Park Police of all items found in the car at the park (including, for example, the dates on coins, a "large Fender" guitar pick, and the brand names on the empty cigarette packs), the oven mitt was not in the car at the park.[522] One page of this list specifically itemizes the contents of the glove compartment — no oven mitt. (The available photographs show an oven mitt in the glove compartment of Mr. Foster's car at the impound lot -- not at Fort Marcy Park.)

The OIC claims that associate White House counsel William Kennedy kept this oven mitt for six or more months before giving it to Mr. Fiske's FBI agents.

OIC, p. 52:

> *William Kennedy, Associate White House Counsel, eventually took possession of Mr. Foster's car on behalf of the Foster family after the Park Police released it on July 28, 1993. Mr. Kennedy maintained contents of the car that had not been taken into evidence by the Park Police, and he produced those contents to investigators from Mr. Fiske's Office.*[fn147]

Aside from being a break in the chain-of-custody, the record contradicts this claim. The FBI's report of its May, 1994, interview with William Kennedy recounts that Mr. Kennedy did not pick up the car from the Police for at least six weeks (well after *"July 28"*), after which time Chief of White House Personnel Security Craig Livingstone "got the car and parked it on the West Executive Avenue for about two weeks. Thereafter, it was moved for a two-month period of time to the New Executive Office Building basement..."[523] When the car was disposed of, Mr. "Kennedy

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522 Exhibit 143, Park Police Evidence/Property Control Receipt, July 20, 1993.

523 Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview with William Kennedy, May 6, 1994: [H]e [Kennedy] retrieved Foster's car from the U.S. Park Police approximately one and one-half to two months after Foster's death.

retrieved... [mostly] junk such as M&Ms, plastic cups... [and] threw most of these items away but still has some items in his possession."

Kennedy had not given any of the items he *"maintained"* to the FBI as of the time it interviewed him in May of 1994,[524] nor is there any publicly available record of his ever having produced any items to FBI *"investigators from Mr. Fiske's Office."*

VIII. EVIDENCE CONTRADICTING THE OFFICIAL CLAIM THAT MR. FOSTER DROVE TO THE PARK

Summary. Mr. Foster was dead by 4:20 p.m. The OIC conceals that at 4:20 p.m. Mr. Foster's Arkansas Honda was not in the Fort Marcy Park parking lot.

The OIC's claim that "only [two] cars... were known to law enforcement and the OIC" is false. Civilian witnesses saw the older brown Arkansas Honda, not Mr. Foster's 1989 silver Honda.

Patrick Knowlton saw the mid-1980s brown Arkansas Honda in the same spot as Mr. Foster's 1989 silver Honda car was later found, and a man acting suspiciously in a car backed in three spots from the Arkansas car. Patrick suffered witness tampering.

Livingstone got the car and it was parked on the West Executive Avenue by the White House for about two weeks. Thereafter, it was moved for a two-month period of time to the New Executive Office Building basement, while a dialogue continued with Lisa Foster regarding the final disposition of the car. It was agreed that the car would be sold to Mrs. Foster's brother.

524 Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview with William Kennedy,May 6, 1994: When the brother and his wife came to Washington to pick up the car, Kennedy retrieved miscellaneous items from the vehicle. He described the car as being 'trashed' with family junk such as M&Ms, plastic cups, class notes, CD player, shoes, Ray Ban sunglasses, books, etc. Kennedy said he threw most of these items away but still has some items in his possession.

Summary of car keys not at the park: The OIC conceals that Mr. Foster's car keys were not at Fort Marcy Park by falsely reporting (1) that Rolla had "simply missed" the keys when he "patted" the pockets at the park, (2) that Kennedy and Livingstone could not have later placed the keys in the pocket because they visited the morgue after police had retrieved the keys, and (3) that Kennedy and Livingstone were not allowed in the same room as the body.

The OIC's claim that Rolla had "simply missed" two sets of keys when he "patted" Mr. Foster's pockets at the park is contradicted by the accounts of Rolla and at least two other Park Police. The OIC falsely claims that Kennedy and Livingstone could not later have placed the keys in the pocket because they visited the morgue after Braun had retrieved the keys at the morgue. The OIC's chronology is contradicted by the accounts of Park Police, Secret Service, Kennedy, Livingstone, and other White House personnel. The OIC relies on falsified or nonexistent hospital logs and failed to obtain records that would prove whether Kennedy and Livingstone visited the morgue before Rolla and Braun.

1. The other Arkansas Honda at the Park

The Report hides that Mr. Foster's car was not at the park when he was dead. As we saw in the *Preface*, that is why Patrick Knowlton was targeted for harassment. It also hides that another Arkansas Honda was parked in the same spot as Mr. Foster's car was reportedly later found.

The record of whether the 1983 or 1984 brown Honda left the lot, as well as whether Mr. Foster's 1989 Honda arrived, is confusing and unsettled, for several reasons. First, many of the statements of the witnesses' accounts, memorialized by the Park Police and later the FBI, are unclear. Second, some of these accounts may be referring to a broken-down Mercedes on the parkway, near the driveway into the lot, or maybe to Officer Hodakievic's car. Third, some of the officials reportedly saw a briefcase in a car, Patrick saw

a briefcase in the older brown Honda, and in Mr. Foster's car there was, officially, no briefcase. Fourth, evidence suggests that Mr. Foster's car was not in the park at 8:00 p.m. In any event, the OIC's claim, that only two cars were *"positively identified and known to law enforcement and the OIC,"* is not true.[525]

a. Mr. Foster was dead before 4:20 p.m.

As discussed above, Dr. Beyer testified that he was unconcerned with the time of death. The OIC's Report only briefly mentions time of death in a footnote, wherein it gives a clue by including the reported account that Dr. Beyer said, "*'that it appeared that the victim had eaten a 'large' meal which he believed to have*

---

[525] Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "[Saw] two to three cars at the far end of the lot... and officially a Honda parked closer to the parkway entrance." Exhibit 66, FBI Report of interview with Todd Stacey Hall, March 18, 1994: "Upon arriving at Fort Marcy Park, Hall noticed an unoccupied brown car with the engine running parked in the lot. He noticed that the car was not parked in a space... Also contained in the car was a briefcase..."

> Exhibit 67, Deposition of Paramedic Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: Q. Do you remember seeing an unoccupied car with the engine running in the parking lot? A. Yes. It was speculation between all of us that it was the car in the lot running. Q. That it was running? A. Well, I did hear it running... Q. But you remember seeing a car there? A. Yes, there was one parked yes. There was [sic] two or three cars there... I can't say whether it was there when we left or not...

Exhibit 133, Incident Report by Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1993: "Two other Veh. Brwn Honda AR Tags and White Nissan" Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "[T]here was a red car with hazard lights blinking... this vehicle had departed Fort Marcy prior to the departure of Arthur and his unit." Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone had observed three or four automobiles in the lot. Among the vehicles, Iacone noted a Honda Accord which was either red or maroon in color and which displayed Arkansas registration plates." Exhibit 72, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Jennifer Wacha, March 11, 1994: "[I]n the parking area... the engine was running... also a third car in the lot."

occurred within 2-3 hours prior to death."[526] Because Dr. Beyer also reportedly said the meal "might have been meat and potatoes,"[527] and because by all accounts, Mr. Foster had a cheeseburger and French-fries between 12:30 and 1:00, according to Dr. Beyer's approximation from the digestion of his lunch, Mr. Foster died between 2:30 and 4:00 p.m. Paramedic George Gonzalez in his Incident Report estimated that based upon the "pooling of blood in the extremities," Mr. Foster had been dead "2-4 hrs"[528] at 6:15 p.m., similarly putting the time of death between approximately 2:15 and 4:15 p.m..

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526 OIC, p. 30, fn. 66: Officer Morrissette's report also indicates that Dr. Beyer stated at the autopsy 'that it appeared that the victim had eaten a 'large' meal which he believed to have occurred within 2-3 hours prior to death.' USPP Report (Morrissette) at 1. An exact time of death has not been established.

527 Exhibit 127, Park Police Report by Detective James Morrissette, August 2, 1993.

528 Exhibit 133, Incident Report by Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1993.

At 4:30, Mr. Knowlton was in the lot. Mr. Foster's car was not.

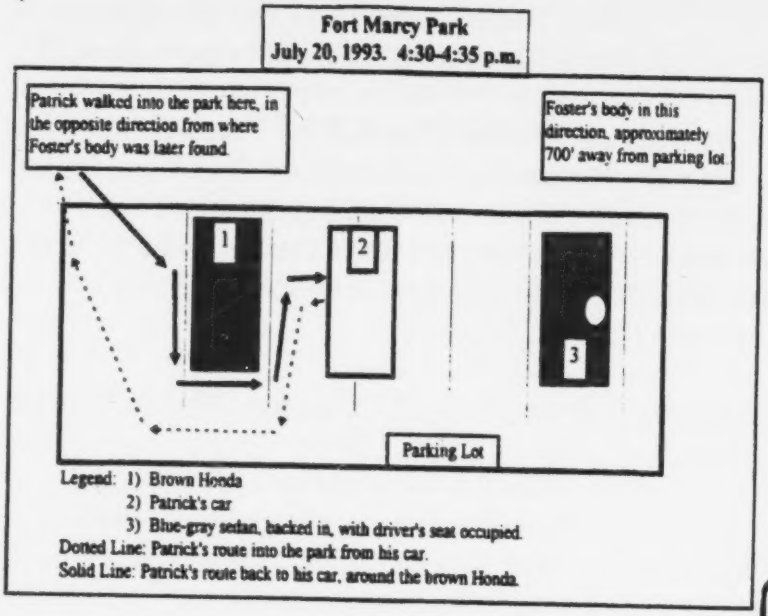

EXHIBIT 1

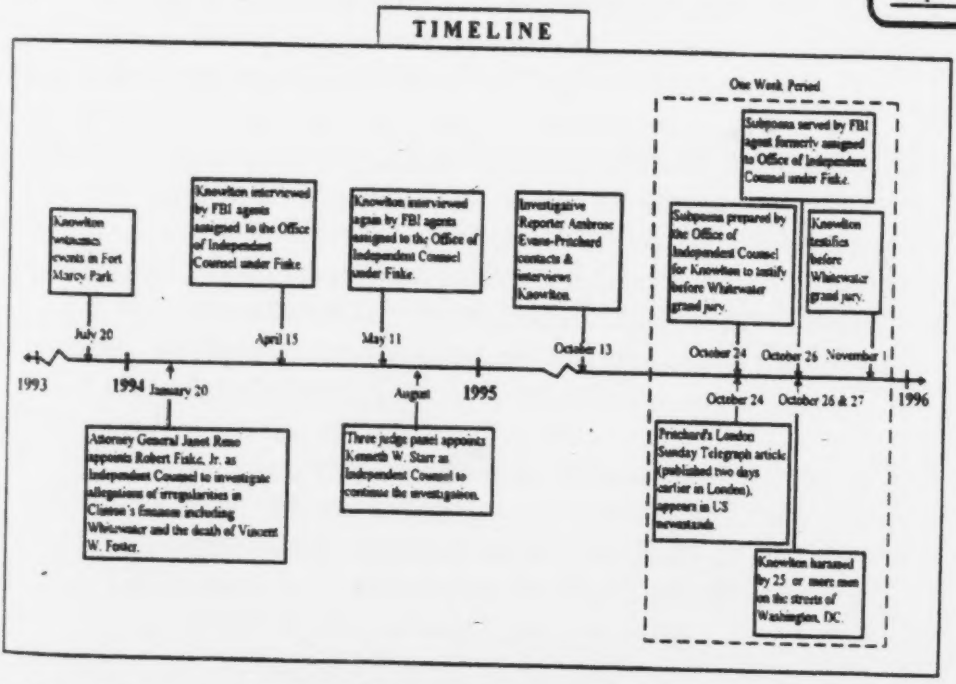

Exhibit 1 of Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., submitted September 23, 1997, released to the public on October 10, 1997

At 4:30, Mr. Knowlton was in the lot. Mr. Foster's car was not.

b. Patrick Knowlton and the absence of Mr. Foster's car at the park at 4:30

The Special Division of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ordered the OIC to include Patrick Knowlton's submission to its Appendix to its Report on Mr. Foster's death. We saw excerpts from it in the Preface. The first exhibit to that Appendix appears again below, followed by some more excerpts from the Appendix.

> Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., September 23, 1997:
>
> > Upon review of those excerpts of the Report provided by the OIC, it is manifest that the Report omits the information Patrick provided which refutes the FBI's repeated official conclusion of suicide in the park. Even though our review is limited by the fact that we were provided only the passages reprinted below and so the context is unclear, it is apparent that the Report also omits evidence Patrick provided which indicates that the FBI obstructed justice in this matter.
> >
> > For example, the Report's first reference notes that at 4:30 p.m., Patrick saw in the Fort Marcy lot a rust-brown Honda with Arkansas license plates. Although this information is correct, it deceptively omits that Patrick is certain that this older car was not Mr. Foster's 1989 silver-gray colored car. Forensic evidence strongly indicates that Mr. Foster was dead by the time Patrick was in the park. Therefore, Mr. Foster could not have driven to the park in his Honda.
> >
> > > Page 21 of the OIC's Report:
> > > Another citizen (C2) drove his rental car into Fort Marcy parking lot at approximately 4:30 p.m. While there, C2 saw one unoccupied car which he describes as a "Rust brown colored

At 4:30, Mr. Knowlton was in the lot. Mr. Foster's car was not.

> car with Arkansas license plates."[fn35] C2 also saw another nearby car; that was occupied by a man who exited his car as C2 exited his own car.[fn36] C2 described this man as having "a look like he had a — an agenda, although everything I based my observation of this guy, was from the gut," "more than anything else.:" C2 and the man did not speak to one another.
>
> [fn35] OIC 11/1/95 at 22, 28
> [fn36] Id at 25

This first passage also notes that the other car in the lot was occupied by a man who exited his car as Patrick exited his own car (the man exited his car after Patrick walked toward the park). The excerpt omits any other details of the man's behavior. Mr. Foster's body was located about Patrick Knowlton & the absence of Mr. Foster's car at the park at 4:30

700 feet away from the area where: (1) the man's car was backed in to its parking spot giving him full view of the driveway leading into the lot; (2) the man gave Patrick a menacing stare; and (3) the man returned to his own car only when Patrick chose to walk in the opposite direction from where Mr. Foster's body was found about 70 minutes later.

The Report goes on at page 22 to tell us that the "man had reentered his car by the time" Patrick had "returned to the parking lot," and at 69 that he saw "a man in a car next to him." We do not know of the context in which these passages appear.

> Page 22 of the OIC's Report:
> went into the park to urinate, and the other man had reentered his car by the time C2

At 4:30, Mr. Knowlton was in the lot. Mr. Foster's car was not.

returned to the parking lot.[fn39] C2 then left the park in his car.[fn40]

[fn39] Id at 38

[fn40] Id at 61-62

Page 69 of the OIC's Report:
During the afternoon, before Park Police and FCFRD personnel were called to the scene at Fort Marcy Park, C2 saw a man in a car next to him;

Twenty pages later, the Report notes that Patrick "saw a briefcase" in the Arkansas car along with a "jacket... [and two] wine coolers." This statement again deceptively implies that the car was Mr. Foster's even though Mr. Foster's car reportedly did not contain wine coolers or a briefcase.

Page 89 of the OIC's Report:
C2 testified that he saw a briefcase — as well as wine coolers in a car with Arkansas plates that was parked in the parking lot. He stated: "I looked and saw the briefcase and saw the jacket, saw the wine coolers it was two of them. I remember exactly how they were laying in the back seat of the car."[fn274]

[fn274] C2 OIC, 11/1/95, at 34

This final passage omits that Patrick testified (and repeatedly told the FBI) exactly where these items were in the rust-brown Honda. The suit jacket Patrick saw in that car was draped over the back of the driver's seat. The suit jacket later found in Mr. Foster's car [sic] was folded and lying on the front passenger's seat.

Moreover, the Report's purported reliance on grand jury testimony is an attempt to give the Report more

At 4:30, Mr. Knowlton was in the lot. Mr. Foster's car was not.

credibility. Indeed, the catalyst for Patrick's grand jury testimony was the appearance in U.S. newsstands of the October 22nd issue of the *London Sunday Telegraph,* in which Ambrose Evans-Pritchard described Patrick's reaction when he was shown the FBI report of his interview with two FBI agents detailed to Mr. Fiske's probe. It was the first time Patrick had seen the report of the interview, which had been conducted eighteen months earlier. Evans-Pritchard wrote that Patrick "was stunned." Referring to the FBI's assertion that Patrick stated he "would be unable to recognize the man" he had seen at the park, Patrick is quoted as saying "That's an outright lie."

Evans-Pritchard's article also states:

> "They showed him a photograph of [Foster's] Honda... 'They went over it about 20 times, telling me that this was Foster's car,' said Knowlton. 'But I was quite adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my story'... Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony."

On October 24, the same day that this newspaper reached U.S. newsstands, the OIC prepared a subpoena summoning Patrick to testify before the Whitewater grand jury. The secret grand jury subpoena was served two days later by an FBI agent who was formerly detailed to Mr. Fiske's probe, whereupon Patrick was harassed and intimidated by 25 or more men -- during which time the FBI ignored his repeated pleas for help. The Report omits all of this, even though Patrick submitted a report detailing the harassment to the OIC in March of 1996, which included reports of a polygraph examination, a

> psychiatric examination, witnesses' affidavits, photographs of two members of the harassment team and the names and addresses of two others.

Patrick was harassed beginning October 26, 1995, the same day he received his subpoena to appear before Mr. Starr's Whitewater grand jury. The fact that Patrick was subpoenaed was known only to the OIC and the FBI.

The report referred to in the Appendix that Patrick submitted to the OIC in March, 1996, detailing the harassment he suffered is his *Report of Witness Tampering.* Excerpts appear below.

Report of Witness Tampering, March 4, 1996.

> The authors wrote this Report of Witness Tampering primarily to:
>
> (1) Protect Knowlton from further harm by publicizing the harassment, and
>
> (2) Establish that Knowlton is credible and stable.
>
> Two persons besides Knowlton, a journalist and a Ph.D. consultant and educator, witnessed the events of October 26 and 27. Each witness states unequivocally that what they observed was willful harassment. On October 26, Knowlton's girlfriend wrote down the license plate number of the car driven by one of the perpetrators. Evans-Pritchard provided disturbing evidence regarding that plate:
>
> > [T]he license plate Knowlton noted from Thursday had checked out with a law enforcement source... as being a federal government vehicle... suggested Knowlton was "being warned, or there was an attempt being

made to destabilize him before he appeared before the grand jury."

It is a crime to harass a witness for the purpose of dissuading him from assisting in a grand jury probe. Title 18 US Code, Section 1512, "Tampering with witness, victim or informant," states in part:

> (c) Whoever intentionally harasses another person and hinders, delays, prevents or dissuades any person from-
>
> * * *
>
> (4) causing a criminal prosecution... to be sought or instituted, or assisting in such prosecution or proceeding; or attempts to do so shall be fined under this title or imprisoned...

It is a civil rights violation for two or more persons to conspire to deter by intimidation anyone from testifying freely, fully, and truthfully before a grand jury. Title 42 US Code, Section 1985(2), "Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights," part (2), "Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror," states in part:

> If two or more persons in any State or Territory *conspire to deter, by* force, *intimidation*, or threat, *any* party *or witness in any court of the United States* from attending such court, or *from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully...*

This case is important. The facts of the harassment is telling. It begs that a mystery be solved: Why did someone commit a crime to try to obstruct the investigation into the death of Vincent Foster?

* * *

This document presents the entire sequence of events in chronological order. Section I describes the unwittingly crucial five minutes Knowlton spent in Fort Marcy Park through when he unexpectantly received a subpoena to testify before the grand jury over two years later. Section II details the initial harassment, suspect by suspect, a total of 25 encounters in two days. Section III describes further harassment, both before and after the grand jury testimony, and the testimony itself.

* * *

SECTION I

KNOWLTON'S OBSERVATIONS AT FORT MARCY PARK, VIRGINIA

July 20, 1993:

While heading home in heavy traffic on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Patrick Knowlton pulled into Fort Marcy Park to urinate. He noticed the clock on his car read 4:30. There were only two cars in the parking lot. An unoccupied 1983 or 1984 rust brown four-door Honda was parked close to the southern footpath entrance. Knowlton noticed the distinctive Arkansas license plate on the brown Honda. A metallic blue-gray four-door sedan was backed in three or four spaces to the right of the brown Honda. In the driver's seat of the blue-gray sedan was a lone man. Knowlton parked between the two cars, closer to the brown Honda.

Immediately after Knowlton parked, the man in the blue-gray sedan lowered the passenger side electric window and gave him a menacing stare. The look made Knowlton feel like he was intruding, and

Appendix L-2:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division – no case number assigned
UNDER SEAL – case dismissed for lack of jurisdiction

Appendix L-3:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Misc. No. 00-36
UNDER SEAL

Appendix L-4:

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
[UNDER SEAL] (Misc. No. 0036) No. 00-3081

In Re Sealed Case No. 3081:
Entered: September 5, 2000: CLERK'S ORDER filed directing Appellant to file docketing statement; certificate of counsel; statement of issues; lower court decision; any procedural motions; transcript status notice; deferred appendix notice; appearance form due 10/5/00; any dispositive motions due 10/5/00. Directing Appellee to file certificate of counsel; any procedural motions; appearance form due 10/5/00; any dispositive motions due 10/20/00

car in the photograph was not the brown Honda he saw.

Monroe then became irritated, stood up, tossed the photographs on the desk, called in Agent Colombell, and asked Colombell whether the Park Police photographed the wrong car. Colombell assured Monroe that the photographs were of Foster's car. Monroe stated that the Park Police made many mistakes. Monroe then told Colombell that "Knowlton doesn't think these photographs are of the right car."

Monroe again showed the photographs to Knowlton and asked whether the photographs were of the car he saw. While stating that he did not want to influence Knowlton's answers, Monroe explained that the sunlight may have altered the photographs.

At the end of the interview, Monroe, in Colombell's presence, stated to Knowlton that since Foster's death, the Foster family has had a very difficult time, especially the children. Monroe then suggested to Knowlton that he not talk to the Press for the sake of the Foster family. Soon thereafter Knowlton was invited to appear on the G. Gordon Liddy Show. Knowlton declined.

May 11, 1994:

About a month later, Monroe interviewed Knowlton a second time at the Office of Special Counsel, primarily about the brown Honda he saw at Fort Marcy Park. This interview took about two hours. Knowlton again felt the atmosphere was friendly. Monroe reviewed the notes he took the first time he interviewed Knowlton. He then said he should not show Knowlton statements of other witnesses,

but that he would. He then showed Knowlton statements of other witnesses who had seen a different car at Fort Marcy Park, a later model Honda, grayish-brown or taupe in color.

Monroe explained the Honda Knowlton saw may have looked darker to him because of the way the shade from the trees was hitting it. He then showed Knowlton an under-exposed photograph of a car parked next to a police cruiser. The car in this photograph looked black. Knowlton again stated that the car he saw was not the one shown in the photographs.

Monroe then escorted Knowlton to the FBI laboratory in the Hoover Building, where he showed Knowlton brochures for 1988 through 1990 Hondas, and asked that he pick out the car. Knowlton said the cars depicted in the brochures were too new, and asked for brochures of older cars. As none were available, Knowlton looked through car color panels. The lab technician, Frederic Whitehurst, said he was familiar with the dull finish Knowlton described. Knowlton picked out two panels, both of which turned out to be of early 1980s Hondas.

Agent Whitehurst suggested to Agent Monroe that he run through the Arkansas DMV every Honda of the year and color that Knowlton had picked. Monroe responded curtly, and said not to worry because they were "on top of all this."

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH ARTICLE

October 13, 1995:

Eighteen months later, Knowlton was located and interviewed by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the

Washington Bureau Chief of the *Sunday Telegraph,* a London newspaper. Evans-Pritchard was interested in Knowlton because Evans-Pritchard has been writing about the Foster death since it occurred, and has for the last year been investing considerable time and resources investigating events concerning Foster's death, and various other Whitewater probes.

Knowlton was not easy to find. Evans-Pritchard located him with the help of a private investigator.

Evans-Pritchard provided Knowlton with copies of the FBI Reports FD-302 ("302"), which were reports of Knowlton's April and May, 1994 interviews with FBI Agents Monroe and Colombell. The reports misrepresented what Knowlton had said to the agents. Knowlton pointed out the most blatant inaccuracies to Evans-Pritchard.

Knowlton told Evans-Pritchard that he told Monroe he could in fact identify the man in the blue-gray sedan. The 302 states just the opposite. Within a week, Evans-Pritchard retained a police artist, who with Knowlton's help, made a composite sketch of the man.

October 22, 1995:

An article written by Evans-Pritchard appeared in the London Sunday Telegraph, "*Death in the Park: Is this the killer*?" The article reported some of the inaccuracies in the FBI reports, stated that Knowlton had not been subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury, and that two other witnesses who arrived at Fort Marcy Park 30 minutes after Knowlton left had also not been subpoenaed. Accompanying the article was the police artist's composite sketch of the man in the

blue-gray sedan who gave Knowlton a "threatening look" at Fort Marcy Park. The article stated in part:

* * *

The *Sunday Telegraph* asked if he would be willing to help with an artist's sketch of the suspect...

* * *

"They went over it about 20 times, telling me that this was Foster's car," said Knowlton. "But I was quite adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my story..."

Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony.

Patrick Knowlton & witness tampering

Not included in either the Appendix to the OIC's Report, or the *Report of Witness Tampering*, is a description of the incident the night of May 10, 1994, the evening before the second interview. The events of that night, recounted in Patrick's lawsuit, appear below.

> Patrick Knowlton v. Robert Edwards et al., US District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96-2467:
>
> 65. In early May of 1994, Monroe telephoned Plaintiff at his Virginia residence and requested a second in-person interview. Plaintiff agreed. The two scheduled a meeting for 10:00 a.m., May 11th, 1994.
>
> 66. On May 10, 1994, the night before his second interview with Monroe, Plaintiff was driving his 1979 refurbished Peugeot 504 eastbound on Constitution Avenue, NW, accompanied by three adult passengers, one gentleman and two ladies. It was about 10:30 p.m. Defendant Scott Jeffrey Bickett drove a 1988 Oldsmobile with Illinois license plates, accompanied by adult two male passengers, and was tailgating Plaintiff for about three blocks. Plaintiff, driving slowly and looking for a parking space, approached the intersection of 21st Street, saw a vacant parking spot, put on his directional, and stopped just past the spot. Bickett pulled into the spot. Plaintiff got out of his car and said to Bickett, "I was gonna park there." Bickett said two words, then walked away, accompanied by the two other males who were passengers in the Oldsmobile. There was no other conversation between the occupants of Plaintiff's car and the occupants of Bickett's car.
>
> 67. Plaintiff parked his car in front of Bickett's, then left with his companions.

68. Immediately upon Plaintiff's vacating the area, Bickett returned to the scene, took a tire iron from his Oldsmobile, smashed the Peugeot's four headlights, both taillights and struck the radiator with sufficient force to put a hole in it, causing over $3,700 in damages to Plaintiff's Peugeot.

69. About fifteen minutes after he had left his Peugeot, Plaintiff returned to where it was parked. A limousine driver, who is a retired District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department Captain, who had witnessed the incident, told Plaintiff and Park Police Officers Hammond and McIntyre who had arrived by that time what Bickett had done, and provided the Oldsmobile's license plate number. Park Police assigned the case incident number 021327.

70. Plaintiff reasonably believes and therefore avers that Bickett is employed by the Department of Defense with a Sensitive Compartmented Information security clearance, and that Bickett has been briefed at FBI headquarters and has served at the direction of FBI personnel, as alleged above. Accordingly, Plaintiff alleges that Bickett's wrongful conduct was at the direction of FBI personnel. The purpose of Bickett's having committed these violent actions toward Plaintiff late in the evening before the morning of Plaintiff's second scheduled interview with Monroe was to cause Plaintiff to be in a deteriorated emotional state while being interviewed by Monroe. The conspirators sought to make Plaintiff more vulnerable to being manipulated by Monroe's haranguing to obtain from Plaintiff the sought-after admission that the Arkansas Honda Plaintiff saw in the park could have been Mr. Foster's 1989 year model Honda.

71. Monroe interviewed Plaintiff a second time on the morning following Bickett's malicious attack on Plaintiff's car, while Plaintiff was still jarred and distressed...

75. In the weeks following Bickett's malicious conduct, Park Police told Plaintiff that the vandal could not be identified or located. On October 18, 1995, this license plate number was provided to a private investigator. The next day, the investigator called and provided the Oldsmobile owner's name, address, home telephone number, employer, and wife's name. Plaintiff provided this information to the Park Police, whereupon Bickett confessed to Park Police Detective Frank A. Barwinzak. Despite repeated requests to do so, the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia failed and refused to prosecute Bickett.

Further excerpts from the March, 1996 *Report of Witness Tampering* appear below.

KNOWLTON SUBPOENAED BY WASHINGTON OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT COUNSEL UNDER KENNETH STARR

Thursday morning, October 26, 1995:

Four days after Evans-Pritchard's article was published, on Thursday, at 10:30 a.m., Knowlton was served a subpoena to testify before the Washington, DC federal grand jury on the following Wednesday, November 1, 1995. FBI Special Agent Russell Bransford, assigned to Starr's Office of Independent Counsel in Washington, personally served Knowlton the subpoena at Knowlton's home. Knowlton had never had any contact with the court system and asked Bransford several questions about what to

expect. Bransford was helpful and cordial. He explained that Knowlton was not a target, but simply a witness. He gave Knowlton his business card, and suggested that Knowlton call him if he had any more questions.

Agent Bransford was formerly assigned to the Office of Special Counsel under Fiske, and worked with Agents Monroe and Colombell.

Harassment began later that same evening.[529]

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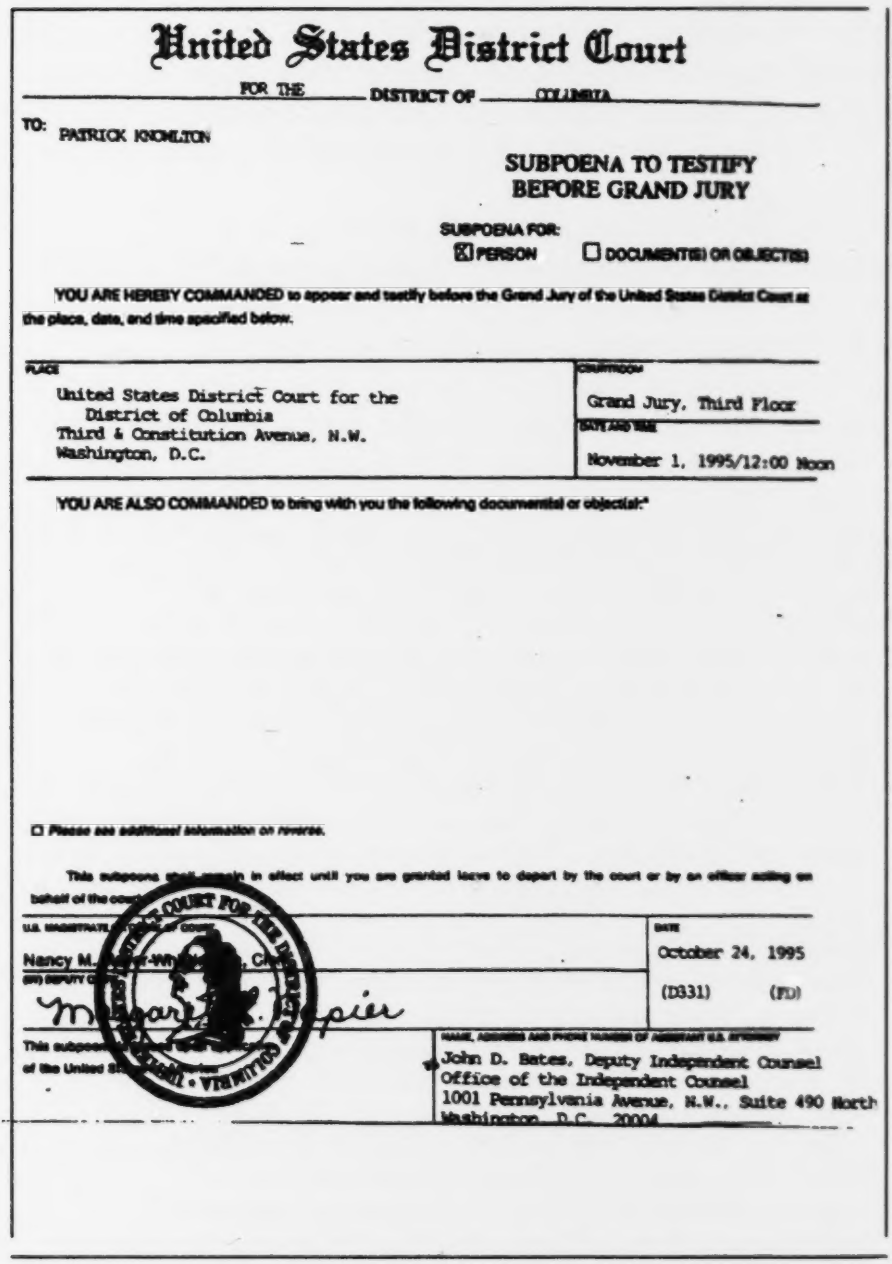
[529] See also Patrick Knowlton v. Robert Edwards et al., US District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96-2467, Plaintiff's Opposition to... Defendants' Alternative Motion for Summary Judgment, notes 2 & 3:

> *Affidavit of Mr. Gene Wheaton*: "I have... over 40 years in the criminal justice system, including... security projects related to intelligence. I have qualified as an expert witness... In part because of my close association with the Chief, Assessment Branch, CIA, I became extremely knowledgeable of psychological operations (PsyOps) and techniques of the intelligence community... there are various methods and purposes in conducting surveillance... Intimidation is one purpose of a close, obvious surveillance... This case appears to be the misuse of surveillance techniques to scare and intimidate the witness or to destroy his credibility... could be expected in the area of illegal intelligence operations ...to make him appear paranoid and thus destroy credibility as a witness... I have used this technique... Mr. Clarke has asked me to render an opinion on the following question: Was one of the purposes of the actions described in the Amended Complaint to intimidate Mr. Knowlton to try to prevent him from testifying freely, fully, and truthfully? In my opinion, provided the events reported in the Amended Complaint are accurately portrayed, my answer is yes."
> *Affidavit of Mr. Ted L. Gunderson*: "Since my retirement in 1979 as Senior Special Agent in Charge of the FBI, Los Angeles Division, I have testified many times as an expert witness in both civil and criminal matters... Mr. Knowlton's allegations of harassment... is a technique that I am both aware of and knowledgeable about which is used by government agents and law enforcement officers. This technique is used for intimidation and to prevent a witness from testifying and/or testifying truthfully and/or cooperating with officials out of fear of harm to the witness or his loved ones. I have knowledge of this tactic and know of instances when it has been used."

Patrick Knowlton & witness tampering



United States District Court

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TO: PATRICK KNOWLTON

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY

SUBPOENA FOR:
☒ PERSON ☐ DOCUMENT(S) OR OBJECT(S)

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear and testify before the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at the place, date, and time specified below.

PLACE	COURTROOM
United States District Court for the District of Columbia Third & Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.	Grand Jury, Third Floor
	DATE AND TIME November 1, 1995/12:00 Noon

YOU ARE ALSO COMMANDED to bring with you the following document(s) or object(s):*

☐ *Please see additional information on reverse.*

This subpoena shall remain in effect until you are granted leave to depart by the court or by an officer acting on behalf of the court.

U.S. MAGISTRATE / CLERK OF COURT	DATE
Nancy M. [illegible]	October 24, 1995
(BY) DEPUTY CLERK	(D331) (FD)
Margaret [illegible] Napier	

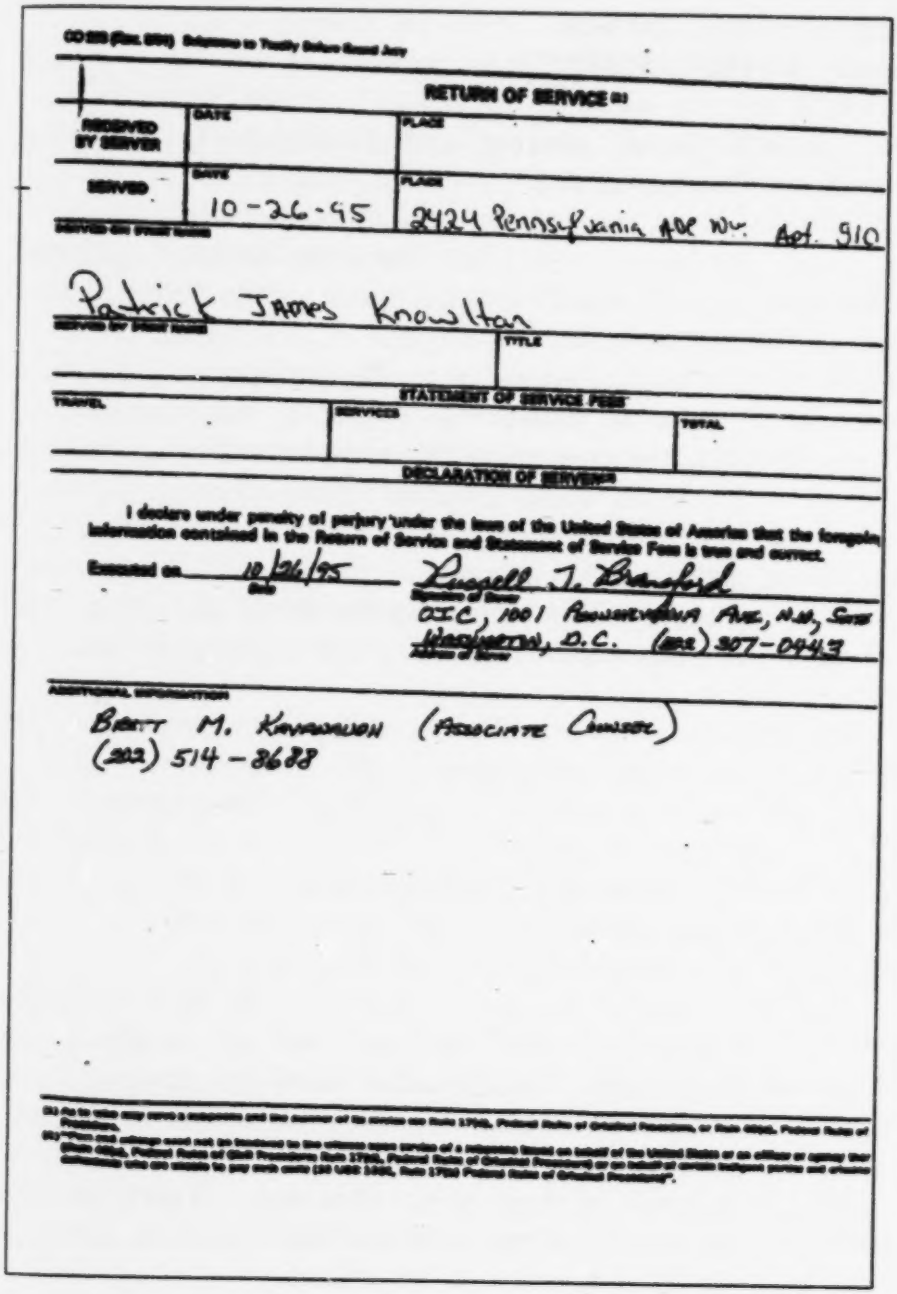
This subpoena was requested by counsel for the United States

NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER OF ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY

John D. Bates, Deputy Independent Counsel
Office of the Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 490 North
Washington, D.C. 20004

Front of Subpoena for Patrick Knowlton to testify before the Whitewater Grand Jury. Prepared October 24, 1995, served October 26, 1995.

Patrick Knowlton & witness tampering



RETURN OF SERVICE (1)

	DATE	PLACE
RECEIVED BY SERVER		
SERVED	10-26-95	2424 Pennsylvania Ave NW. Apt. 910

SERVED ON (PRINT NAME)

Patrick James Knowlton

SERVED BY (PRINT NAME) | TITLE

STATEMENT OF SERVICE FEES

TRAVEL	SERVICES	TOTAL

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Return of Service and Statement of Service Fees is true and correct.

Executed on 10/26/95 (Date) Russell J. Bransford (Signature of Server)

OIC, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W., Suite Washington, D.C. (202) 307-0417 (Address of Server)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Brett M. Kavanaugh (Associate Counsel)
(202) 514-3688

(1) As to who may serve a subpoena and the manner of its service see Rule 17(d), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, or Rule 45(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) "Fees and mileage need not be tendered to the witness upon service of a subpoena issued on behalf of the United States or an officer or agency thereof. (Rule 45(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; Rule 17(d), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure) or on behalf of certain indigent parties and criminal defendants who are unable to pay such costs (28 USC 1825, Rule 17(b) Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure)".

Back of Patrick Knowlton's Whitewater Grand Jury subpoena.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECTION II
HARASSMENT

Thursday evening and Friday early afternoon, October 26 & 27, 1995:

At around 7:20 p.m., Knowlton and his girlfriend, Kathy, walked from his home in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood to Dupont Circle, and back to Bertucci's Restaurant in Foggy Bottom. Although pedestrian traffic was light, he was continuously followed and repeatedly harassed. During the time Knowlton spent in public that evening, eleven or more men walked towards him, or came from behind, and gave him purposeful, intimidating, timed stares. The men followed him on the street, into a drug store, and into a restaurant. He was also trailed by car.

In her sworn affidavit, Kathy stated that she "has never witnessed anything like this before or since. It was intentional, coordinated, intimidating, and extremely unnerving." Kathy holds a Ph.D. in Organizational Development, and is employed as a consultant and educator.

At Kathy's suggestion and with her help, Knowlton wrote down and tape recorded the details of the harassment shortly after each occurrence. On Thursday, October 26, the descriptions of the men who harassed Knowlton were hand written within 90 minutes of their being observed. Tapes of what occurred were recorded later that afternoon, and again that evening.

The activities of the men who harassed Knowlton, as well as the descriptions of these men, are reported in great detail. The authors retained the services of a psychiatrist and psychologist to prove that Knowlton

has a superior power of recall and that he is stable. Prior to writing his report, Harvard trained psychiatrist Thomas C. Goldman referred Knowlton to psychologist Lanning E. Moldauer, who administered tests of visual reproduction (memory tests). The doctors reported that Knowlton placed in the 90th percentile of
what the general population would be expected to score. Dr. Goldman reports, "This result demonstrates Mr. Knowlton has unusually good powers of delayed recall of visually-presented stimuli and would be consistent with his ability to report accurately on the events of late October 1995."

After separately interviewing Knowlton and Kathy, reading this Report, and reviewing Dr. Moldauer's findings, Dr. Goldman reported that Knowlton "showed no indication of a paranoid process or of any other pathological process that would tend to undermine Mr. Knowlton's credibility in this instance."

Dr. Goldman relays the following in regard to the plausibility of Mr. Knowlton's recalling the descriptions as set forth in this Report:

> Nothing in the descriptions of any of these individuals suggests anything so far outside the realm of the possible as to seem incredible...
>
> You had asked me to opine on whether it was possible for an ordinary person to make such a large number of detailed observations given the short period of time... First, Mr. Knowlton was clearly in a state of high alert from perceived danger. In such a state, perceptions are generally heightened in intensity and

> powers of concentration and recall can be greatly enhanced.... Secondly, Mr. Knowlton tends naturally to be a person who is attentive to details in his environment... Thirdly, Mr. Knowlton was administered the Wechsler Memory Scale, Revised, by Dr. Moldauer. This is a standardized, widely used and well respected instrument. The results indicated that while Mr. Knowlton scored in the average range overall, his performance on Visual Reproduction subtests 1 and 2, was quite superior. These are the tests closest in form to the actual situation that occurred on October 26 and the days following... In these tests... [Mr. Knowlton placed] in the 90th percentile (that is, he scored better than nine out of ten people in the general population would be expected to score). This test result demonstrates Mr. Knowlton has unusually good powers of delayed recall of visually-presented stimuli and would be consistent with his ability to report accurately on the events of late October 1995.

The authors also retained the services of a very well respected polygraph expert, Paul K. Minor. Knowlton passed.

Patrick Knowlton & witness tampering

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL Security Corporation

10805 Main Street • Suite 600 • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
(703) 691-1110

Paul K. Minor
President

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION REPORT

CLIENT:	EXAMINATION DATE:	TIME IN:	TIME OUT:
John H. Clarke	12-21-95	2:00 PM	3:30 PM

EXAMINEE NAME:
Patrick J. Knowlton

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:
[Deleted] New York

HOME ADDRESS:
[Deleted]

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:
[Deleted]

PRESENT EMPLOYER AND POSITION:
Self-employed

CITIZENSHIP/ALIEN REG. # :
U.S.

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION:

____ Pre-employment screening

__XX__ Specific issue

CONCLUSION:

__XX__ No deception indicated _____ Deception indicated _____ Inconclusive (see information)

INFORMATION: Prior to the polygraph pre-test interview and examination, the examinee read and voluntarily signed the consent/release form, which with all other examination material, is retained in our files. Should you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Mr. Patrick Knowlton claims he entered Ft. Marcy Park about 1630 hours, July 20, 1993. He requested this examination to verify what he saw there, and to verify what he claims to be subsequent harassment. During the first testing phase the following relevant questions were asked of Knowlton:

A. Have you deliberately lied about what you saw at Ft. Marcy Park on July 20,1993? No.
B. Are you lying about seeing a bluish car and a brown Honda with Arkansas plates? No.
C. Are you lying about seeing a man sitting in the blue car? No.
D. Had you been to Ft. Marcy Park on only one prior occasion? Yes.
E. Did you lie about anything in your Grand Jury testimony of Nov. 1, 1995? No.

During the second phase, the following relevant question was asked:

A. Is the account of harassment true as stated in the report of witness tampering? Yes.

Deception was not indicated to any relevant question.

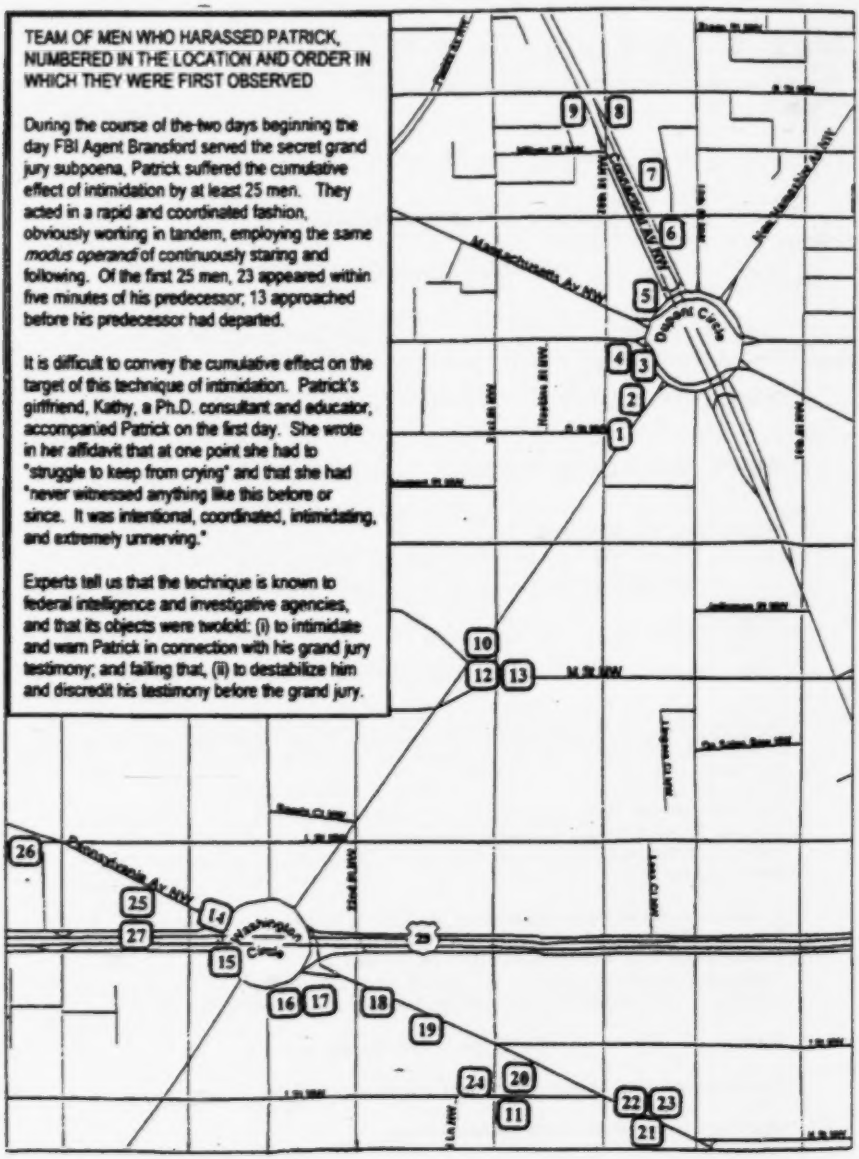


Exhibit 2 of Appendix to the OIC's Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr., submitted September 23, 1997, released to the public on October 10, 1997.

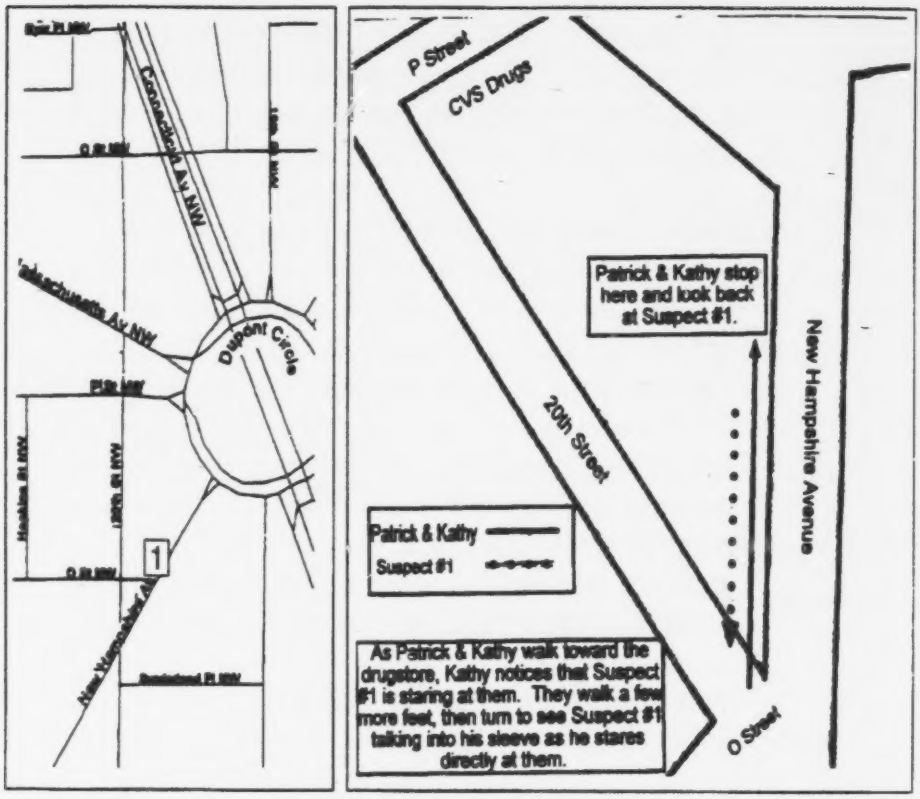
Suspect 1

Description: White male. Approximately 5'10", 180 lbs, mid-40s. Light colored hair, balding, rounded face, light complexion, brown suit, white shirt, red & gold striped tie, black soft-soled shoes.

Patrick and Kathy walked up New Hampshire Avenue. Kathy walked on Patrick's left. A man walked toward them while constantly glaring directly at Patrick's face. The man directed his stare into Patrick's eyes as he approached. As he passed on their left, he turned his head toward Patrick and ignored Kathy. The man then crossed O Street, where he stopped and watched them. When Kathy and Patrick stopped and looked back, they saw the man still standing and looking at them. The man raised his wrist to his mouth and spoke into his coat sleeve.

This contact with the first man lasted for approximately three minutes.

Patrick's reaction: Kathy noticed this man, and mentioned to me that the man was staring at me. I glanced at him and noticed his stare. I thought the man's behavior was bizarre. I laughed when the man talked into his sleeve, and I mentioned to Kathy "this guy is acting very strange."

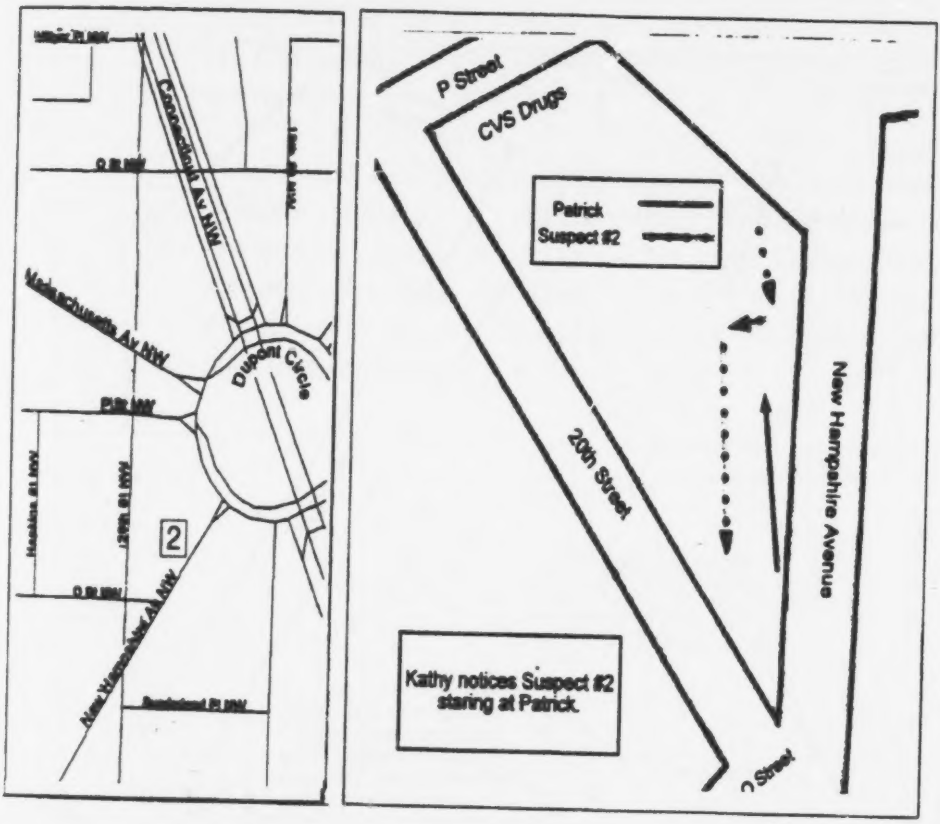


Suspect 2 - within five seconds later

Description: White male. Approximately 5'10", 190 lbs, 40s. Light brown hair, well-groomed, fair-skinned, clear complexion, navy blue suit jacket, dark gray slacks, maroon tie.

This man directed a constant glare at Patrick's face as he approached Patrick and Kathy on New Hampshire Avenue just below Dupont Circle. While continuing to glare, the man walked directly towards Patrick, then cut to Patrick's left. As he passed, he turned his head toward Patrick, past Kathy, while continuously glaring into Patrick's eyes. This contact lasted about 15 seconds.

Patrick's reaction: As the man approached, Kathy interrupted our conversation and mentioned that this man was also staring at me. I thought it was very weird.



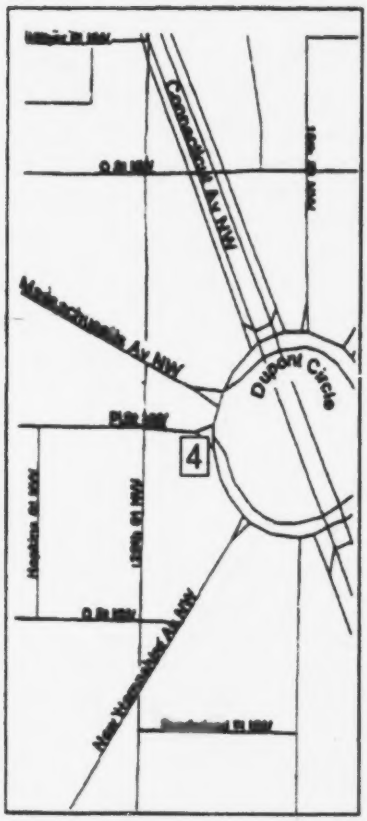
* * - *

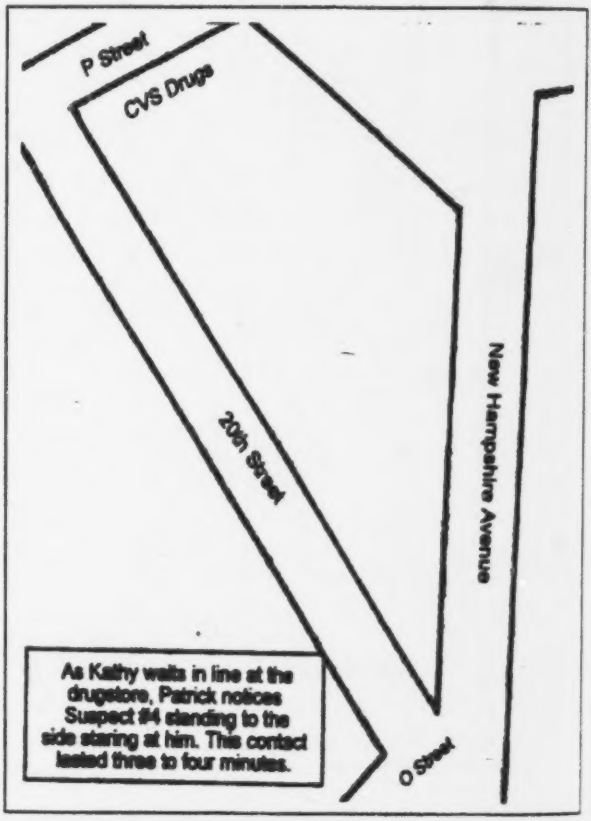
Suspect 4 - about four or five minutes later

Description: Black male. Approximately 6'1", 190 lbs, mid 30s. Military-style haircut, clear complexion, dark eyes, oval face, small features, Bluejays baseball cap, blue & gray

As Patrick sat in a nearby chair while Kathy waited in line at the CVS pharmacy counter, a man got in line behind Kathy. While in line, the man did not face

forward. Rather he stood facing Patrick, and glared at him. This glare continued as the man moved up in line, for a period of three to four minutes. When Kathy handed her prescription to the pharmacist, the man walked away.



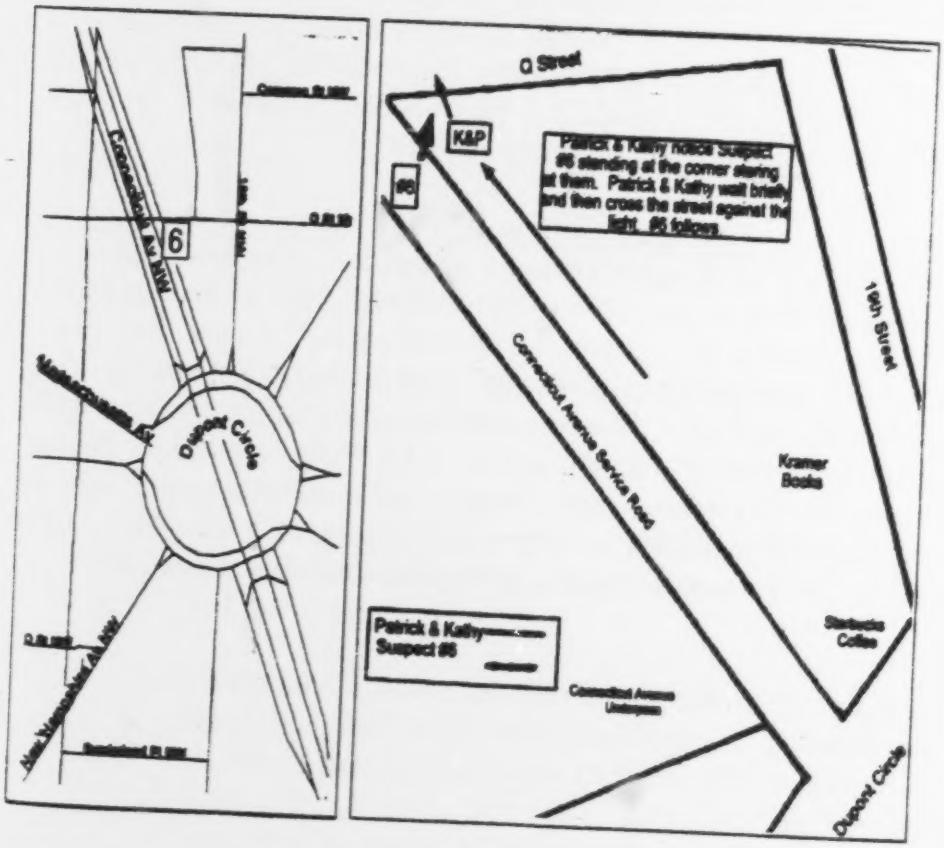


<u>Patrick's reaction</u>: I looked away from the man, but every time I glanced up I saw the man still glaring. I thought maybe the glare was racially motivated, and the man was trying to start a confrontation. As Kathy and I left CVS, Kathy mentioned that she was getting scared. I said I was too, but we shouldn't get carried away. It was probably just our imagination.

* * *

Suspect 6 - about one minute later - same as 21
Description: White male. Approximately 6'4", 225 lbs, mid-40s. Clean shaven, light-colored hair, light-colored eyes, clear complexion, physically fit, beige baseball cap, beige jacket, wire-rim glasses, dark bluejeans, white sneakers.

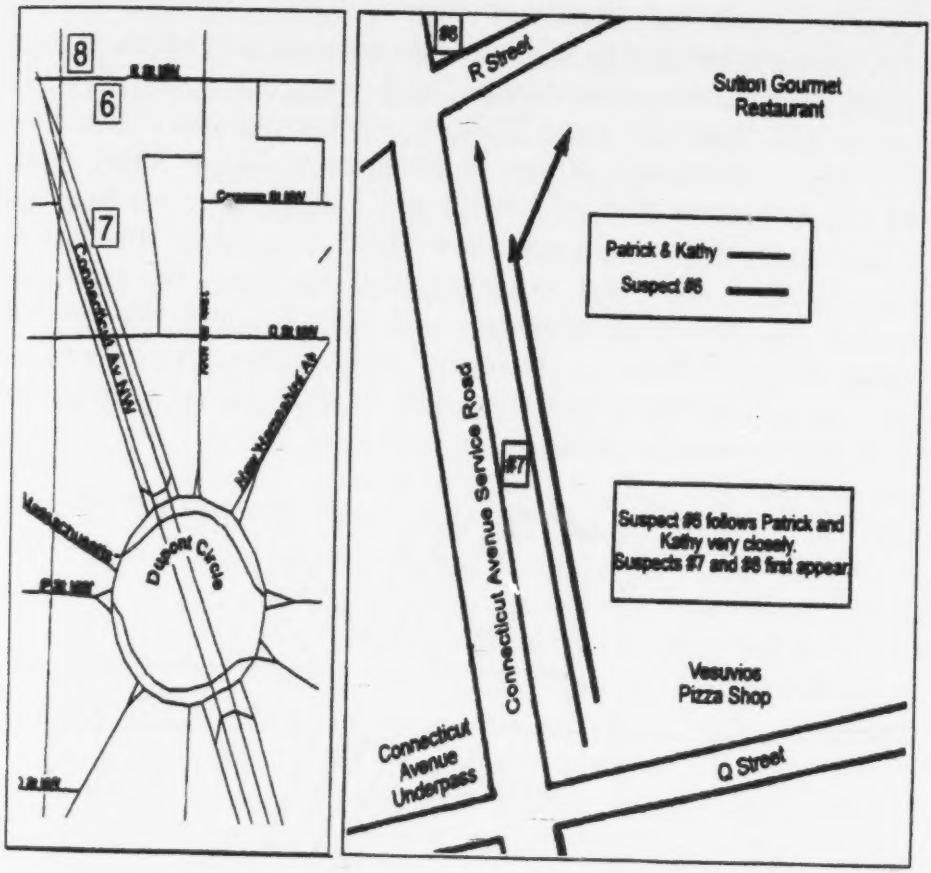
Patrick and Kathy were walking north on Connecticut Avenue towards Q Street when Patrick noticed Suspect 6 standing at Q Street and Connecticut Avenue, standing military "at-ease" style, staring directly at them. As they approached the corner, the man focused a glare at Patrick's face.



As they reached the corner, the man pivoted on one foot, keeping his military-type stance, all the while glaring at Patrick's head. Kathy and Patrick crossed the street against the light. The man followed behind Patrick, at a distance of about three feet.

While walking the length of the block, Patrick periodically looked back. (At about the middle of the block, Patrick and Kathy noticed Suspect 7.) Suspect 6 continued to follow, at a distance of about three feet as they walked toward R Street. (As they approached the intersection, Suspect 8 crossed R Street, walking directly towards Patrick while glaring constantly at him.) Patrick and Kathy approached the intersection of R Street and Connecticut Avenue. When Suspect 6 was about eight feet away from Patrick and Kathy, he veered to the right of them, while continuing to glare. Suspect 6 then again assumed the military-type "at-ease" stance. The contact Suspect 6 lasted approximately four minutes.

Patrick's reaction: I asked Kathy if the guy was staring just at me or at her too. She said that it was only me. As we approached I realized he was staring at me. I became very nervous. It was then that it occurred to me that it may have something to do with the subpoena I received that morning. As he followed us against the light, my legs became rubbery, and I thought we were in trouble. As we walked, we discussed trying to remember what everyone was wearing and what they looked like.



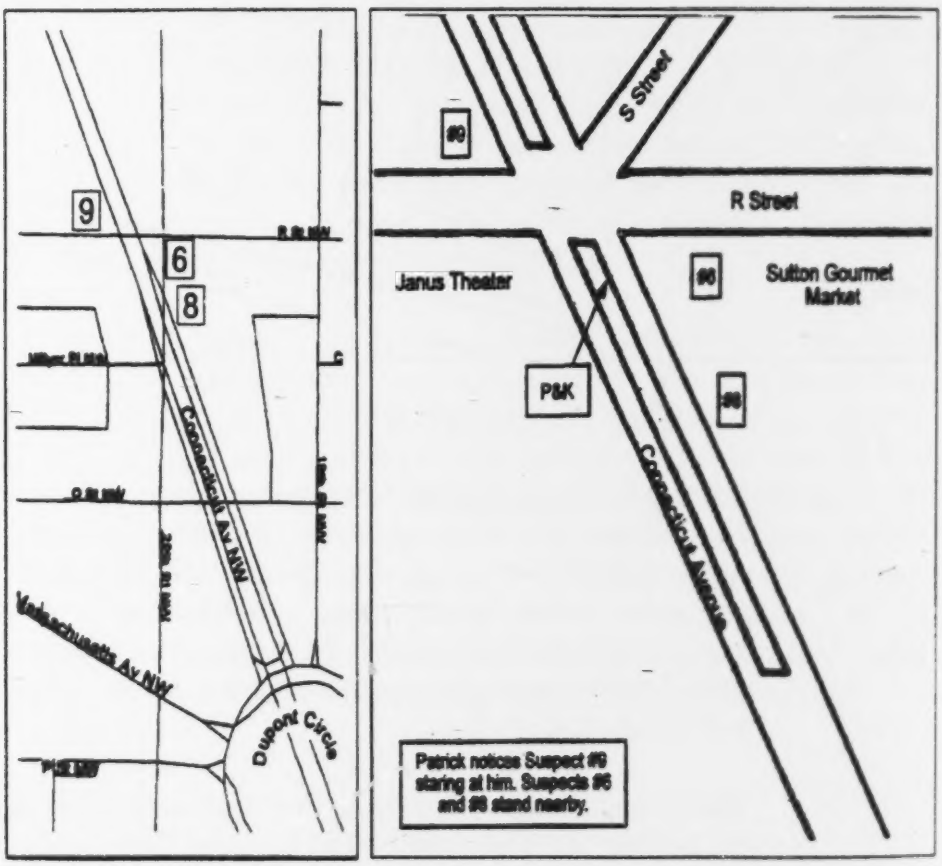
* * *

Suspect 9 - no time elapsed between contacts

Description: Male, Middle Eastern features. Approximately 5'8", 190, 40s. Short dark wavy hair, mustache, clear complexion, olive-colored skin, stocky upper build, physically fit, brown tweed jacket, open light-colored shirt, olive-colored pants, black soft-soled shoes.

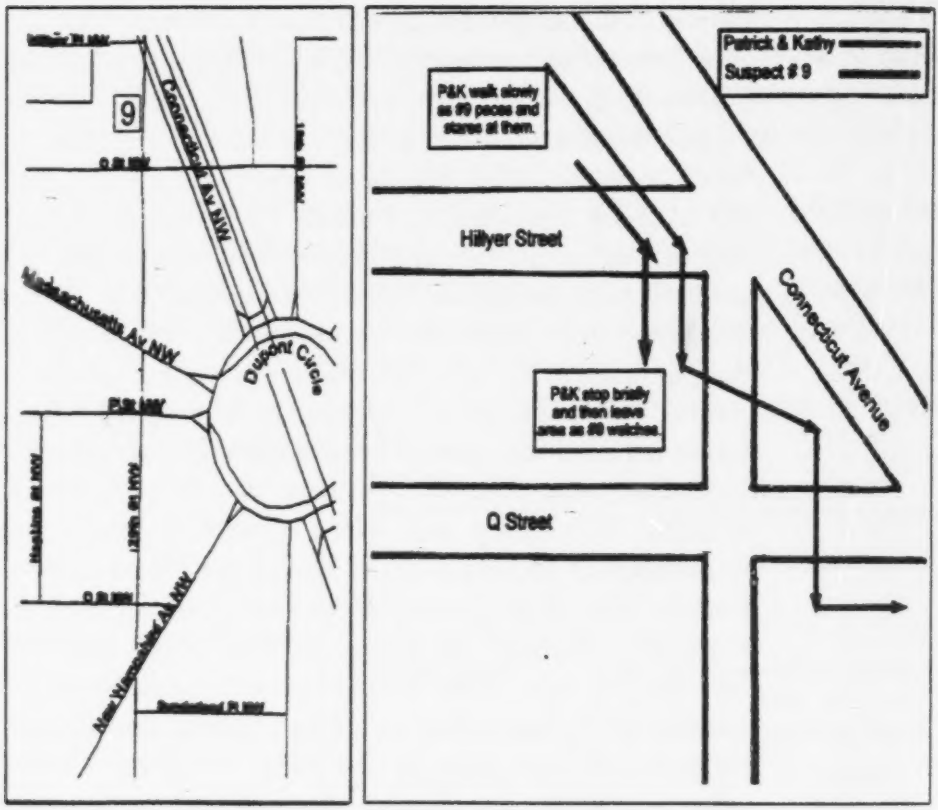
Patrick and Kathy walked to the median strip between the northbound and southbound lanes of Connecticut Avenue, waiting for a break in the traffic to reach the west side. Patrick noticed a man standing on the northwest corner of R Street and Connecticut Avenue,

staring directly at them. Patrick directed Kathy's attention to this man. As soon as they began to cross Connecticut Avenue, this man, continuing to stare, began to cross R Street, so that the man reached the southwest corner of Connecticut and R Street at the same time as Patrick and Kathy. After reaching the corner, Patrick and Kathy walked arm-in-arm southbound on Connecticut Avenue. The man also walked southbound, to the left and three feet abreast of Kathy. He looked over Kathy and directly at Patrick's face for approximately 15 seconds as the three walked.



Patrick and Kathy were now in fear for their safety. In an effort to escape the man's glare, Patrick and Kathy, still walking arm-in-arm, increased their pace. Patrick looked back and noticed that the man was walking faster, but that they had separated themselves from the man by a distance of about 15 feet. Kathy and Patrick decided to try and regain their composure by stopping and acting as if they were reading a menu displayed in a restaurant window. As they stopped, the man passed by slowly while continuing to glare at Patrick's face. The man walked until he reached a real estate office three doors down, where he stopped and looked in that window. During the two or three minutes that they all were stopped, the man intermittently looked to his right at Patrick and Kathy. Patrick and Kathy began to walk back toward Patrick's home and the man. As they began to walk southbound, the man began to walk southbound, looking back every few seconds. Patrick and Kathy slowed their pace, almost to a stop. The man did the same. Patrick and Kathy stopped and looked at another restaurant menu display. The man also stopped, and again looked at Patrick and Kathy every few seconds. Patrick and Kathy decided to walk at a brisk pace, back to the CVS drugstore, then home, without looking or paying attention to anyone on the streets. The man watched intently as they departed. This contact lasted for about seven minutes.

> *<u>Patrick's reaction</u>: When the man looked at me, I really became panicked. My legs were like rubber. All these men were making it very obvious. So I said let's walk back. I didn't want to take a cab or the metro. I just wanted to walk back to our neighborhood very briskly and not look at anybody.*



* * *

Early Friday afternoon, October 27, 1995:

Suspects 16 & 17 - about thirty seconds later

Description 16 (driver[530]): Male, Middle Eastern features. Approximately early-30s. Short neatly cut wavy hair, mustache, dark eyes, glasses, open-collared white shirt, healthy looking.

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530 See Knowlton v. Edwards, et al., US District Court CA No. 96-2467:

> 22. Defendant Ayman Alouri (hereinafter "AYMAN ALOURI") is an individual whose residence address is 2300 Pimmit Drive, Apartment 704 West, Falls Church, Virginia. AYMAN ALOURI was born in the country of Jordan and is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Description 17 (passenger[531]): Male, Middle Eastern features. Approximately early-30s. Straight neatly cut dark hair, dark eyes, mustache, healthy looking.

Chris [journalist Christopher Ruddy] and Patrick continued walking around Washington Circle. As they walked around the Circle, they observed a white Honda stopped in a no-parking zone in the northbound lane of 23rd Street, at Washington Circle. The car was occupied by two men, both of whom were staring in their direction. The two men glared at Patrick and Chris as they crossed in front of them at 23rd Street. When they got about twenty feet past the intersection, both Chris and Patrick glanced back. The two men were still staring. The car started, and proceeded very slowly onto the circle. As the car proceeded past them, the passenger gave Patrick a continuous glare. The car went around the circle, out of sight.

After Patrick and Chris walked for about another thirty seconds, the car approached them again from behind, and as it drove slowly past, both occupants glared at Patrick. The car slowed about sixty feet ahead, then stopped. Chris and Patrick stopped walking. Both occupants then adjusted the car mirrors so as to watch Chris and Patrick.

Patrick's reaction: At first, I didn't want to believe that these guys were there watching

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531 See Knowlton v. Edwards, et al., US District Court CA No. 96-2467:

> 23. Defendant Abdel Salem Alouri (hereinafter "ABDEL ALOURI") is an individual whose last known residence address is 5800 Quantrell Avenue, Apartment 1511, Alexandria, Virginia. ABDEL ALOURI was born in the country of Jordan. His citizenship is unknown to Plaintiff.

> *me. When they drove away, I thought I was right, they weren't there watching me. But when they drove around the circle and slowly came back staring at me, and stopped their car, I realized that they were involved, and I was again scared that we may be in danger.*

Chris and Patrick walked in the direction of the car, — observed the license plate, whereupon the car ran a light and sped away.[532]

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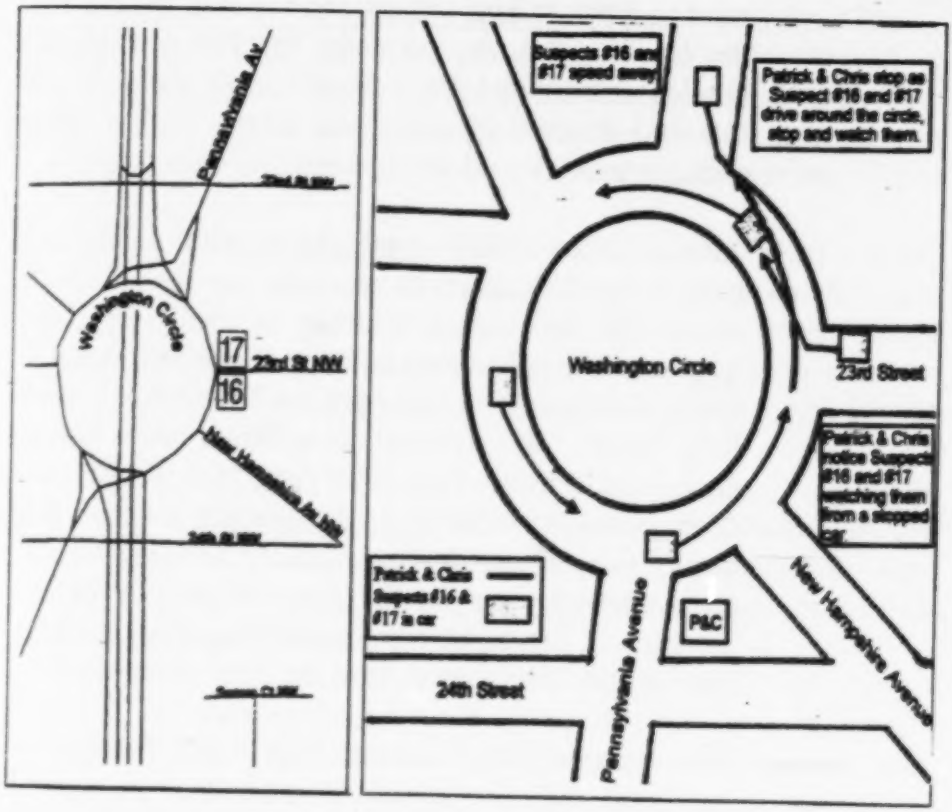
[532] See Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, *Death mystery plot thickens*, London Sunday Telegraph, November 5, 1995:

> Knowlton and Ruddy snapped some photos and wrote down the registration numbers of two cars that were engaged in an obvious attempt to intimidate. It turns out that both cars are owned by young Arabs living in the Washington suburbs of Northern Virginia.
>
> Just to be certain we found the right people, we paid a midnight visit to one of the owners at his rented house near Largely. Two Arabs came to the door and Ruddy recognized them instantly as the driver and the passenger of a white Honda that had trailed them. Knowlton, further back in the shadows, said he recognized the driver at once. To our surprise, the license plates were clearly displayed in the parking spot in front of the house, but they were attached to a different car... We chatted on the doorstep. One of the Arabs - let us call him Aymen - did all the talking. The other just stared at us... He denied any involvement in the surveillance of Knowlton. But he paled when we told him that we had photos of the goon squad.
>
> Ayman had the air of a man who had been contracted to do some low level harassment and had now found himself way out of his depth...



Suspects 18 (about thirty seconds later), 19, 20, 21(6), 22, & 23

Description 18: Male, Middle Eastern features. Approximately 5'8", 170 lbs, early-30s...

As Suspect 18 passed and changed direction eastbound, he gave Patrick a continuous blank stare. Suspect 18 walked ahead of Patrick and Chris, so they slowed their pace. For the next half block, every few seconds Suspect 18 looked back at Patrick's face.

As Chris and Patrick approached the middle of the block, Suspect 19 passed them on Chris' left, while staring at Patrick's face. When Suspect 19 got about five paces in front of them, Chris approached him and

tried to speak to him, whereupon the man walked into the building then to his right, the Humana Health Clinic. Patrick and Chris stood outside the door and watched Suspect 19, who was clearly out of place surrounded by a roomful of mostly juvenile patients.

As Patrick and Chris continued to walk eastbound, they noticed Suspect 18 standing on the sidewalk about 60 feet ahead looking in their direction. Suspect 18 then resumed walking eastbound ahead of them. Suspect 18 turned right on 21st Street, toward Eye Street. He crossed Eye Street and walked eastbound in front of the 2000 Penn Mall. Patrick and Chris followed. As Chris and Patrick entered that block, Suspect 20 walked directly toward Patrick, giving Patrick a purposeful glare. Suspect 20 passed Patrick on his right, continuously glaring at him. Patrick and Chris then entered the 2000 Penn Mall.

Five minutes later, Patrick and Chris left through the main exit. Standing about 50 feet to their right were Suspect 18 and Suspect 20, conversing. Suspect 20 looked toward Chris and Patrick, and began walking toward them. Suspect 18 then talked into his shirtsleeve and crossed 20th Street...

Description 21(6) (Same man as Suspect 6): White male. Approximately 6'4", 225 lbs, 45. Clean-shaven, light-colored hair, slightly balding, light-colored eyes, clear complexion, physically fit, blue suit, white shirt, red tie, wire-rim glasses.

As Patrick neared the steps into the Deli, he saw Suspect 21(6) staring down at him from the top of the steps. Patrick recognized him as Suspect 6 from the previous evening. As Patrick climbed the steps, Suspect 21(6) descended the steps, staring constantly at Patrick.

Patrick's reaction: When I recognized him from the night before, I was overcome with fear. I froze at the bottom of the stairs, not knowing whether to walk past him for fear that he would do something to me.

Description 22: White male. Approximately 5'10", 190 lbs, late-40s. Dark hair graying on the sides, clean shaven, very clear complexion, black-rimmed glasses, broad shoulders, black suit, white shirt, tie, soft-soled shoes, carrying newspaper, very healthy looking.

Description 23: White male. Approximately 6', 190 lbs, late-40s. Rounded face, grayish-light hair, glasses, clean-shaven, gray sport coat, blue dress shirt, tie, healthy looking.

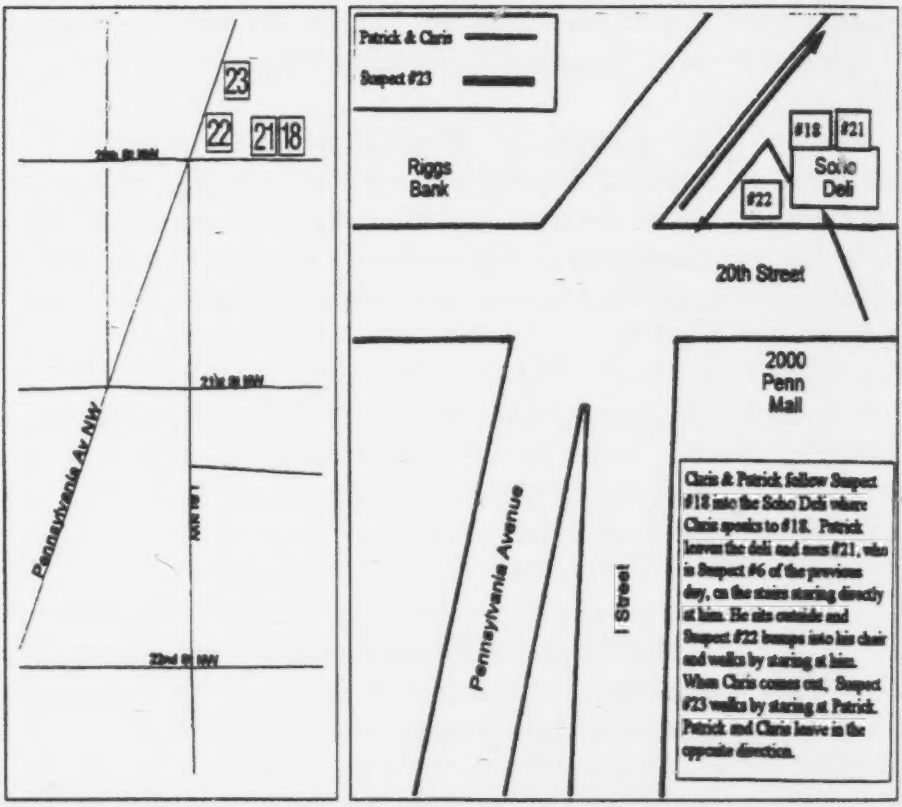
Patrick exited the building and sat down alone at a sidewalk table. Approximately three minutes later, Suspect 22 bumped his chair from behind, and walked past him while glaring.

As Chris exited the building, Patrick stood up, approached Chris, and pointed out Suspect 22, who was looking in a bank window and peering at Patrick. Suspect 23 then walked past Patrick while glaring at him.

Chris again wanted to approach one of these men. Patrick insisted that they head back to Patrick's home.

Patrick's reaction: I just felt like this was totally unbelievable. It seemed to have escalated beyond what it was the night before. It was more intense. I thought it was so calculated. I felt overwhelmed. By this time I could feel my body shaking. I wanted to go

home and be in a safe place, and to call the FBI.



* * *

KNOWLTON VISITED BY FBI SPECIAL AGENT RUSSELL BRANSFORD, ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Monday afternoon, October 30, 1995:

Knowlton's lawyer left several messages on FBI Special Agent Russell Bransford's voicemail over the weekend to notify the FBI about the harassment and to request protection. Bransford had given his

business card to Knowlton when he served the subpoena the previous Thursday. On Monday, at around noon, Bransford telephoned Knowlton regarding the harassment, and agreed to visit Knowlton at his apartment later that day. Knowlton asked Bransford to call in advance of his visit so Knowlton's lawyer could be present.

Bransford agreed to call in advance, but that afternoon called from his car phone while parked in front of Knowlton's building. Knowlton asked for a few minutes to call his lawyer. Bransford told Knowlton he did not need an attorney, and that he just wanted to talk to him. Knowlton replied that after what had happened to him, he didn't want to talk to anybody without his lawyer present. Knowlton hung up, located his lawyer's number, and picked up the telephone. The telephone line was dead. Knowlton's telephone line had never before (or since) gone dead.

Bransford arrived at Knowlton's door two or three minutes later as Knowlton was checking both his telephone extensions. Knowlton let Bransford in and asked whether he had hung up his phone. Bransford answered that he had hung up his phone, confirmed that the phone was dead, and stated, unsolicited, "If there was a phone tap on there, you'd never know it, they're totally undetectable."

Knowlton told Bransford about the harassment, and asked for protection. Bransford asked several times, "What do you want us to do?" Knowlton consistently responded that he wanted the FBI to do whatever it is that they customarily do for

someone in Knowlton's position. Bransford offered to take Knowlton to a hotel where "hopefully no one would follow us," and if harassed to call 911 and then

Bransford's pager number. Knowlton asked whether they would leave an agent with him. Bransford said no.

Knowlton was distraught about being harassed. He was unhappy with the FBI because he felt that FBI agents were somehow responsible for his being harassed by falsely recording his information. He also thought the FBI should have responded earlier to his requests for protection.

Frustrated, Knowlton asked Bransford why he was sent there if he wasn't going to do anything for him. Knowlton asked Bransford, "What's your role?" Bransford explained that he worked under Fiske and that he was kept on under Starr. Bransford said he worked with Agents Monroe and Colombell. Knowlton complained that Bransford should not have been selected to come over to Knowlton's home, since his problems stemmed from Monroe's misrepresentations of Knowlton's statements to the FBI. Knowlton asked Bransford whose side he was on, to which Bransford replied he was on Kenneth Starr's side.

Knowlton asked if he should trust Bransford. Bransford answered, "I don't know Mr. Knowlton, that's a good question." Knowlton said, "Get the hell out of my house. I want you to leave now."

* * *

KNOWLTON TESTIFIES BEFORE THE WHITEWATER GRAND JURY

Wednesday, November 1, 1995:

"On the morning of the first, I awoke from a very restless sleep. I believe I went to bed nervous and woke up the same way. I felt overwhelmed by events of the past week. The night before I had plenty of phone calls, all kinds of advice on how to handle myself, telling me what to expect, even a fax about grand jury proceedings. I received a great deal of support."

Knowlton arrived at the courthouse with his lawyer and Kathy a few minutes before noon, when he was scheduled to testify. The grand jury took their lunch break at noon. The prosecutor who later conducted all the questioning introduced himself and excused Knowlton until after lunch.

Before entering the grand jury room, Knowlton's lawyer again suggested that Knowlton try and stay as calm as he could, to go slowly and concentrate on exactly what was being asked, to answer as best he could only what was being asked, and not to argue. His lawyer emphatically told Knowlton not to hesitate to request a break whenever he needed one.

Only the witness, the prosecutors, the jurors, and the court reporter are allowed into the grand jury room. Kathy and Knowlton's lawyer waited in the hallway while Knowlton testified.

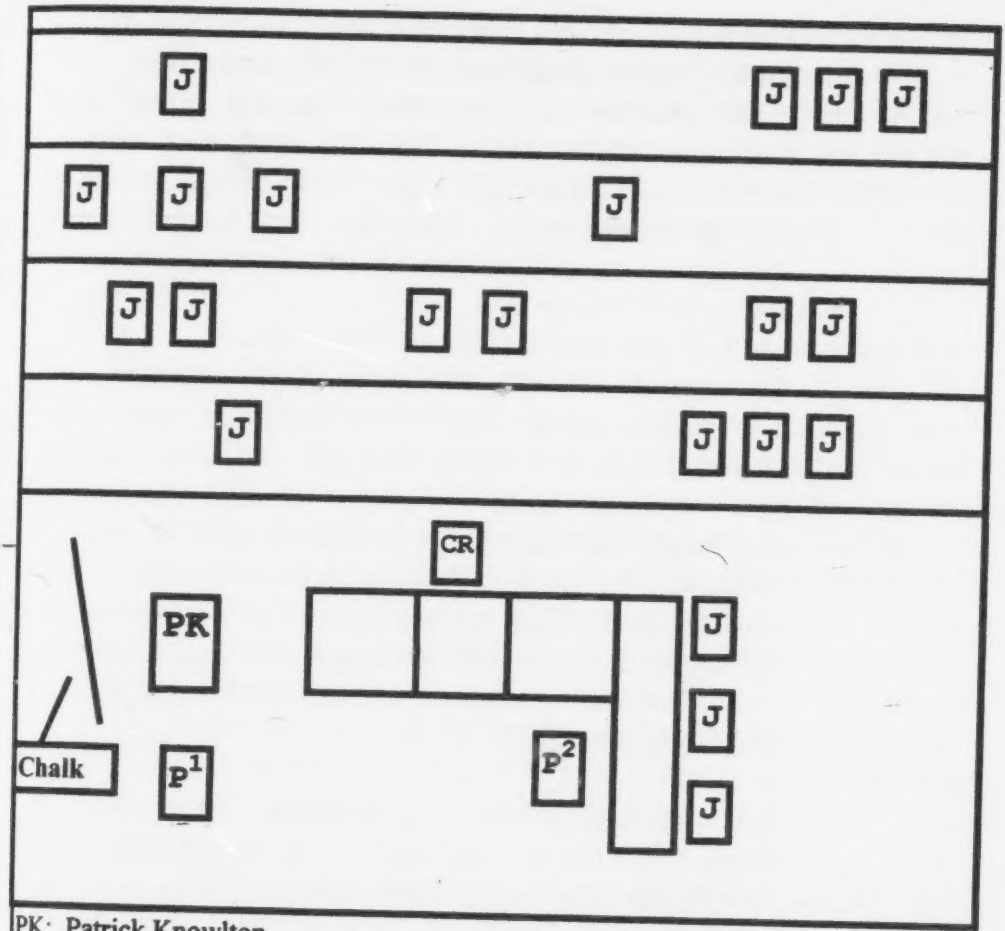
When Knowlton entered the grand jury room, he was seated facing a majority of the jurors, who were seated sparsely at classroom type desks affixed to chairs on a tiered platform. In front of the jurors were

conference tables, with Knowlton at one end and three more jurors at the other (two men and one woman).

The prosecutor who had excused him for lunch was also seated at the conference table to Knowlton's right, in front of the three grand jurors. Another prosecutor, Starr's Washington, D.C. deputy, sat slightly behind and to Knowlton's right. He never introduced himself to Knowlton. Having an unknown person seated behind him made Knowlton feel uneasy. During Knowlton's appearance, this prosecutor never spoke, and passed notes to the questioner.

Witnesses, unlike prosecutors and grand jurors, are not prohibited by law from discussing the proceeding. Knowlton remembers a good deal of what occurred in the grand jury room.

After Knowlton was sworn in, the prosecutor obtained some background information from him, including his address, birthdate, social security number, age, education and work history. He was then asked when and why he moved to the District of Columbia, when he moved from Washington to Etlan, Virginia, and when he moved back to Washington. The prosecutor asked him to identify and explain his relationship with the two other men who lived in the Etlan residence. Knowlton responded that they were friends and that the Etlan property was a joint real estate venture.



PK: Patrick Knowlton
P[1]: Starr's deputy Independent Counsel in the Washington, DC office
J: Jurors
P[2]: Assistant prosecutor who conducted all the examination.
CR: Court Reporter

Knowlton then asked to step out of the room into the hallway to briefly ask Kathy if she could remember the dates he moved from Washington to Etlan, and back to Washington. When Knowlton returned, the prosecutor asked him who currently lived in the house in Etlan, whether he owned the
house, and to again explain his relationship with the men at the house in Etlan.

Knowlton was asked how he knew about Fort Marcy Park, whether someone told him about the park, how many times he had beer. there, whether he had ever been there alone before July 20, 1993, and why he stopped at the park that day. After he was asked to tell all his activities from the time he left Etlan through the time he returned, he was asked what he saw at Fort Marcy Park.

The prosecutor asked him to again identify and explain his relationship with the other men who owned the house in Etlan, Virginia. When asked why he waited so long to come forward, Knowlton responded that he reported what he saw in July of 1993, and believed it was up to investigators to get back to him if they needed him. The prosecutor sat resting his head on his hand, as if the testimony was of little or no importance. Knowlton felt his character was being attacked.

Knowlton asked for a short break, whereupon he stepped into the hallway and briefly complained to his lawyer that "they are trying to discredit" him.

When he returned, the prosecutor asked whether Knowlton still went to the house in Etlan, and whether he was listed in the telephone book in either Washington or Etlan. Knowlton answered that he still went to Etlan on weekends, that he was not listed in the phone book at either residence.

The prosecutor reviewed the relevant portion of the US Park Police Report. He stated that the Park Police reported that Knowlton had said that the blue-gray sedan had Virginia tags, and that the FBI reported the same thing. The prosecutor then asked Knowlton if he told investigators that the car had Virginia tags. Knowlton responded that he had not.

When the prosecutor asked Knowlton why he waited two days before calling the police, he responded that he called on the same day he saw the news report that Mr. Foster's body was found, which was the day after the body was discovered. (The police report was dated July 22 because Knowlton called after midnight.)

The prosecutor again questioned Knowlton about how long he had been at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. He asked why Knowlton did not leave the park upon his arrival if the man who stared at him scared him so much. Knowlton responded that he urgently needed to urinate, and that he was only in the park for four or five minutes. Regarding the brown Honda, he was asked whether he saw the date on the license plates and whether he was aware that diplomatic plates were red, white and blue, as are Arkansas plates. Knowlton answered that he did not see the date on the plate, and that he was aware that diplomatic plates are red, white, and blue.

Regarding the items in the brown Honda, he was asked where the jacket was placed, did he see a folder, and what color was the folder. Knowlton responded that he never used the word folder, and that he did not see a folder in the car, but rather a briefcase. The prosecutor then asked Knowlton why he now says he saw wine coolers in the brown Honda, when they are not mentioned in the FBI report, and whether he heard that evidence showed wine cooler traces on Mr. Foster's clothes. He responded that he told the FBI and the Park Police that he saw two wine coolers in the back of the brown Honda, and that he never heard any reports of wine cooler traces on Foster's clothes.

The prosecutor then asked Knowlton about his involvement with the press, including who had contacted him, whether he had contacted any reporters, and whether he had been paid for his story. Knowlton responded that his first contact with the Press occurred on October 13, 1995. He also said that a number of reporters had contacted him since that time, that he had not contacted the Press, that he had not been offered money for his story. He was asked whether he had been contacted by anyone on Capitol Hill, including House members, Senators, or their staff, to which he responded that he had not.

Knowlton was briefly asked about the "alleged misquotes" in the FBI 302 reports of his statements. He was not given a copy to review. Knowlton suggested that the prosecutor look at the hand written notes taken by Agent Monroe. The prosecutor responded that there were "no notes available." [The notes were later produced under a Freedom of Information Request.]

The prosecutor asked whether there was anything unusual about the front seat of the brown Honda, and whether it was positioned forward or back. He read the portion of the FBI report which states that Knowlton "could not further identify this particular individual (the man in the blue-gray sedan) nor his attire," and asked him whether he had said that. Knowlton responded that he had not.

The prosecutor next asked with whom Knowlton spoke in preparing his testimony and when those conversations took place. He was specifically asked to include all reporters, and the times those conversations took place. After answering, Knowlton asked to take a short break.

When the testimony recommenced, he again told Knowlton to identify everyone to whom he had related his story since July of 1993. Knowlton responded that he had told many people, including family and friends, and that he had even told the story at dinner parties. Then he asked Knowlton to again state his contacts with the Press and Capitol Hill. He replied that he already answered that question.

The prosecutor then focused on Evans-Pritchard's October 22 *Sunday Telegraph* article, asking whether Knowlton really felt threatened, whether he thought the man in the park was really going to kill him, and did the FBI badger him. Knowlton responded that Evans-Pritchard's article was accurate except that Knowlton didn't use the words "kill" or "badger." Knowlton said that after he read the article, he called Evans-Pritchard and asked him to change the statements, and that Evans-Pritchard agreed.

The prosecutor followed up by questioning Knowlton about the frequency of his contacts with Evans-Pritchard. Knowlton answered that he had frequent contacts with Evans-Pritchard. He said he called Evans-Pritchard and the FBI when he was harassed, but only Evans-Pritchard responded that weekend. He was then asked what advice he received from journalists and whether he received a call or fax from Evans-Pritchard the previous day. Knowlton answered he had received a fax from Evans-Pritchard about grand jury procedure the previous day. At this point, Knowlton had testified for about an hour and 45 minutes. He was very irritated.

The prosecutor asked when Knowlton first spoke with an attorney, the name of the attorney, and whether his attorney was at the courthouse that day. Why did he need an attorney, the prosecutor queried. Knowlton

replied that he felt he needed representation due to the harassment he had suffered and to deal with members of the Press who were contacting him.

He asked if he knew "CW" (the "confidential witness" who discovered the body). Knowlton said he did not know CW, whereupon the prosecutor asked Knowlton whether he had ever talked to or met CW. He answered no. Knowlton was then asked whether he had received any information that wine coolers were found next to Foster's body. Knowlton responded that his lawyer's office received a fax about the wine coolers, but that Knowlton had not seen it.

Toward the end of the questioning, the prosecutor said, "Tell us about the alleged harassment, Mr. Knowlton." Knowlton responded that it "was not alleged, it happened." He then repeatedly asked that the prosecutors tell him who sent agent Bransford to his house. The prosecutor responded twice that they were not there to answer Knowlton's questions. When Knowlton adamantly asked again, the prosecutor seated behind him said that they ("we") sent Bransford to his home. Knowlton explained what Bransford had said to him two days earlier, and that Knowlton considered Bransford's actions further harassment. Knowlton then summarized the harassment which occurred the previous Thursday and Friday [October 26 & 27].

At this point in the proceeding, Knowlton was infuriated. He asked for a break. He was angry about not being believed about the harassment and the fact that the prosecutors had sent Bransford to his home.

When the proceeding resumed, Knowlton was asked why he came forward with his story at this time.

Knowlton replied that he was approached by Evans-Pritchard.

The prosecutor asked, "Why did you call the police? Why didn't you wait for someone to call you?" Knowlton responded that if nobody knew who he was, they would not know to call him. Knowlton then asked whether the prosecutor was suggesting that the man in the blue-gray sedan took down his license plate number. The prosecutor responded no and asked sarcastically if Knowlton came forward because he is a "good citizen" and a "good Samaritan?" Knowlton said he came forward because at the time he thought what he saw might have been relevant.

At this point, the prosecutor asked Knowlton to step out of the room so the prosecutors could ask the grand jurors what questions they wanted asked. After a short break, the lead prosecutor passed a paper to the questioner, who then asked Knowlton a series of questions about the man in the Park in the blue-gray sedan. Did the man talk to Knowlton? Did he pass Knowlton a note? Did he approach Knowlton in any way? Did the man point a gun at him? Did the man touch him? Knowlton answered no to each of these questions about the man in the blue-gray sedan.

Finally, the prosecutor said he had some questions that the grand jurors wanted asked. Were the wine coolers empty or full? Knowlton said full. Were the doors in the brown Honda locked or unlocked? Knowlton responded he didn't notice. How did he know someone other than the man in the blue-gray sedan hadn't seen him at Fort Marcy Park? Knowlton answered that he didn't know whether someone other than that man had seen him, but he hoped someone

else had seen him to verify his actions and the time he was there.

Knowlton began testifying at 1:00 p.m., and was excused at approximately 3:45 p.m. Knowlton was asked about his account of what occurred at Fort Marcy Park and his statements to the FBI for about an hour. Based upon the demeanor of the prosecutors, the questioning, and the fact that one of the prosecutors sat behind him, Knowlton believes that the OIC was trying to rattle and discredit him before the grand jury.

* * *

HARASSMENT

Thursday afternoon, November 2, 1995:

Suspect # 27
Description: Male, Middle Eastern features. Approximately 5'8", 160 lbs, 30s. Short, black neatly-cut hair, dark eyes, clear complexion, mustache, carrying black canvass bag open at the top, black-rimmed glasses, army issue green three-quarter length coat, light beige pants, black shoes.

At about 3:30 p.m., Patrick went down to the lobby of his apartment building. As he exited the elevator, he noticed a man standing outside the building with his back to the building. As Patrick walked toward the front door, another tenant entered, and the man followed into Patrick's building. As soon as the man made eye contact with Patrick, he became startled, and immediately turned around, walked out the door, and stood looking at the newspaper box to the left of the entrance with his back to Patrick. With his back to

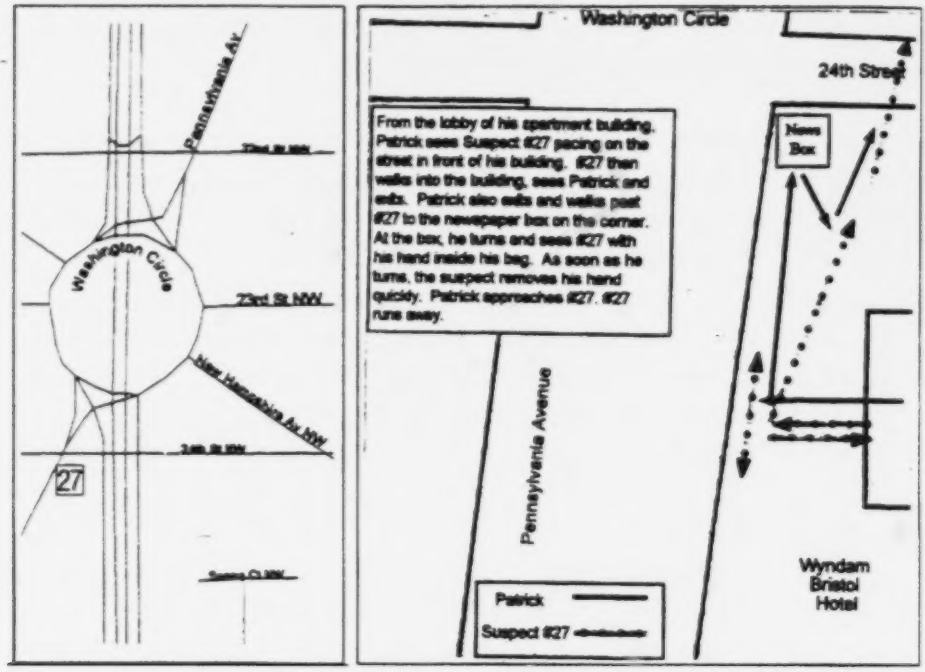
the building, he took short steps, side to side, as if he was nervous.

Patrick walked out the door, turned right, walked about 20 feet, looked back and saw the man walking behind him about 15 feet slightly to his left. Patrick continued about another 80 feet to the corner to another newspaper box. As he retrieved the paper, he looked up and to his left, and saw the man looking down and reaching into his bag with his right hand. The man looked up, made eye contact with Patrick, and quickly pulled his hand out of the bag and dropped the bag to his side.

Seconds after Patrick started walking toward his building, they walked past each other. About ten feet after they passed, Patrick looked behind him and saw the man standing on the corner looking back at Patrick.

Patrick then turned around and walked toward the man. The man turned and ran. He ran diagonally across 24th Street, across K Street, and onto Washington Circle.

> *Patrick's reaction: As the man reached into his bag, I was scared. I thought he was reaching for a gun. Then the fear turned into anger. I felt fed-up and decided to confront the guy. I thought if the guy was going to shoot me, he better shoot me. When he ran away, the reality of being in danger sunk in, and the anger turned back to fear.*



Friday afternoon, November 3, 1995: When he went out the next day at around 2:00 p.m., Patrick walked from his apartment building to the Crestar Bank at 1925 K Street, then to Riggs Bank on Pennsylvania Avenue at 20th Street.

Suspect 28

Description: White male. Approximately 6', 190 lbs, late-30s or early-40s. Healthy appearance, clean shaven...

* * *

c. The civilian couple at the park

The OIC begins its seven page *Briefcase* discussion by posing five questions to prove that a briefcase was not in Mr. Foster's Honda.

OIC, p. 85:

> *To determine whether a briefcase (and perhaps that black briefcase) was in Mr. Foster's car at Fort Marcy Park, five related questions must be considered: 1. Did those who saw Mr. Foster leave the White House on July 20 see him with a briefcase? 2. Was a briefcase observed in Mr. Foster's car at Fort Marcy Park? 3. Did the Park Police return a briefcase to the Secret Service that evening? 4. Was a briefcase in Mr. Foster's office at the White House after his death? 5. How many briefcases did Mr. Foster use?*

None of these questions discloses the existence of the brown Arkansas Honda in which, according to at least four witnesses, there was a briefcase — "recovered" by Sergeant Edwards.[533] So the OIC's conclusion, that *"neither it nor another briefcase was in his car at Fort Marcy Park,"* is accurate. But it deceptively omits the existence of the other Arkansas Honda in the lot.[534]

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533 Exhibit 135, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic George Gonzalez, February 23, 1994: "[T]he Honda contained a necktie, suit-coat, and a black briefcase / attache case." Exhibit 66, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, March 18, 1994: "Also contained in the car was a briefcase... Hall noted that the aforementioned vehicle with the suit coat and briefcase bore Arkansas tags." Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Q. Did you see a briefcase? A. Possibly." Exhibit 173, Report of FBI interview of Patrick Knowlton, April 15, 1994: "He further stated that he observed in this Honda a leather briefcase or leather folder on the passenger side seat." Exhibit 58, Transcript of radio transmission, Park Police: "[B]riefcase recovered."

534 See also Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: Another man stated that he drove into Fort Marcy Park between 4:15 and 4:30 p.m. He observed two cars in the parking lot of the Park at that time. He described one as a brown Japanese made car with an Arkansas license plate. When shown photographs of Foster's car, he stated that the car he

The civilian couple at the park

The descriptions of the car provided by two other civilians also generally fits the description of the car Patrick saw, not Mr. Foster's. This couple arrived at the park between 5:15 and 5:30, 40 to 55 minutes after Patrick had left the park at 4:35. (Their names are withheld in deference to their privacy.)

The couple pulled into the lot, sat in their car a while, then went into the woods. When they walked from the lot, this car, at the time the only one in the lot besides theirs, was parked in the very spot where Mr. Foster's car was later recovered. The couple was still there when police arrived. Officer Julie Spetz brought them back to the parking lot for questioning.

The FBI reported that the lady said the car was a mid-1980's model and that a man, possibly bare-chested, had been sitting in the driver's seat.

> [T]he only vehicle in the parking area was a relatively old (mid-1980's) Honda, possibly a Honda Accord, either tan or dark in color, parked... adjacent to a path leading to the northern section of the park... believes a white male was seated in the driver's seat of this particular vehicle... had dark hair and could have been bare chested.[535]

According to the FBI's report of its interview with her gentleman friend, he noticed the hood of this car was up and a man standing around it.

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saw appeared darker in color and more compact. He stated that nobody was in the car, but there was a man's suit jacket folded over the passenger seat of the car. He recalls that the car was parked in one of the first spaces on the left side of the lot, which is where the Park Police found Foster's car following his death. The Park Police also found Foster's suit jacket draped over the front passenger seat of his car.

[535] Exhibit 150, Report of FBI interview with Female Civilian, April 7, 1994.

> The hood of the [brownish-colored] vehicle was up and a white male was standing in the vicinity of the vehicle. He described the white male as in his mid-to late 40's, approximately six feet in height, medium build, long blonde hair and beard, appeared unclean and unkempt."[536]

The OIC simply reports (p. 69) that the couple *"did "not see anyone in or touching Mr. Foster's car."* This is true because Foster's car was not in the lot, and dishonest without mentioning that the couple saw men in and around another Arkansas car in the lot, before they walked into the woods.

Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun reported that the couple saw a third car which parked alongside "the deceased's car," and that this car "left shortly after their arrival."[537] But the gentleman said the car was still parked there when they went into the woods,[538] and the female reported that the Park Police report of her interview "was untrue."[539]

d. Other evidence that Mr. Foster's car may not have been at the park

The OIC's discussion of the cars at the scene is spread out under the three sections of its Report.[540] The Report tells us that two

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536 Exhibit 151, Report of FBI interview with Male Civilian, April 5, 1994.

537 Exhibit 116, Park Police Report by Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1993.

538 Exhibit 116, Park Police Report by Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1993.

539 Exhibit 150, Report of FBI interview of Female Civilian, April 7, 1994: "In recalling this particular [Park Police] interview, [Female Civilian] stated that she is positive that her initial comments that a vehicle that she observed as a light-colored older model pulling in next to the Honda was untrue."

540 See OIC, p. 21, *Fort Marcy* section; p. 68-69, *Unidentified Persons and Cars* section; and p. 87-89, *Mr. Foster's car at Fort Marcy* subsection under seven-page *Briefcase* discussion (85-91).

cars were in the Fort Marcy parking lot when authorities arrived.[541] The Report falsely states that one of these cars was Mr. Foster's, and that these cars are the *"only cars positively identified and known to law enforcement and the OIC."*

In fact, the OIC ignores evidence that suggests that Mr. Foster's silver-gray Honda still may not have arrived in the park when the ambulance crew responded around 8:00 p.m. to transport the body. The FBI's report of its interview with Firefighter Corey Ashford relates that he observed a "black Cadillac," a "dark red" Honda, and police cars including an "unmarked White Ford Crown Victoria."[542] Ashford drew a diagram depicting where these cars were parked. Ashford drew a "dull red Honda" in the parking spot where Mr. Foster's Honda was officially parked.

2. Car keys not at the park

The Fiske Report had deceptively implied that Mr. Foster's car keys were found at Fort Marcy Park.

> Park Police investigators observed a suit jacket that matched the pants worn by Foster, neatly folded over the passenger seat of the car. In the jacket was Foster's White House identification. The keys to the car were located in Foster's pants pocket. The car was impounded and searched, but nothing significant to the investigation was found.[543]

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541 OIC, p. 68-69: "[T]hree cars belonging to civilians were in and around the Fort Marcy parking lot area when the first Park Police and FCFRD personnel arrived: (1) Mr. Foster's gray Honda Accord with Arkansas tags; (2) the white Nissan... and (3) the broken-down blue Mercedes... [outside the lot on the parkway entrance] ...only cars positively identified and known to law enforcement and the OIC..."

542 Exhibit 139, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Corey Ashford, April 27, 1994.

543 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

Car keys not at the park

But police had searched Mr. Foster's pants pockets, as well as the Honda at the park, and found no keys. This fact was problematic for the official version that Mr. Foster had driven his car to the park. Park Police Investigator John Rolla had testified that he and Investigator Cheryl Braun "were puzzled why [they] found no keys to the car,"[544] yet police disregarded this obvious evidence of foul play.

The keys were not located until hours later at the hospital morgue, when Police investigators again searched the same pants pockets, without having first searched anywhere else.

Investigator Rolla, who searched the pockets, would have had to have missed two sets of key rings, both found later in Mr. Foster's right pants pocket at the morgue. One ring, containing Mr. Foster's personal keys, contained at least four keys and a tab marked "Vince's Keys." Also in Mr. Foster's right front pants pocket was a second key ring with his White House keys. On this ring were two tabs (a plastic tab and a large metal inscribed tab) and four keys (two door keys, a cabinet drawer type key, and an inscribed high security key with Medeco-type cuts[545]). Had these two sets of key rings been in Mr. Foster's pocket, the chances of Rolla's having missed them are not good.

The OIC does not tell its readers that there were two sets of keys and does not describe them. It simply claims that the keys were there but that Rolla had missed finding them.

OIC, p. 74:

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544 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Did you get any keys? A. I searched his pants pockets. I couldn't find a wallet or nothing in his pants pockets. Later on Investigator Braun and myself searched the car... We searched the car and we were puzzled why we found no keys to the car... As it turned out Investigator Braun and myself went to the morgue in Fairfax hospital, after we made a death notification to recheck him.

545 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994. See also Exhibit 152, Park Police Evidence/Property Control Receipt, July 20, 1993.

> *Investigator Rolla said he felt into Mr. Foster's pants pockets at the scene in looking for personal effects.*[fn216] *Later, when it became apparent to Investigators Rolla and Braun that they did not have the keys to the car, they went to the hospital to check more thoroughly for keys.*[fn217] *The hospital logs indicate that Investigators Rolla and Braun were at the morgue at 9:12 p.m.*[fn218] *Investigator Braun thoroughly searched the pants pockets by pulling the pockets inside out, and she found two sets of keys.*[fn219]

A footnote to this passage cites a still secret report of an April 1996 FBI interview report of Investigator Rolla.

OIC, p. 74, fn. 216:

> *...Investigator Rolla has said that he did not reach to the bottom of the suit pants pockets at the time he took personal effects into evidence at the scene. 302, 4/17/96, at 3.*

Another footnote relates that Rolla did not really search the pants pockets at the park, but had simply "*patted the pants.*"

OIC, p. 74, fn. 220:

> *USPP Evidence/Property Control Receipt (Braun) at 1-2. The evidence indicates that no persons other than police, rescue, medical, and hospital personnel had access to the body from the time when Investigator Rolla patted the pants at the park until the time when Investigator Braun recovered the keys in the pants pocket at the hospital.*

This version is at odds with the account Rolla had earlier provided to the FBI, with Rolla's sworn testimony on deposition, his sworn testimony before the Senate, as well as the accounts of Park Police Investigators Cheryl Braun and Christine Hodakievic.

When he testified before the Senate Banking Committee in June of 1994, Rolla testified that he had "emptied the pockets."

Q. You didn't search his person at the scene did you?
A. After it was pronounced, we emptied his pockets. Yes, I did remove his personal property and search them.[546]

During his July 21, 1994, deposition, Rolla testified that police were perplexed by the absence of Mr. Foster's car keys.

"I searched his pants pockets. I couldn't find a wallet or nothing in his pants pockets... we searched the car and we were puzzled why we found no keys to the car."[547]

The FBI's report of its April 27, 1994, interview with Rolla also reflects that he was looking for the keys when he searched the pockets.

"Rolla advised that he specifically recalled searching the decedents (sic) front pants pockets in an attempt to locate the keys to the decedent's 1989 Honda, advising that he was unsuccessful in locating the car keys."[548]

Rolla's search was thorough enough to exclude the existence of a suicide note, according to the FBI's report of its April, 1994, interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun.

"She observed Officer Rolla check the pants pockets, both front and rear, in an effort to find

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546 Exhibit 171, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 20, 1995.

547 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

548 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994.

identification or a possible suicide note."[549]

The FBI's report of its May, 1994, interview with Christine Hodakievic states that she "does recall Investigator John Rolla checking the decedent's body for identification specifically the decedent's front and rear pockets."[550]

The absence of the keys at the park presented another problem for the FBI. Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy and Chief of White House Personnel Security Craig Livingstone had visited Mr. Foster's body at the morgue. The issue, then, is whether one of these men planted the keys. To solve this problem, the OIC claims that Kennedy and Livingstone visited the morgue after Braun had retrieved the keys at the morgue. And the OIC posits that, in any event, these White House personnel were not allowed in the same room as the body.

OIC, p. 74-75, fn. 220:

USPP Evidence/Property Control Receipt (Braun) at 1-2. The evidence indicates that no persons other than police, rescue, medical, and hospital personnel had access to the body from the time when Investigator Rolla patted the pants at the park until the time when Investigator Braun recovered the keys in the pants pocket at the hospital. Two White House officials (William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone) viewed the body at the hospital, but the hospital logs reflect that they viewed the body near 10:30 p.m., OIC Doc. No. DC-108-13 -- well after Investigators Braun and Rolla had retrieved the keys. Moreover, a Fairfax County Police officer stationed on regular assignment at the hospital that evening and a nursing supervisor escorted Mr. Kennedy and

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549 Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994.

550 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994.

> *Mr. Livingstone, and allowed them to see the body only through a glass window. Officer 302, 2/10/95, at 2.*

The OIC's version that Kennedy and Livingstone visited the morgue after Investigators Rolla and Braun did can be true only if these Investigators visited the morgue before proceeding to the Foster residence, where they made a death notification. The times of these events are seldom found in the record. But witnesses' accounts of events do appear in the record relative to the known times of when the body was transported to the hospital morgue, of witnesses' arrival at the Foster home, and the time that the President began and completed his *Larry King Live* interview.

Rolla testified that "Braun and myself went to the morgue in Fairfax hospital after we made a death notification... [and that] [a]fter we left the [Fort Marcy] scene, myself and Investigator Braun were heading to Mr. Foster's residence in Georgetown to make death notification... [when] Lieutenant Gavin called us... [and]

said to call this guy named David Watkins [while they were] in the car on the way to make the death notification."[551]

The FBI's account in the report of its interview with Rolla puts these events in the opposite sequence.

> Investigator Rolla departed the Fort Marcy Park... and in the company of Investigator Braun traveled to Fairfax County Hospital where they located in the right front trouser pocket of the decedent the keys... subsequent to the discovery of these keys... he [Rolla] and Investigator Braun picked up Mr. David Watkins... and proceeded to the Foster residence.[552]

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551 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

552 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994.

Car keys not at the park

Rolla testified that Kennedy and Livingstone obtained permission to view the body before David Watkins had requested that he accompany the Park Police to the Foster home to notify the family.[553] Because the Park Police arrived at the Foster home by 10:00 p.m.,[554] Kennedy had to have obtained permission to view the body before this time.

The testimony of both Rolla and Braun corroborate that after they picked up Watkins and his wife, they arrived at the Foster home at the same time as Web Hubbell and Sheila Anthony.[555] The only

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553 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. After you okayed them [Kennedy and Livingstone] to go identify the body at the hospital, then you were told to call Watkins; is that right? A. Somewhere around there. I mean, I talked to Livingstone, I did at least three phone calls in the car. In between I was told to call this guy Watkins a personal friend.

554 Exhibit 176, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1995: "Q. Is it fair to say you arrived there sometime between 10:00 and 10:30 in the evening? A. As my recollection serves me, it was around 10:00 p.m."

555 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: A. Unfortunately everybody showed up as we were walking up to the door, so it was a circus-like atmosphere. And -- who's that big guy -- I think he was a member of the Rose Law Firm also, I forget his. Q. Is it in your conversation with the FBI? A. It might be. He was just in the news recently. He was there, I think it was Sheila Anthony. I am not sure if his elder sister was there. There were two sisters, two women, one being Sheila Anthony and this other guy, just a huge guy. I know he is in the limelight. Q. Webster Hubbell? A. Webster Hubbell, right, Web Hubbell. And there were a couple of other -- we had David Watkins, his wife, Web Hubbell, Sheila Anthony and I think another woman which I think was the other sister, I am pretty sure.

Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Mr. Watkins was with us, and at the same time we were walking up to the front steps of Mr. Foster's house, a whole entourage, which included Web Hubbell... got there at about the same time we did."

contact Rolla and Braun had with Kennedy and Livingstone was by car telephone as Rolla was on the way to David Watkins' home.[556]

Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin testified that when Livingstone called him from his car telephone "between 8:30 [and] 9:00 p.m.," Livingstone was "enroute... to the location of the body in the morgue."[557]

Kennedy testified that he went "straight to the hospital" and that he called the Foster home from the Hospital and spoke to Hubbell, who had arrived simultaneously with Rolla and Braun.

Q. So you called Mr. Foster's home and coincidentally spoke with Mr. Hubbell?
A. Yeah, I don't recall exactly how I got there. I don't know who answered the phone, but I got to Web, which is not surprising...
Q. What do you recall about your conversation with Mr. Hubbell?
A. I just told him -- I know now that a lot of stuff

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556 Exhibit 114, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 20, 1995: "I got a call on the car phone from Lieutenant Gavin... [W]e were rerouted en route to the Watkins house... to pick up a close friend to make the notification with... There was another phone call. Bill Kennedy and Craig Livingston... they wanted... to see the body."

557 Exhibit 153, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, June 22, 1995: Q. Roughly what time was it when you reached Mr. Livingstone? A. It was before 9:00 in the evening. I received a call -- maybe it was about 20 minutes after I received the initial call. Q. And if the initial call was around 8:30, your guess, therefore it was before 9:00? A. Yes. Q. Where did you reach Mr. Livingstone? A. It seemed like it was a portable phone or car phone... Q. So your best impression is that it was on a cell phone. What makes you think that? A. Because it was static, and I think it was discussed. I think he mentioned that he was on the car phone, that we might get lost. Q. He was physically in his car? A. Yes... *** Because I figured he was en route. Since he was in his vehicle, he would be en route from there [home]. Q. To where? A. To the location of the body in the morgue.

> had occurred while I was at the hospital, such as the Park Police going to notify them and like that, but I, of course, didn't have any idea that had gone on, because I had gone straight to the hospital. So I just passed on the information that I was at the hospital, and I had seen the body, and I told him -- I told Web I was coming to the house.[558]

The FBI's report of its interview with William Kennedy reflects that between "8:15 and 8:30 p.m.," Kennedy learned that the body was on its way to the morgue, whereupon Kennedy said that he "had to go to the hospital."[559] Because the body was on its way to the hospital between 8:17 and 8:30 p.m., when Kennedy learned of the death, and Kennedy testified that it took him "20 to 25" minutes

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[558] Exhibit 46, Deposition of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, July 11, 1995.

[559] Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994: [William Kennedy] received a telephone call between 8:15-8:30 p.m. from Craig Livingstone, Director of White House Personnel Security. Livingstone worked for Kennedy at that time. Livingstone had gotten a call from "an inspector" that Foster was dead. Kennedy said he was "stunned" at the news... The body was enroute to a hospital (name not recalled by Kennedy). Kennedy said that he (Kennedy) had to go to the hospital. Kennedy did not notify anyone else at the time. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital, Livingstone also arrived. They confirmed with a policeman on duty at the hospital that the Foster body was there and that the matter involved the U.S. Park Police.

Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994, transcribed notes made by Gavin: --Christina Tea who said White House people were at the hospital to view the body and should she permit this. --Officer Tipton Fairfax County Police Department - he talked to Tipton also re White House staffers wanting to see the body and informed Tipton to "let them see the body but make sure they don't disturb or take any effects." --Craig Livingstone and William Kennedy, identified as White House officials - both these men were at the hospital and wanted to see the body.

to get to the hospital,[560] he probably arrived at the hospital before 9:00 p.m. Because the computerized ambulance log demonstrates that the body was deposited in the morgue at 9:00 p.m.,[561] Kennedy likely arrived at the morgue before the body did.

Livingstone's handwritten chronology of the events of the evening of the death, written three days later, July 23, states that he and Kennedy were at the Hospital by 9:30 and viewed the body by 9:45.[562]

Livingstone testified that after he left the Hospital, he and Kennedy drove in the same car to the Kennedy home (in Alexandria, Virginia) to pick up Mrs. Kennedy, and then to the Foster residence. Because these three arrived at the Foster residence, according to Kennedy, between "10:30 and 11:00,"[563] Kennedy and Livingstone had visited the morgue well before 10:30.

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560 Exhibit 46, Deposition of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, July 11, 1995: Q. Before you left for the hospital, did you call anyone else in the White House to convey any information of any kind? A. I did not. Q. And I take it you met Mr. Livingstone at the hospital? A. I got there before he did, so it would be better to say he met me there. The answer is yes. Q. How far is Fairfax Hospital from your home? A. Pretty good ways. I couldn't tell you in miles. I mean I could show you on a map where I live, and you could figure it out. It's a pretty good ways. Q. Do you have any estimates in minutes how long it may have taken you? A. 20 to 25 maybe.

561 Exhibit 154, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station, Ambulance 1, July 20, 1993: "20:59:28"

562 Exhibit 47, Deposition of Chief of White House Personnel Security Craig Livingstone, July 10, 1995.

563 Exhibit 47, Deposition of Chief of White House Personnel Security Craig Livingstone, July 10, 1995: Q. What's the next thing that happened? A. We left the hospital. Q. We meaning who? A. Mr. Kennedy and I left the hospital. Q. Okay. I neglected to ask you, did you drive to the hospital? Q. Alone? A. Correct. Q. And did you and Mr. Kennedy leave the hospital together? A. Yes we did. Q. Did you get in the same cars or separate cars? A. As I recall it, I drove -- as I recall it, I drove Mr. Kennedy in my car to his house. Q. Do you know how Mr. Kennedy

Car keys not at the park

The OIC's claim that Kennedy and Livingstone arrived at the morgue at 10:30 p.m. is also contradicted by the accounts of White House Special Counsel Jane Sherburne, Deputy Assistant to the President Bill Burton, White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty, Webster Hubbell, and David Watkins.

A memorandum written by White House Special Counsel Jane Sherburne sets forth the chronology of events on the evening of July 20, 1993. It reflects that Kennedy and Livingstone viewed the body at the morgue while the President was appearing on *Larry King Live*. The President ended that interview at 10:00 p.m. This memorandum evidences that when David Watkins was notified around 9:00 p.m., Kennedy and Livingstone were "on their way to the hospital."

> "Watkins... was told that Kennedy and someone else were on their way to the hospital to identify the body. He [Watkins] also learned that two people were on their way to the Foster house to notify Mrs.
> Foster. Watkins wanted to go with them. This was arranged."[564]

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got to the hospital? A. He drove his car. Q. So you left Mr. Kennedy's car at the hospital? A. Correct. He was pretty upset. Q. Okay then you drove to the Foster residence; is that correct? A. No, sir, we drove to Mr. Kennedy's house. Q. Okay. What was your purpose in going to Mr. Kennedy's home? A. We picked up his wife. Q. Okay. A. And we switched cars. Q. Moving from your car to another of Mr. Kennedy's cars? A. Correct. Q. And then what happened? A. We drove to Mr. Foster's house. Q. When you arrived at the Foster home that evening, your estimate -- and I realize it's an estimate -- was around 10:30 or 11:00. Who was there -- 11:00. Who was there? A. The President had just arrived. His vehicles were parking.

564 Exhibit 44, The White House Sherburne Memo Chronology, May, 15, 1996.

This memorandum also relates that Kennedy had viewed the body before the President had ended his appearance on *Larry King Live* at 10:00 p.m. –

> "After viewing the body, Kennedy called McLarty at the White House and spoke with him briefly. McLarty already knew about the death; the President was still on Larry King."[565]

Deputy Assistant to the President Bill Burton testified that he learned of Foster's death "10 to 15 minutes prior to" the 9:00 p.m. start of *Larry King Live*. Burton added that "either Craig Livingstone or Bill Kennedy... were out at the hospital... [a]nd they confirmed it... [d]uring the approximately 30-40 minutes..." since the time that Burton had learned of the death.[566] So that puts

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565 Exhibit 44, White House Sherburne Memo Chronology, May 15, 1996: Kennedy -- left work at 7 p.m. Livingstone called him at home between 8 and 8:30 and said that Foster was dead, Craig said he had spoken with the Park Police, Kennedy was aghast and asked Craig to confirm the information. Craig called back later and said he had confirmed that Foster was dead, and said that it had been a suicide and that the body was found in a park. Craig also said he had learned from the Park Police that the body was en route to a hospital. Kennedy was familiar with the hospital and said he would meet Livingstone there. Kennedy arrived first. It took 45 minutes before they could get confirmation that the body was there. Finally, they were permitted to see the body. After viewing the body, Kennedy called McLarty at the White House and spoke with him briefly. McLarty already knew about the death; the President was still on Larry King.

566 Exhibit 122, Deposition of Deputy Assistant to the President Bill Burton, July 5, 1995: Q. Do you remember approximately when [you learned of Foster's death]? A. It was approximately before the President's broadcast of the Larry King show from the residence of the White House started [9:00]. I would guess 15 to 10 minutes prior to that... Q. And do you remember how you learned that it was Mr. Foster's body who had been discovered? A. Later in the evening I talked to either Craig Livingston [sic] or Bill Kennedy. Both were out at the hospital where Mr. Foster's body was. And they were the ones who said it was Vince, told me, and that confirmed it. During the approximately 30-40 minutes when I was

Kennedy and Livingstone at the morgue by 9:40 p.m., consistent with the White House Sherburne Memo chronology of confirmation by Kennedy and Livingstone before the President's appearance on *Larry King Live* ended at 10:00 p.m.

Testimony of Mr. Burton indicated that shortly after 9:00 p.m., he told White House Chief of Staff Mack McLarty that Kennedy and Livingstone had confirmed that it was Mr. Foster who had died. McLarty's testimony corroborates Burton's account.[567]

Webster Hubbell's account also supports that Kennedy and Livingstone were at the morgue well before 10:30 p.m. Hubbell testified that he spoke with George Stephanopoulos "around 8:30-9:00," whereupon he learned of the death and "that Bill Kennedy was going to identify the body."[568]

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on the phone with these police officers and [Kennedy & Livingstone], I came to understand that it was Mr. Foster's body that had been found.

567 Exhibit 156, Deposition of White House Chief of Staff Thomas F. McLarty, July 6, 1995: Q. Do you recall when the show began? A. I think it began at 9:00 Eastern Time. Q. Was there a brief period of preparation before the beginning of the show? A. There was a brief period as I remember. Q. And you were present for that? A. I believe I was. Q. Did there come a time while you were in the residence that you learned that a body of someone who was believed to be employed at the White House had been found at Fort Marcy Park? A. Yes, at some point during this period. How did you learn that? A. Mr. Burton informed me, as I was leaving the White House, that there had been a body discovered, that they thought -- the authorities thought it to be Vince Foster, although they were not certain at that point, and it had been an apparent suicide. Q. You say you were leaving the White House. About what point were you leaving the White House relative to the filming of this interview with Larry King? A. The interview, as I remember it, Mr. Chertoff, had just begun. They had several minutes of interview; it seemed to be going quite well.

568 Exhibit 157, Deposition of Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, July 13, 1995: Q. Who called you regarding Mr. Foster's death. A. George Stephanopoulos called me at the restaurant. I was having dinner at a restaurant. I'm sorry... Q. Do you have any recollection about what time of evening Mr. Stephanopoulos called you?

Car keys not at the park

David Watkins lived near the Foster home. Park Police Investigators Braun and Rolla picked up Watkins and his wife on their way to the Foster home to notify the family. According to Watkins' testimony, they arrived at the Foster home at about the same time as Web Hubbell, Sheila Anthony and Sharon Foster Bowman.[569]

That was shortly after 9:00 p.m. Hubbell was having dinner at the Lebanese Taverna when Stephanopoulos contacted him. Hubbell proceeded to Sheila Anthony's home, who "lives almost directly across the street from" Hubbell's home. Then Hubbell, and Mr. Foster's sisters Sheila and Sharon "drove to the Foster residence and got there just at the same time that David Watkins and [his wife]... and the Park Police."[570] According to Hubbell's chronology,[571] because all of these people, including Braun

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A. No, I really -- I mean, it was probably around 8:30 to 9:00... [George] told me that it was true, that Bill Kennedy was going to identify the body. Obviously I was in shock. He said that David Watkins was on his way with the Park Police to advise Lisa [Foster] and I should get there as soon as possible.

569 Exhibit 93, Deposition of Director of White House Personnel David Watkins, July 11, 1995: "Q. [D]id the officers drive you to the Foster home? A. Yes. Q. Do you recall anyone else arrived shortly after you did at the Foster home... A. Web Hubbell, Beryl [sic] Anthony, Sharon Bowman. Beryl [sic] Anthony and Sharon Bowman were sisters of Vincent Foster."

570 Exhibit 157, Deposition of Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, July 13, 1995: A. Yes. I reminded George that Sheila Anthony was just right -- Sheila Anthony lives almost directly across the street from me, that Sheila, we would need to notify Sheila as well and that she was across the street... I walked across to tell Sheila... Vince's other sister was visiting Sheila that night, Sharon. Her name is Sharon Bowman... [W]e drove to the Foster residence and got there just at the same time that David Watkins and Eileen got there, Eileen Watkins, and the Park Police.

571 Exhibit 157, Deposition of Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, July 13, 1995: "[A]round 8:30 to 9:00... [Stephanopoulos] told me that it was true, that Bill Kennedy was going to identify the body... He said that David Watkins was on his way with the Park Police to advise Lisa [Foster] and I should get there as soon as possible."

and Rolla, arrived at the Foster residence shortly after 9:00 p.m., Braun and Rolla could not have recovered the keys at 9:12 p.m. at the morgue, as the OIC claims.

Several reports relate that Rolla and Braun left the park around 8:45 p.m.,[572] and one relates that it was around 8:30.[573] According to Braun's testimony, Rolla was handling the telephone calls during their drive.[574] There were at least five such calls.[575] The last call was to hospital
personnel to instruct them to let Kennedy and Livingstone view the body but not to allow them to "remove any objects." If, during this

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572 Exhibit 175, Addendum to July 20 Park Police Report authored by Investigator John Rolla, August 5, 1993: "Cleared the scene [Fort Marcy Park] at approximately 2045 hours." Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: "Investigator Rolla departed the Fort Marcy Park at approximately 8:45 p.m. and in the company of Investigator Braun..."

573 Exhibit 174, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 19, 1995: "Q. What time did you clear the death scene? A. I don't recall specifically. Is it – I think it was somewhere in the neighborhood of like 8:30, but I don't recall the specific time."

574 Exhibit 174, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 19, 1995: "Q. And you then called Watkins as you were driving to the hospital? A. John did. I was driving."

575 Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: [W]hile she and Officer Rolla were in [sic] route to the hospital in an attempt to retrieve the keys from the body, she was contacted... with instructions to call... David Watkins... who wanted to accompany the officers to the Foster home when the family was notified of his death. Sergeant Braun stated that she and Officer Rolla did telephonically contact Watkins, agreeing to pick him up at his home prior to going to the Foster residence... [Braun] and Rolla were again contacted by the Shift Commander... with instructions to call a White House Official named Kennedy... [U]pon calling Kennedy, he requested that he and a Mr. Livingston [sic] of the White House be permitted to view the body... [S]he or John Rolla called the hospital identifying themselves as Park police and instructing the hospital officials to let a Mr. Kennedy and Livingston [sic] view the body but not to disturb or remove any objects.

fifteen-minute drive, they were headed to the hospital, as the OIC claims, they would have been at or near the hospital by the time they finished the five telephone conversations. If so, they could have asked hospital personnel to have Kennedy and Livingstone await their impending arrival instead of instructing them to let these White House personnel see the body but not to let them "remove any objects."

Braun and Rolla left Fort Marcy Park as early as 8:30 p.m.[576] If they had proceeded directly to the hospital, about a 15-minute drive from the park, they would have arrived at the morgue at around 8:45 p.m., while the body was still in the ambulance at the emergency room awaiting Dr. Orenstein to pronounce it dead.[577] Yet, according to the OIC's version of events, this 15-minute drive took over 40 minutes.[578]

To further support its claim that Kennedy and Livingstone could not have planted the keys, the OIC cites a secret interview report with an anonymous *"officer,"* whom is said to have reported that Kennedy and Livingstone were *"allowed to see the body only through a glass window."*

OIC, p. 74-75, fn. 220:

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576 Exhibit 176, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1995: "Q. Approximately how long did you remain at the scene that evening? A. Until approximately 8:30 in the evening."

577 OIC, p. 28 fn. 58: The body arrived at the hospital at approximately 8:30 p.m., according to logs of the FCFRD. Hospital and morgue logs show that Dr. Julian Orenstein viewed the body at the hospital in the ambulance at 8:49 p.m., and that the body was received at the morgue at 9:00 p.m. OIC Doc. Nos. DC-108-12 to DC-108-16.

578 OIC, p. 74: "Later, when it became apparent to Investigators Rolla and Braun that they did not have the keys to the car, they went to the hospital to check more thoroughly for keys.[fn217] The hospital logs indicate that Investigators Rolla and Braun were at the morgue at 9:12 p.m.[fn218]."

> *"...Moreover, a Fairfax County Police officer stationed on regular assignment at the hospital that evening and a nursing supervisor escorted Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Livingstone, and allowed them to see the body only through a glass window. Officer 302, 2/10/95, at 2."*

Yet Rolla testified that Kennedy and Livingstone were let into the same room as the body.

> They have to be let into the morgue room to view it. Many times when you view a body, you are in a separate room and view it through glass. This time, I don't think that happened. They were in the morgue in the hospital, they were let in, the room attendant unzipped the body bag, they looked at it, he zipped it back up.[579]

As Rolla testified that Kennedy and Livingstone "were in the morgue in the hospital, they were let in, the room attendant unzipped the body bag," somebody surely told him this. The "room attendant" is a likely candidate, which would put Rolla in the morgue after Kennedy and Livingstone.

The FBI's reports of its interviews with Investigator Braun and Lieutenant Gavin do not sound as if Kennedy and Livingstone viewed the body through a glass window.[580]

The OIC cites *"hospital logs"* in support of its position that Kennedy and Livingstone viewed the body *"well after Investigators*

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[579] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

[580] Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "[S]he or John Rolla called the hospital identifying themselves as Park police and instructing the hospital officials to let a Mr. Kennedy and Livingston [sic] view the body but not to disturb or remove any objects." Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "[L]et them see the body but make sure they don't disturb or take any effects."

Braun and Rolla had retrieved the keys." (emphasis in original). The Evidence Receipt reflects that Braun reported logging in the keys at 8:45 p.m.[581] If Police did, in fact, retrieve the keys at the morgue, this time is wrong. The body was not placed in the morgue until after Dr. Orenstein viewed the body at 8:49.[582]

Rolla testified that he and Braun drove from the park to the Foster home and not directly to the morgue.[583] Braun testified that she and Rolla went to the hospital first,[584] contradicting the accounts of virtually every other witness.

The OIC's claim, that *[t]he hospital logs indicate that Investigators Rolla and Braun were at the morgue at 9:12 p.m..."*

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581 Exhibit 152, United States Park Police Evidence Control Receipt, July 20, 1993.

582 OIC, p. 28, fn. 58: The body arrived at the hospital at approximately 8:30 p.m., according to logs of the FCFRD. Hospital and morgue logs show that Dr. Julian Orenstein viewed the body at the hospital in the ambulance at 8:49 p.m., and that the body was received at the morgue at 9:00 p.m. OIC Doc. Nos. DC-108-12 to DC-108-16.

583 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: [A]fter we left the scene, myself and Investigator Braun were heading to Mr. Foster's residence in Georgetown to make death notification... We also got a call to -- Lieutenant Gavin said to call this guy named [David] Watkins... in the car on the way to make the death notification.

584 Exhibit 176, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1995: A. After we left the scene, we went to the hospital briefly to retrieve some property. Q. And after you were at the hospital, did you get a call to go pick somebody up? A. Yes, we did. Q. Who was that? A. We were requested to pick up Mr. David Watkins to allow him and his wife to assist us with the notification to the Foster family.

See also Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "[W]hile she and Officer Rolla were in route to the hospital in an attempt to retrieve the keys from the body, she was contacted... with instructions to call... David Watkins..."

and that the *"hospital logs reflect that they [Kennedy and Livingstone] viewed the body near 10:30 p.m.",*[585] is untrue.

The records of cellular telephone calls would likely settle whether Kennedy and Livingstone visited the morgue before the police, as would have interviews with the hospital administrator, the morgue guard, or Fairfax County Officer David Tipton, whose responsibility included admitting visitors into the morgue. If the OIC obtained these records or interviewed these witnesses, it declined to reveal the results.

The OIC never resolved a number of conflicts in the testimony of William Kennedy, Craig Livingstone and the police investigators. Livingstone testified that he and Kennedy left Kennedy's car at the hospital, drove to Kennedy's home in Livingstone's car, left Livingstone's car at Kennedy's house, and that they took another of Kennedy's cars to the Foster home.[586] Livingstone also testified that he and Kennedy later returned to

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585 OIC, p. 75, fn. 220: "...Two White House officials (William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone) viewed the body at the hospital, but the hospital logs reflect that they viewed the body near 10:30 p.m., OIC Doc. No. DC-108-13 -- well after Investigators Braun and Rolla had retrieved the keys."

586 Exhibit 47, Deposition of Chief of White House Security Craig Livingstone, July 10, 1995: Q. What's the next thing that happened? A. We left the hospital. Q. We meaning who? A. Mr. Kennedy and I left the hospital. Q. Okay. I neglected to ask you, did you drive to the hospital? Q. Alone? A. Correct. Q. And did you and Mr. Kennedy leave the hospital together? A. Yes we did. Q. Did you get in the same cars or separate cars? A. As I recall it, I drove -- as I recall it, I drove Mr. Kennedy in my car to his house. Q. Do you know how Mr. Kennedy got to the hospital? A. He drove his car. Q. So you left Mr. Kennedy's car at the hospital? A. Correct. He was pretty upset. Q. Okay then you drove to the Foster residence; is that correct? A. No, sir, we drove to Mr. Kennedy's house. Q. Okay. What was your purpose in going to Mr. Kennedy's home? A. We picked up his wife. Q. Okay. A. And we switched cars. Q. Moving from your car to another of Mr. Kennedy's cars? A. Correct. Q. And then what happened? A. The three of us drove to Mr. Foster's house.

Kennedy's home, and then to the hospital to get Mr. Kennedy's car.[587]

Kennedy's account differed. The handwritten notes of Kennedy's FBI interview state, "CL [Craig Livingstone] lvs [leaves] his car at Hosp."[588] He testified that from the Foster home, he and Livingstone went directly to the hospital to pick up Livingstone's, not Mr. Kennedy's, car, whereupon Kennedy returned home.[589]

Rolla testified that when Livingstone and Kennedy sought permission to view the body, they were already together, not in separate cars.

> Q. Okay. So did you call Livingstone or did you speak to Livingstone or Kennedy or both.
> A. I think it was Bill Kennedy, he just said Craig Livingstone is right here with me.[590]

Braun's account also seems to be that Kennedy and Livingstone were together before they went to the hospital.[591]

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587 Exhibit 47, Deposition of Chief of White House Security Craig Livingstone, July 10, 1995: A. We left Mr. Foster's home and went directly to Mr. Kennedy's home. Q. Okay. And then what happened? A. I suggested to him that I could take my car and drive him out to the hospital to get his car so that he wouldn't have to deal with it in the morning. Q. And is that what you did? A. And that's what we did.

588 Exhibit 184, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994.

589 Exhibit 46, Deposition of William H. Kennedy, July 11, 1995: "Q. Mr. Kennedy, what did you do when you left the Foster residence that evening? A. Got in the car with my wife and Mr. Livingstone and we drove back to the hospital where his vehicle was, and then I went home."

590 Exhibit 114, Deposition of John Rolla, June 20, 1995: Q. Okay. So you called Livingstone or did you speak to Livingstone or Kennedy or both. A. I think it was Bill Kennedy, he just said Craig Livingstone is right here with me. They identified themselves and basically stated they wanted to see the body, asked if they could see the body.

Kennedy's testimony also seems to reflect that they were traveling in one, not two, cars.[592]

IX. OTHER ANOMALIES

1. Analysis of blood on eyeglasses and gun

The OIC claims that blood was visible to the naked eye on both sides of both lenses of the eyeglasses found at the scene, apparently claiming that it had emanated from the contact entrance wound in the soft palate.[593]

OIC p. 57:

> *"Dr. Lee stated that '[b]loodstains were found on both sides of the lenses' of Mr. Foster's eyeglasses. These bloodstains 'were less than or equal to 1 mm in size.'"*

This finding conflicts with the FBI lab's May 9, 1994 Lab Report, reporting that the results of its serological analysis on the glasses was, "no blood."

> "No blood was identified on Q3 [eyeglasses]."[594]

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[591] Exhibit 174, Deposition of Cheryl Braun, July 19, 1995: "Q. At the hospital did you meet someone named Kennedy? A. No, we spoke to them on the phone. Q. You spoke to them? A. Right."

[592] Exhibit 46, Deposition of William Kennedy, July 11, 1995: "As I say, I was in pretty bad shape, but I got back in the car to go get my wife so that we could go to the Fosters."

[593] OIC p. 62, fn. 183: Id. Similarly, the panel of pathologists concluded that the large quantity of gunpowder residue on the soft palate "indicates that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger." Pathologists' Report at 1.

[594] Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994.

Regarding the gun, we find the same anomaly. In 1994, the FBI lab reported that "limited areas on the outer and inner surfaces of the barrel were selected and subjected to chemical testing for the presence of blood with negative results."[595] Similarly, the Fiske Report, relying on that probe's pathologists, explained that the absence of blood on the gun did not refute the official conclusion.

> The Pathologist Panel found that "[t]he absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted bullet wound [he] sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding." Pathologist Report, ¶ 2.[596]

According to the OIC, the Fiske Report's explanation was unnecessary. Dr. Lee reported finding blood on the gun.

> OIC, p. 39:
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> *"Dr. Lee examined the gun and reported that '[s]mall specks of brownish-colored deposits were noted.[fn96] Dr. Lee found that '[s]ome of these deposits gave positive results with a chemical test for blood' although the 'quantity of sample present was insufficient for further analysis."[fn97]*
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> OIC, p. 78:
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> *"As explained by... Dr. Lee... traces of blood evidence were derived from the gun..."*

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595 Exhibit 27, FBI Lab Report, June 13, 1994.

596 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

2. Missing bullet

In its two page section entitled *Search for Bullet,* the OIC relates that the fatal bullet could not be found in during the initial 17-day FBI/Park Police investigation (*"Park Police... investigation"*[597]) or during the FBI probe under Fiske (*"[i]nvestigators in Mr. Fiske's Office"*[598]). The OIC relates that it conducted a *"broader search... utilizing information obtained through ballistics tests [but that it too] did not locate a bullet fired from the recovered gun from Mr. Foster's hand."*

But, the OIC concludes, its failure to find the bullet *"does not affect the conclusion that Mr. Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park"* because *"the bullet could have... landed well outside the park..., there is a distinct possibility... [that] the bullet... ricochet[ed], [and] [a]nother variable is that 'Foster's head could have been turned to one side or the other when the shot was fired."*[599]

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[597] OIC, p. 94: During the Park Police, Fiske, and OIC investigations, searches were conducted of Fort Marcy Park for the bullet that caused Mr. Foster's death. On July 22, 1993, four Park Police personnel (Hill, Johnson, Rule, and Morrissette) searched with a metal detector the immediate area where the body was found. Their search for the bullet was unsuccessful.

[598] OIC, p. 95: "Investigators in Mr. Fiske's Office conducted a search in the area where Mr. Foster's body was found. Their search for the bullet fired from Mr. Foster's gun was unsuccessful."[fn293] See also Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "On April 4, 1994, sixteen individuals from the FBI Lab went to Fort Marcy Park to conduct a search... In an attempt to locate the bullet, FBI Lab personnel surveyed and marked out a grid in what the FBI Lab determined was the most likely area..."

[599] OIC, p. 95-96: With the assistance of Dr. Lee, the National Park Service, and a large number of investigators, the OIC organized a broader search of Fort Marcy Park for the fatal bullet. The search was led by Richard K. Graham, an expert in crime scene metal detection. The search plan was devised utilizing information obtained through ballistics tests performed by the Army Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. The search did not locate a bullet fired from the recovered gun from Mr. Foster's hand. That the search did not uncover the fatal bullet

A condition precedent to the OIC's conclusion that the bullet could have *"landed well outside the park"* would, of course, be the existence of an exit wound in the top of the back of the head.

The authors of the Fiske Report almost seemed to know that the bullet was not in the park.

> "It would have been enormously time-consuming, costly, and in all likelihood unproductive, to have searched the entire park for the bullet."[600]

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does not affect the conclusion that Mr. Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park. Because a search covering the maximum range estimates "would have included a vast area..., a search which was limited in scope to the highest probability area, closer to the minimum range estimates, was undertaken."[fn294] In other words, while the OIC covered a broader area than previous searches, "the maximum range estimates" predicted the possibility that "the bullet could have cleared the tree tops in Ft. Marcy and landed well outside the park."[fn295] Moreover, although lines ultimately were laid out within the park along the outer limits of a 90 degree arc to a distance of 175 meters,[fn296] which represented the highest probability areas,"[fn297] a full search of even 90 degree-175 meter range would have included areas outside the park that were not searched.[fn298] In addition, because dense foliage and trees surround the area where Foster's body was discovered, and since there is a...cannon approximately 12.5 feet directly behind the location where the body lay, there is a distinct possibility the bullet's trajectory was altered due to its striking or ricocheting off a natural or man-made obstruction.[fn299] Another variable is that "Foster's head could have been turned to one side or the other when the shot was fired."[fn300]

See also OIC, p. 14, fn. 20: "As Dr. Lee explained, a perfect reconstruction of the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death was not possible at the time of the OIC's investigation. The reasons include... the unknown location of the fatal bullet, which makes complete reconstruction of the bullet trajectory difficult. Lee Report at 485."

[600] Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

3. Reported lack of dragging-type soil patterns

The OIC's claim that Dr. Lee found no evidence that would indicate that the body was dragged is another example of the unreliability of Dr. Lee's conclusions.

OIC, p. 51:

> *"Dr. Lee reported that '[n]o dragging-type soil patterns or damage which could have resulted from dragging-type action were observed on these pants.'[fn143]"*

Yet, the police dragged the body up a steep, dirt embankment, according to Rolla's testimony.

> "[I] rolled that body... and he began sliding down the hill... to keep him from sliding all the way down the darn embankment... I pulled him, he slid down..."[601]

And, according to the FBI's report of its interview with Park Police Officer Christine Hodakievic, she "recall[ed] the decedent's body starting to slide down the hill..."[602]

4. Analysis of dirt on shoes

The OIC's analysis of the dirt on the shoes, when compared to Fiske's, provides another example of the facts having changed, but the conclusion remaining the same.

> *Dr. Lee reported that examination of a photograph of Mr. Foster's shoes taken by the FBI Laboratory at the time of its initial examination revealed brownish smears on the left heel.[fn136] Dr. Lee further stated that his own macroscopic*

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601 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994.

602 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994.

and microscopic examinations of the shoes revealed the presence of soil-like debris.[fn137] *(The FBI Laboratory photo of the shoes, taken in 1994 at the time of the Laboratory's examination of the clothing, shows traces of soil visible to the naked eye.) Dr. Lee found that "[t]race materials were located embedded in the grooves of the sole patterns at the heel of [the left shoe]. A portion of this material subsequently was removed. Microscopic and macroscopic examination showed this material to contain mineral particles, including mica, other soil materials, and vegetative matter."*[fn138] *Dr. Lee stated that this fact "indicates the sole of the shoe had direct contact with a soil surface containing these materials."*[fn139]

In a footnote to this passage, the OIC explains that the FBI Lab's *"earlier"* report of the absence of soil on the shoes was simply a *"misunderstanding."* When the FBI reported that there was *"no coherent soil,"* according to the OIC, it really meant that it in fact found soil on Mr. Foster's shoes, but that its amount was insufficient for comparison.

OIC, p. 50, fn. 139:

...There has been misunderstanding of the statement in an earlier FBI Lab Report that no "coherent soil" was found in the samples. FBI Lab Report, 5/9/94, at 12 (emphasis added). The FBI Lab Report's statement regarding a lack of coherent soil simply means, as explained in the preceding paragraph, that there was insufficient soil to effect a comparison with soil samples from Fort Marcy Park. But a lack of coherent soil is not the same as a lack of any trace soil. And as Dr. Lee concluded, examination of Mr. Foster's shoes revealed particles of soil materials, including that the sole of the shoe did in fact have direct contact with a soil surface...

Apparently, according to the OIC's version, the authors of the Fiske Report had neglected to look at the *"photograph of M..*

Foster's shoes taken by the FBI Laboratory at the time of its initial examination [which] revealed brownish smears on the left heel." Had they done so, they would have seen the *"soil-like debris... visible to the naked eye,"* which was *"insufficient [in amount]... to effect a comparison with soil samples from Fort Marcy Park."* The OIC's version is that the following question and answer provided by the Fiske Report was based on the same "*misunderstanding.*"

> Why was no dirt found on Foster's shoes?
> The FBI Lab did find mica particles on Foster's shoes and socks. These mica particles are consistent with the mica that is found at Fort Marcy Park. It was approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit and dry on the day Mr. Foster died. Foliage leading up to and around Foster's body was dense. As a result, it is unlikely that there was a great deal of exposed moist soil in the park that would have soiled Foster's shoes.[603]

5. Hair analysis

The OIC relates that two hairs were found on Mr. Foster's clothing that did not belong to him. The OIC declined to compare these dissimilar hairs to those of anyone in Mr. Foster's circle, offering as its excuse that any match would be to *"persons already known to have had contact with Mr. Foster."* The OIC thus offers no sound reasoning for its decision not to determine whether Mr. Foster had contact with unknown persons.

> OIC, p. 55:
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> *In debris collected from Mr. Foster's clothing, the FBI Laboratory reported finding two blond to light brown head hairs of Caucasian origin that were suitable for comparison purposes and dissimilar to those of Mr. Foster.*[fn154] *The hairs did not appear to have been forcibly removed.*[fn155]

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603 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

> *Hair evidence can become important or relevant in a criminal investigation when there is a known suspect and a significant evidentiary question whether the suspect can be forensically linked to another person (a rape or murder victim, for example) or to a particular location.*[fn156] *If the suspect is a stranger to the victim or the scene, the presence of the suspect's hair is relevant in assessing whether he or she had contact with the victim or scene. In this case, however, the only known individuals who reasonably might have been compelled to provide hair samples were persons already known to have had contact with Mr. Foster.*

A necessary component of this reasoning would have to be the foregone conclusion of no criminal activity. Because there was criminal activity, one would want to see if that hair was dissimilar from that of known persons, to see whether Mr. Foster had contact with an unknown person. Any such person may know what happened or even be an assailant.

6. Fiber analysis

The OIC declined to determine through hair analysis whether Mr. Foster may have had contact with unknown persons, but decided to explore through fiber analysis whether Mr. Foster may have been at an unknown place. This is a change from the FBI's position in 1994, when it declined to undertake any carpet fiber analysis because it "had no way to match those particular fibers up."[604]

According to the OIC, the FBI Lab found thirty-five *"definitive carpet-type"* fibers on Mr. Foster's clothing, 23 of which

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[604] Exhibit 178, Senate testimony of FBI Agent Lawrence Monroe, July 29, 1994: Q. The FBI identified carpet-type fibers of various colors... Does the FBI have any idea where that came from? Was any attempt made to match that with any carpet in his home, car, or office? A. No, sir, and for the same reasons I provided in response to your first question relative to the hairs... We had no way to match those particular carpets up, outside the fact that they most likely came from his residence or from his office...

were white and 12 of which were of *"various colors, including blue gray, blue, gold-brown, light brown, gray, pink, and orange."* The Report tells us that with the help of *"OIC investigators,"* the FBI Lab conducted comparisons with carpets from his *"workplace,"* car and rented Washington home. The OIC's reported results were that *"the white fibers obtained from Mr. Foster's clothing were consistent with the samples obtained from... [the] 1993... [rented] house in Washington"* and that four of the non-white fibers were consistent with samples obtained from the White House or Mr. Foster's car.[605]

OIC, p. 56-57:

In sum, therefore, the carpet fiber evidence -- the determination that the white fibers were consistent with a carpet from the Foster's home and the variety and insignificant number of other fibers -- does not support

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[605] OIC, p. 56: The FBI Laboratory reported 35 definitive carpet-type fibers in the debris collected from the clothing. Of those fibers, 23 were white fibers. OIC investigators sought to determine a possible source for the fibers[fn157] -- for the white fibers in particular, in light of the number of white fibers in comparison to the limited number of fibers of other colors.[fn158] The logical known sources for possible comparison were carpets from locations with which Mr. Foster was known to have been in contact -- his car, home, and workplace. OIC investigators obtained carpet samples from these sources, including from a white carpet located in 1993 in the house in Washington where Mr. Foster lived with his family. The FBI Laboratory determined that the white fibers obtained from Mr. Foster's clothing were consistent with the samples obtained from that carpet.[fn159]

OIC, p. 56, fn. 158: The remaining 12 were various colors, including blue gray, blue, gold-brown, light brown, gray, pink, and orange. No more than three fibers of any of these colors was found. OIC Investigators' Memorandum (FBI Lab Reports on Fibers). The variety of colors suggest that those fibers did not originate from a single carpet.

OIC, p. 56, fn. 159: "Id. The Laboratory also determined that four of the non-white fibers were consistent with samples obtained from the White House or Mr. Foster's car. Id."

speculation that Mr. Foster was wrapped and moved in a carpet on July 20.[fn160] *Indeed, the fiber evidence, when considered together with the entirety of the evidence, is inconsistent with such speculation.*

We agree with the OIC that the FBI's fiber findings probably do not support the conclusion that Mr. Foster was wrapped and moved in a carpet (because there would probably be more fibers -- apparently unbeknownst to the OIC). No one to our knowledge has ever said that he was moved in a carpet. Moreover, the OIC's *"considered together with the entirety of the evidence"* point is wearing thin.

The OIC asks its readers to trust that the FBI retrieved a sample of carpet from Mr. Foster's car, disposed of in 1993, and from a carpet located in his rented Washington home in 1993. Yet the FBI's Lab now relates that it found pink and orange fibers, among others, but according to its 1994 Report, these colors were not among those it had earlier had found.[606] And the OIC's conclusion (p. 56, fn. 158) that *"[t]he variety of colors suggest that those fibers did not originate from a single carpet"* fails to contemplate the possibility of a multi-colored carpet, such as an Oriental.

Additionally, six different colors of carpet fibers were found on the clothing that was bagged at the autopsy on July 21,[607] and all six colors of carpet fibers were found on his jacket and tie,[608] retrieved from his car and bagged on July 20. The OIC hides this anomaly by falsely reporting that all of the

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606 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994: "These colors include white, tan, gray, blue, red and green... It was also noted that a number of red/dark pink wool fibers were found."

607 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994.

608 Exhibit 95, FBI Lab Report, May 9, 1994.

clothing was *"packaged together before trace evidence was obtained."*

OIC, p. 55, fn. 154:

FBI Lab Report, 5/9/94, at 11; OIC investigators' Memorandum, 3/2/95, at 4 (Lab Conference). As explained above, the clothing was packaged together before trace evidence was obtained, and particular trace evidence cannot be conclusively linked to particular items of clothing that Mr. Foster was wearing at the time of his death.

7. Bone chip

The OIC claims to have found a bone chip from debris from clothing years after the FBI lab found none.

OIC, p. 51-52:

Dr. Lee examined debris collected from Mr. Foster's clothing and reported that the debris was "found to contain a bone chip."[fn144] Dr. Lee stated that DNA was extracted from this bone fragment and amplified, and the DNA profile generated for this bone sample was consistent with the DNA types of Mr. Foster.[fn145] Based on his analysis of the evidence, Dr. Lee concluded that "[t]his bone chip originated from Mr. Foster and separated from his skull at the time the projectile exited Mr. Foster's head."[fn146]

The three footnotes to this passage refer the reader to page 493 of the still-secret Lee Report. We thus have no clues as to how a bone fragment, which is said to have originated from the alleged inch-and-quarter head wound in the back of the skull, could have landed on his clothing while no other fragments were found on other clothing, or in the soil or the vegetation surrounding the body. Nor do we know whether the Lee Report purports to explain how the FBI Lab missed finding the bone fragment from the *"debris [it] collected from Mr. Foster's clothing."*

8. Unusual position of body

The position of Mr. Foster's body, lying straight with his arms to his sides,[609] was unusual, according to Richard Arthur and George Gonzalez, the two paramedics who observed the body. Arthur testified that "he was just laying perfectly straight, hands at his side."[610] He "doubt[ed] that it was a suicide."[611] Gonzalez similarly testified that it was so unusual that he had never seen it before.

> Q. Did anything strike you as peculiar or unusual about the scene?
> A. The fact that he was straight, laid out straight, yes. That's peculiar.
> Q. Have you ever seen a body in that position as a suicide?
> A. No.[612]

9. Other unidentified persons present at the park

In addition to the strange-acting man Patrick Knowlton saw in the park, and the man that the Male and Female civilians saw, there is a record of other witnesses having seen other unidentified

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609 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview with Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: According to the FBI's report of its interview with her, "[s]he advised that she... recalls his arms being straight at his side."

610 Exhibit 107, Deposition of Paramedic Richard Arthur, July 14, 1994.

611 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "[It] struck him as unusual... which make him doubt that it was a suicide: the straight attitude of the body..." Exhibit 109, Handwritten notes of FBI interview with Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "Right side jaw line small caliber bullet hole (between ear and tip of chin) Didn't see any other bullet holes. Didn't look like suicide - straight laying out, gun bigger than hole"

612 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994.

individuals in the park late in the afternoon of Mr. Foster's death. These unidentified people include a jogger,[613] volunteers working on a park trail,[614] the driver of a white van or truck,[615] and the driver of another car.[616] Of particular interest is the account memorialized by the FBI in its interview of Firefighter Todd Hall.

> "During a cursory search of the area surrounding Foster's body, Hall thought he heard someone else in the woods. He subsequently saw something red moving in the woods."[617]

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613 Exhibit 151, Report of FBI interview of Male Civilian, April 5, 1994: "While in the park itself, the only person they observed was a jogger run by..."

614 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "I was told later that some persons on, I think it was, they were doing some repair work on a trail, they were on the opposite end of the park. There is a nature hiking trail that I imagine they were doing some work on... They were volunteers."

615 Exhibit 150, Report of FBI interview with Female Civilian, April 7, 1994: "[T]he driver of this white van or truck was a white male, in his late 20's or early 30's who had light colored hair and was average height and weight."

616 Exhibit 158, Report of FBI interview of civilian Jean Slade, April 11, 1994: She stated that another car, occupied by a white male, was also parked off to the right on the entrance ramp leading into the Fort Marcy parking lot... this individual proceeded up into the parking lot, turned around, and then drove off in the direction of the GW Parkway... dark hair, thick, well-groomed, summer-type shirt on, possibly plaid color, age 38-42, medium build... quite sure it was somewhere in the vicinity of 5:45-6:15 p.m... [A]t least two cars were in the parking lot and that they were both parked fairly close to one another... were situated in the beginning of the lot..."

617 Exhibit 66, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, March 18, 1994: During a cursory search of the area surrounding Foster's body, Hall thought he heard someone else in the woods. He subsequently saw something red moving in the woods... Hall noted that Ralph Pisani and one other EMS member thought they saw two males getting dressed in a wooded area adjacent to the site.

10. Fingerprints

There were no fingerprints on the ammunition or gun, officially carried 700 feet in 95 degree weather, held in both hands and found clutched in Mr. Foster's right hand. The state of the official death weapon was consistent with its having been wiped clean of fingerprints. The Fiske Report suggested that there were no fingerprints on the gun (and two brass cartridges) fired by Mr. Foster by implying that heat destroyed them.

> "Latent prints can be destroyed by exposure to certain elements, such as heat."[618]

The OIC informs us that the Park Police, and later the FBI Lab during the Fiske probe, could find no prints on the exterior of the gun,[619] but found one print on the underside of the pistol grip. That print was not compared until December of 1995, when the FBI Lab compared it to those of Mr. Foster and Park Police who initially handled the gun, and found that it did not match.[620] So, to this day, that print has still not been compared to those on file in the FBI database.

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618 Exhibit 12: Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

619 OIC, p. 40: "Identification Technician E.J. Smith of the Park Police examined the gun for latent fingerprints[fn103] on July 23, 1993. The results were negative.[fn104] The FBI Laboratory later examined the gun and similarly detected no latent prints on the exterior surface of the weapon.[fn105]"

620 OIC, p. 41, fn. 108: FBI Lab Report, 6/9/94, at 2. The FBI Laboratory, during its examinations, found one latent fingerprint on the underside of the pistol grip (that is, not on an exterior surface of the gun). FBI Lab Report, 7/19/95, at 1. This print has been compared to prints of Mr. Foster and of evidence technicians who initially handled the gun, but no identifications were effected. FBI Lab Report, 12/13/95, at 1; FBI Lab Report, 8/14/95, at 1. This print would have been left by someone who assembled or disassembled the gun, for example, to repair it or to put on new grips or for some other reason.

As to the absence of prints on the exterior of the weapon, the OIC notes that the *"determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat... a clean, smooth, flat surface... and the surface of the grip handle here was textured, not smooth."*[621]

While this is no doubt true, it does not take into account the official explanation that the gunshot residue on Mr. Foster's hands was caused by his wrapping his hands around the gun's cylinder, not the grip, and pulling the trigger with his thumb. All these surfaces are smooth, flat, and not textured.

Of all the items retrieved and fingerprinted during the course of the first brief probe, including the gun, the "miscellaneous papers" in the car at the park, the car itself, and the torn note, not one print belonged to Mr. Foster.

The absence of prints on the torn note ~~is~~ telling. On the billing records of Mrs. Clinton's Rose Law Firm work for a Whitewater related corporation, Castle Grande, found in the White House in 1996 (two years after they were subpoenaed), were the fingerprints of Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Foster, at least two-and-a-half years after Mr. Foster had handled them. The unsigned torn note, on which the proponents of the suicide theory have largely relied since its discovery six days after the death in the previously searched and thought to be empty briefcase (in 28 pieces with one piece missing), had only Bernard Nussbaum's palm print on it. Because the tearing process would have resulted in numerous thumb and forefinger prints on both sides of the paper, the absence of any other prints on

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621 OIC, p. 41: The FBI Laboratory also noted that a lack of fingerprints is not extraordinary and that "[g]enerally, the determining factors in leaving latent prints are having a transferable substance, i.e., sweat, sebaceous oil or other substance on the fingers, and having a surface that is receptive to receiving the substance that forms the latent prints. A clean, smooth, flat surface is most receptive for transfer of any substance from the fingers,"[fn108] and the surface of the grip handle here was textured, not smooth.

the note mandates the conclusion that if Mr. Foster tore it up, he was wearing gloves or the pieces were wiped clean. This fact heightens the importance of the opinions of experts who opine that the note was forged (set forth in the footnotes above under *Background*).

11. Determination of suicide made before police investigators viewed the body

Investigator Braun testified that the "determination [of suicide was made] prior to going up and looking at the body."[622]

X. INFERENCES TO BE DRAWN FROM THE FACTS

We told you 250 pages ago that we would review most of the available evidence, and compare it to the OIC's representations and omissions of the evidence as well as the OIC's conclusions.

The evidence of obstruction of justice or cover-up is more telling than evidence that Mr. Foster did not die at his own hand at the park. What we have seen in our review is an effort to cover up

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622 Exhibit 101, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 29, 1994: Q. Did he [Edwards] say he thought that the death was by suicide? A. I don't recall exactly how he did it, and he did show the pictures to it that he had snapped. Q. Was it your understanding that a determination had been made as to the cause of death? A. I think we more made that determination. You know, like I said, when we first got the call. It was for a dead body. Then I asked if it was natural or of suspicious nature. And I was told suspicious, so I had them close the gate. Then once we got there, maybe actually I do remember speaking to Lieutenant Gavin. So maybe it was Lieutenant Gavin who might have -- it might have been Lieutenant Gavin then who actually initially explained what the scene was, because I had some knowledge of it when I went to speak with the couple and ask them if they had heard anything or seen anything and ask them about other vehicles that were in the area. Yeah, I would say it was Lieutenant Gavin actually. Q. Did Lieutenant Gavin mention anything about suicide? A. I can't recall. I don't -- I don't recall if he or if that was what we -- it seems to me that we had made that determination prior to going up and looking at the body.

almost all the facts of the case. It is simply not possible for all the anomalies and inadequate explanations to be present without the existence of a conspiracy, a cover-up.

The existence of the neck wound and the absence of the official wounds. One would expect the *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner* to be among the thousands of pages of documents released by the Senate in 1995. Dr. Donald Haut, the only medical doctor to see the body in the park, wrote it. Above "July 20" and his signature appears:

> I hereby declare that after receiving notice of the death described herein I took charge of the body and made inquiries regarding the cause and manner of death in accordance with the Code of Virginia as amended; and that the information contained herein regarding such death is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

It also states:

> July 20, 1993 After anonymous call was received at 18:04 hours US Park Police officers found 48 yrs Caucasian male with self-inflicted gunshot wound mouth to neck on a foot path in Marcey [sic] Park...

This report was found on July 19, 1997, four days after the OIC filed with the Court its Report on Mr. Foster's death, so the OIC's Report had no reason to and did not offer an excuse for its contents.

Assume that any case generating so many thousands of pages of records would produce unexplained anomalies. But we look at all the evidence together, not separately. The *Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner* is not some stray piece of evidence, contradicted by every other piece of evidence in the case. In fact, virtually every other piece of evidence in the case points to the existence of a neck wound and efforts to cover it up. In light of this other evidence, the

Report of Investigation by Medical Examiner was a lucky find indeed.

On July 14, 1994, Paramedic Richard Arthur, a nine-year veteran paramedic of the Fairfax County Fire & Rescue Department, testified:

> Q. Let me ask you this: If I told you that there was no gunshot wound in the neck, would that change your view as to whether it was a suicide or not?
>
> A. No... What I saw is what I saw. I saw blood all over the right side of the neck, from here down, all over the shoulder, and I saw a small – what appeared to be a small gunshot wound here near the jawline. Fine, whether the coroner's report says that or not, fine. I know what I saw.

What could possibly explain this testimony? What is the explanation for the OIC's claim that Arthur "*said he may have been mistaken about such a wound?*" Ours is this: Knowing that they could not just fail to mention Arthur's sworn account, the FBI went back and interviewed him again. They asked him the question, "Isn't it possible that you could have been mistaken?" He said, "No." They asked him again, and again, and again, until they got the response they wanted. He finally said something like, "Yes, anything is possible." The FBI agents left and the OIC had what it needed -- Arthur "*said he may have been mistaken about such a wound.*"

The FBI's use of words in its reports of witness interviews such as "may have," "believed," "recalled," "in his opinion," "noted," and "what appeared," is a red flag. It usually means that the agents could not get the witness to agree with them, necessitating the insertion of one of these qualifying-type words. If the issue of the accuracy of the report ever comes up, like if the report becomes publicly available and the witness reads it, the claim that the agent

falsified the witness's account will be more difficult to make. The agent would say something like, "I said you believed you recalled that you thought it was a brown car."

Redactions are also red flags. In the FBI's handwritten notes of its interview with Park Police Investigator John Rolla, appearing immediately below the words "back of head," four lines are redacted. Rolla's testimony is the only record of a description of the exit wound before Dr. Beyer was with the body. Rolla gloved up and probed the head.

He did say "hole." He said, "small hole." He defined his terms. A "large hole" would be one he could have put his finger through. He could not put his finger through what he found. His conclusions were that the "mushy spot" he felt was caused by the skull being fractured from the inside, and that the bullet was still in the head. By all indications, he was right on both counts.

Q. Was there any attempt to find bone fragments or anything in the ground?

A. They searched the area... I still can't believe that the hole -- it's a small hole. They may put their finger through it, that's a big hole. His head was not blown out... I probed his head and there was no big hole there. There was no big blowout. There weren't brains running all over the place. There was blood in there. There was a mushy spot. I initially thought the bullet might still be in his head. Could have been the brain pushed up against that hole. There's no big hole or big blowout in his head.

* * *

[B]ecause as we rolled him, he was starting to slide down the hill on us, and it was very steep. At that point, you know, he looked at the back of his head. I looked at the back of his head, and I was wearing gloves, I probed his head and I could

> feel -- what I felt in his head was mushy here...
> It just appeared it was mushy there.

What do you think the chances are of there being a half-dollar sized exit wound although Rolla testified that there was only a mushy spot he couldn't get his finger through? There is no record of the existence of the official exit wound before the autopsy. What do you think the chances are of the existence of a half-dollar-sized exit wound and there being no record of the 26 witnesses who saw the body before the autopsy (two medical doctors, two paramedics, six Fire & Rescue workers, ten Park Police, a Fairfax County Police officer, a citizen, an unnamed Park Police intern, an unnamed morgue guard, and two White House officials) having seen it?

We do have Arthur's and Haut's record of having reporting a neck wound. On what does the OIC rely in relating the existence of the official wounds that nobody could see or feel, and of the absence of the neck wound that people did see? Dr. Beyer's word.

If the official exit wound had, in fact, existed, what are the chances that the Teletype from the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office to the "Director, FBI" having included confirmation of the fact that there was "no exit wound"?[623]

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[623] See Patrick Knowlton v. Robert Edwards et al., US District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 96-2467:

> 56. On August 10th, 1993, eighteen days after having sent the Teletype, BRYANT, then special agent-in-charge of the FBI's Washington, DC metropolitan field office, appeared with U.S. Park Police Chief Robert Langston and Justice Department spokesman Carl Stern to announce, inter alia, the outcome of the FBI's investigation into Mr. Foster's death. During that press conference, BRYANT stated:
>
> > Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Bob Bryant, and I'm the special agent in charge of the Washington metropolitan field office field office of the FBI... [I]nitially, when there is a death of a high government official that's covered by the assault or assassination statutes, the FBI as a matter of course establishes liaison with the police agency that has the primary lead, in this case the United States Park Police. We followed this case from the time we

Inferences

The Autopsy. Dr. Beyer claimed responsibility for rescheduling the autopsy, and claimed that he did it on his own with no prior discussion with anyone. There is also testimony that Captain Hume did it at Chief Langston's request, which came from the White House. The third version is that Major Hines did it on his own. The OIC's discussion of the matter is that *"[t]he autopsy occurred on July 21, 1993...,"* and that "*Dr. Beyer had no conversations with members of the White House, the Foster family, or Foster family attorneys in connection with the autopsy."*

The autopsy is an important matter. It, along with the state of the body and surrounding area, supplies most of the information on which conclusions of investigations of equivocal deaths are based. In such cases, the autopsy procedure includes the exchange of

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were notified until we were basically of the opinion... that this was a suicide...

* * *

Well, I think while we were with the United States Park Police, it became reasonably apparent that this was a suicide.

* * *

I think what we were trying to do here first was trying to find out if there was a violation, if he'd been harmed, you know, assaulted or assassinated or whatever. We concluded no...

* * *

I suggest to you that it's a very thorough investigation.

* * *

I'd be delighted to answer that question. Any time there is an assault or death under suspicious circumstances of an official covered by the assassination or assault of a federal officer statute, we immediately put with the primary or lead agency, in this case the United States Park Police, to determine the circumstances. As we became convinced that it was, in fact, a suicide, we subsequently started to withdraw...

57. These remarks made by BRYANT were untrue and BRYANT knew them to be untrue. They were overt acts made to further the cover-up. BRYANT's public pronouncement that the FBI "became convinced that it [Mr. Foster's death] was, in fact, a suicide," made eighteen days after the Teletype confirmed BRYANT's knowledge that there was, in fact, "no exit wound," constitutes active participation by BRYANT in the cover-up.

information between the pathologist and scene investigators. But for this autopsy, the only information from the police to the pathologist was that a nondescript "weapon" was found "in close proximity to the body" -- that is the sum total of the information that Beyer claims to have known. Dr. Beyer left the box in his Autopsy Report requesting the caliber of the weapon blank.

Dr. Beyer checked "Yes" in his Autopsy Report next to the question, "x-rays taken?" and said that the x-rays showed there was not a trace of the bullet's lead left in the head. Later, according to Fiske, there were no x-rays taken. According to the OIC, x-rays were taken, but were unreadable. The mysterious autopsy assistant took the x-rays, according to the FBI, and didn't look at them until towards the end of the autopsy. The new x-ray machine had *"numerous problems"* making the pictures too dark, but service was not requested for three months, because the pictures were too light.

At 11:00 a.m., an hour after the police arrived to witness it, the autopsy was over. But it had begun well before 10:00 a.m., during which time, according to Morrissette's Report, "the victim's tongue had been removed as well as parts of the soft tissue from the pallet." In one of the many examples of its Report's blatant deceptions by omission, the OIC hides that the evidence of the entrance wound was removed before the police arrived, and tells us only that *"Officer Morrissette's report on the autopsy states: 'After briefing him with the available information surrounding the crime scene and the victim he started the autopsy on the victim.'"* We have only Dr. Beyer's word on what evidence he saw and removed.

Dr. Beyer sent "5 slides... [containing] 13 sections of [the] soft palate..." to his own Lab. Why? It is reasonable to assume he did so to have his Lab test for the "large quantity of gunpowder residue" that he saw "on microscopic sections of the soft palate." But his Lab could find not a trace of it. That report from the Northern Virginia Medical Examiner's Lab is still withheld, but an excuse for its finding is offered in a subsequent FBI Lab report. The official finding of the "large quantity" of GSR is the long-standing cornerstone of the official conclusion, having been relied on by

expert after expert after expert. The OIC killed this scientific anomaly with silence.

At his July 13, 1994, deposition, Dr. Beyer testified why he was unconcerned with the time of death at the autopsy.

> Q. Is it your practice never to provide a time of death analysis in your autopsy reports?
> A. We may assist them if it appears to be of a critical nature. Other than that, we don't put anything in the autopsy report.
> Q. What would your definition of a critical nature be?
> A. If one had a case where a body -- there was no definite information concerning when the individual had last been seen, who had contact with him, who had a phone call with him. Any indication about the last time they had intake of food and they were found under suspicious circumstances. Then there might be some indication for attempting to make an estimate of time of death.
> Q. Do you think any of those factors were present in this case?
> A. Not that I was aware.
> Q. Did you subsequently become aware of whether any of those factors were present in this case?
> A. I made no determinations.

But "there was no definite information concerning when" Mr. Foster "had last been seen," or "who had contact with him." There was an "indication about the last time they had intake of food," and he was "found under suspicious circumstances." Dr. Beyer did not testify that he thought that none "of those factors were present in this case," only that he "made no determinations." This is the state of the evidence, upon which the OIC wants you to rely in taking Dr. Beyer's word on the existence of the official wounds and the absence of the neck wound.

The car. An estimate of time of death was unimportant to Dr. Beyer, but is an important aspect of the case. The reason Patrick Knowlton was yanked into this FBI debacle was Mr. Foster's car, or, more precisely, the absence of it in the Fort Marcy lot late Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Foster was already dead. As it happened, had the man in the park not been acting in a strange, almost threatening way, we would not be where we are today. Patrick's senses were heightened because of the man's actions, and, having a good memory, Patrick happened to remember the color, shape and contents of the car he used as a buffer to keep his distance from the man. Twenty-seven months later, Patrick was illegally targeted to neutralize his account, and testimony, regarding the car. Only the federal government uses the *modus operandi*, or mode of operation, employed to harass Patrick. It began when he was secretly subpoenaed by the federal government.

It was obstruction of justice, or, specifically, the crime of Witness Tampering. When you finish this Chapter, we would like you to decide whether you agree with us that this crime of Witness Tampering has been solved.

We observed that there has never been any record produced or referred to corroborating the long-standing official claim that Mr. Foster left the White House compound in his own car. Senator D'Amato asked the question when FBI Agents Bill Columbell and Larry Monroe appeared before the Senate Banking Committee during its one day hearing. Typically, there was no follow-up question.

> SENATOR D'AMATO: ...Did the FBI ever attempt to determine what time Mr. Foster departed the White House and do we know if the Secret Service keeps a vehicle exit log?
>
> MR. MONROE: Sir, all of our information right now suggested that Mr. Foster departed the White House on July 20th at approximately 1:00 p.m. Whether or not that departure time was based on interviews or a log by the Secret Service, I am

not aware of that, sir, but we know that he left about that time.

SENATOR D'AMATO: Would you be able -- I mean, this investigation, as it relates to the circumstances surrounding Mr. Foster's death, wouldn't you look at the vehicle departure log to determine what time he may have left? Is that a routine thing?

MR. COLOMBELL: Senator, I don't believe the vehicle was logged out of the White House. I don't believe it was parked in an area where it would have been logged out of the White House. We confirmed that he left around 1:00 to 1:15 p.m...[624]

The White House security system is among the world's most sophisticated. If a record existed of Mr. Foster's having driven, not walked, out of the White House compound, in his own car, alone, around 1:00 p.m., we almost certainly would have heard and read much about it for the last six years. If Mr. Foster did leave the compound, there surely was, and still may be, a record of it.

If we deduce that the reason the record of his departure from the campus has remained withheld is because it is part of the cover-up, the possible reasons for that secrecy are that (1) he walked out, (2) he drove out in his own car accompanied by someone, (3) he occupied another's car, or (4) he was carried and smuggled.

There also had to have been a record generated of his car's departure. Whoever drove the car out of the compound knows the truth of Mr. Foster's demise and participated in keeping it secret. Even if the records of his car's exit no longer exist, one or more Secret Service agents likely knows both how Mr. Foster left the compound and who drove his car out and when. After all, Secret Service Officer John Skyles, the last known person to have seen Mr.

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624 Exhibit 17, Testimony of FBI agents Lawrence Monroe and William Colombell, July 29, 1994.

Foster alive, said he "specifically remembers" Mr. Foster's having walked out of the West Wing.

Mr. Foster asked Betsy Pond to see what was taking Linda Tripp so long in getting his cheeseburger, so he may have had an appointment after lunch. Had Mr. Foster been headed to his car, Skyles would have seen him, as claimed. But he could also have been headed toward the Old Executive Office Building, or OEOB, where William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone worked in separate office suites. FBI agent Salter testified that he could not remember whether his death investigation included interviewing anyone in the OEOB when he went there the day after the death.

The FBI's report of its interview with William Kennedy reflects that between "8:15 and 8:30 p.m.," Kennedy learned that the body was on its way to the morgue, whereupon Kennedy said that he "had to go to the hospital." He did. So did Livingstone, after which the car keys appeared in Mr. Foster's pocket. The keys not found at the park consisted of two separate key rings, one with four keys and a tab inscribed, "Cook's Jeep Sales," and another with a tab inscribed, "Vince's Keys." These two sets of key rings would be virtually impossible to miss given that Park Police Investigator Rolla testified that he searched the pants pocket searching for, among other things, a suicide note.

To discount the possibility that Kennedy and Livingstone had planted the keys at the morgue, the OIC relies on a secret interview report of an unnamed "officer," a secret hospital log, and its reinterview of Investigator Rolla, relating that the police visited the morgue first. In so doing, the OIC ignored the ambulance logs, the White House Sherburne chronology memo, Lieutenant Gavin's notes, and the testimonies of Secret Service Agent Dennis Martin, Park Police Investigator Rolla, and White House personnel Watkins, Hubbell, Stephanopolis, McLarty, Burton, Livingstone and Kennedy.

The OIC's extraordinary effort to conceal the true circumstances surrounding the discovery of Mr. Foster's keys is related to the fact that the keys were not found at Fort Marcy Park.

The absence of the car keys is to be expected -- his car wasn't there either.

Conspiracy evidence is interrelated. The court in Williams v. United States, 218 F.2d 276 (1955), likened evidence of a conspiracy to a spider's web.

> This evidence, which was quite voluminous and given by many witnesses, may be likened to the web of the spider. No single strand, or even several strands, would be sufficient. Yet when all these strands are considered together, and their interrelations and connections are considered, they form, we think, a complete web, which was more than sufficient to take to the jury the question of a general conspiracy among the appellants.

We have just looked at several interrelated strands of our spider web. Patrick Knowlton and the absence of Mr. Foster's Honda in the Fort Marcy lot are related to the time of death. That is related to the absence of a record of Mr. Foster's car having left the compound. He was last seen headed toward the OEOB, where William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone had offices, Kennedy and Livingstone went straight to the morgue, and the car keys appeared.

Let's look at some of the other strands of evidence in the case.

Blood evidence. Not one observer saw a quantity of blood consistent with the official .38 caliber gunshot wound to the mouth, leaving a half-dollar-sized exit wound.

The configuration of the blood was consistent with the neck wound, but not the official wound, so the OIC's experts concluded that an early observer moved the head, as the FBI and Fiske's experts had concluded. But, as we saw, no one moved the head until Sergeant Edwards was alone at the body site. In spilling the blood toward the small caliber bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck, and down onto his right collar and shoulder, Edwards obscured and

camouflaged the visible evidence of the bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck. By causing the contact stain on the chin, evidencing the head having been moved to the right, Edwards sought to make it appear that the blood on Mr. Foster's right side collar and right shoulder, which had in fact drained from the neck wound, had emanated from his mouth when the head was turned. Edwards' actions may have also camouflaged the existence of the neck wound by spilling blood over that wound.

As we have seen, among the evidence of Edwards' wrongdoing is that before he was alone at the body site, the blood was dry. After Edwards' actions, the blood appeared wet and there was blood on the face that those who saw the body before Edwards' arrival did not see. Edwards' actions while alone with the body are also proven by the accounts of Firefighters Hall and Pisani and Investigator Hodakievic, three early witnesses who, upon viewing photographs taken after Edwards had been alone with the body, related that the photographs depicted more blood than they saw.

To obscure Edwards' actions, the OIC followed the FBI's lead and blamed the blood on the right side and the contact stain on movement of the head by an unnamed early witness, who is said to have been checking Mr. Foster's pulse. This explanation, such as it is, leaves unanswered how all of the early observers could have seen the blood on the right side upon their inspection of the body, and ignores that Mr. Foster had obviously been dead for some time and that there were therefore no efforts to resuscitate or clear an airway. Considering the importance to the OIC of this excuse for the blood on the right side of the body, it would have announced who moved the head if it could have. But it could not name any witness to the head movement, so it buried that fact in a half-page footnote. The OIC recounts what the post-Edwards witnesses had seen, but fails to recount what those who were at the body site before Edwards had seen.

Edwards' actions were necessary because at 6:00 p.m., when the call went to Fairfax County, the body had not yet been readied for its official discovery.

Photographs. Because Ferstl's Polaroids were the first photographs taken at the body site, they reveal the state of the body before Edwards tampered with it. Park Police Officers Ferstl, Fornshill, Hodakievic and the firefighters, the first officials to see the body, observed only dried blood around the mouth. Later witnesses saw wet blood coming from the mouth and nose and the contact bloodstain on the chin. The crime scene had been tampered with and the Polaroids that vanished can prove it. Because the body had not yet been prepped for its discovery, the photographs showing the state of the body when authorities arrived had to vanish.

The Guns. The gun presents three issues. First, was the official wound, and gunshot residue on the hands, consistent with what one would expect from the official death weapon? Second, was the official death weapon the only weapon in Mr. Foster's hand at the park? And third, did Mr. Foster own the official death weapon? The answer to each question is, No.

Bullet trajectories in the human body can be unusual. But usually the bullet spins and the lead breaks up, leaving large exit wounds. The alleged half-dollar-sized exit wound may have been possible from an intra-oral gunshot with the stock .38 caliber high-velocity ammunition, but not very likely. In any event, the Fairfax County personnel with the most medical training, Paramedics Gonzalez and Arthur, as well as Dr. Haut, all the medical experts at the scene, all expressed surprise at the comparatively small size of the wound and paltry amount of blood at the scene. Additionally, because the manufacturer of the .38 caliber high-velocity ammunition never used the type of gunpowder found, if the official weapon had been fired, its ammunition had been reloaded. Mr. Foster did not reload ammunition. And the deposits of gunshot residue on Mr. Foster's hands all but prove that he could not have fired it.

Second, was the official death weapon the only weapon in Mr. Foster's hand at the park? No. Like the wounds to the body, there is a telling gap in the evidence. Of all the witnesses who saw the body before Edwards was alone with it, only two saw a weapon and

distinguished the type. Two Police Officers, Fornshill at the body site for ten minutes, and Hodakievic at the site for about 30 minutes, never saw any weapon. Other pre-Edwards witnesses, including firefighter Todd Hall and Officer Ferstl, saw some kind of weapon but we don't know whether it was a revolver, like the official weapon, or a semi-automatic, like the ones the Park Police carry.

The two who testified what type of weapon they saw are Paramedics Gonzalez and Arthur. Gonzalez did testify that it was a revolver, but he also testified that he looked at a glance and didn't know the type of weapon it was. Arthur, on the other hand, told the FBI he was "100% sure" it was a semi-automatic, and drew a picture of the difference while under oath. Edwards' actions were necessary because at 6:00 p.m., when the call went to Fairfax County, the gun, like the body, had not yet been readied for its official discovery.

Did Mr. Foster own the official death weapon? No. The only family member who ever reportedly identified it, Mrs. Foster, was tricked into doing so by being shown a silver revolver, the same color as the gun that Mr. Foster did, by all accounts, own. According to the family member who was most familiar with the subject gun collection, Mr. Foster's nephew Lee Bowman, Mr. Foster did not own a black revolver. And there was no matching ammunition recovered from his Little Rock or Washington homes. The official death weapon, being a 1913 year-model, was untraceable. First, the FBI reported that Mr. Foster's gun (singular) was in its usual location the night of the death. Years later, there were two guns, one of which was missing, and according to Web Hubbell and the OIC, *"the missing gun was the one found at the scene."* Where is the silver gun now? The OIC is grasping when it offers Dr. Lee's findings of the trace evidence in the oven mitt (neither inventoried nor photographed) in the car at the park. The ownership of the weapon, as the OIC points out, is a fact of some consequence.

Discovery of the body. The official version of the discovery of the body is worth scrutinizing because of some unusual aspects of

the official version and because of the state of the body when authorities arrived. As we have seen, all indications are that the wrongdoers had not yet prepared the body for authorities to inspect it when the call was placed to Fairfax County 9-1-1. So, whoever was in the park when the body was first discovered may have seen the body, or other people, or cars in the park.

Officially, Dale discovered the body, drove to the park maintenance facility, told Swann and Stough about it, and drove off without leaving his name. If Swann and Stough had, in fact, been drinking beer in their uniforms, as the New York Daily News reported, they more likely would have chosen to do so in the relative seclusion of Fort Marcy Park over the Park Headquarters at Turkey Run, which would have provided no seclusion from co-workers or supervisors. If Swann had been drinking beer at Fort Marcy Park in his Park Service uniform, that would explain why he refused to provide his name to authorities. Swann's failure to tell the Park Rangers at the Turkey Run Headquarters about the dead body would also be consistent with his not wanting it known that he had been drinking.

If Swann and Stough had seen Mr. Foster's body, they may have noticed that he had been shot. That would explain why Stough knew that the body had a bullet wound in it, while Dale, who was officially Stough's only source of information regarding the state of the body, said he thought that Mr. Foster had died of a blow to the head. And, had Swann and Stough driven from Fort Marcy Park to Turkey Run, they would have seen the car accident, which Swann reported when he called the Park Police.

The Fiske Report claimed that after its "detailed analysis" of the information provided by Dale, including the "short conversation held with" the Park Service employees, Dale passed the "test" of "veracity." But virtually all the details of Dale's version of his conversation with the Park Service employees disagree with theirs.

If Dale had reported the body to Swann and Stough while they were all at Fort Marcy, that would explain why the FBI's reports

of these interviews were redacted. So, perhaps Mike McAlary's March, 1994, New York Daily News story, *Aide's Suicide is Confirmed by Heads-up Cops*, was accurate when it reported:

> The body was discovered by a park maintenance worker who had slipped into the area for a quiet midday drink. He reported finding the body, but then made up a story about having seen a white van. He has since recanted the white van story, admitting it was created to cover up his own behavior.

Given the state of the body site when officials began arriving, and the anomalies in the official version of events of the body's discovery, we believe that the OIC's portrayal of the discovery of the body is not completely true.

Notification. Following Senator D'Amato's lead, the OIC declined to reveal when the Park Police, Fire & Rescue workers, the FBI, or White House personnel other than Helen Dickey learned of the death. Some assume that the official version, that *"the Secret Service was notified of Mr. Foster's death at about 8:30 p.m..."*, was concocted to give the White House deniability of having sanitized Mr. Foster's White House office in those first few hours of his death. Perhaps, but another motive would be to provide an excuse for the FBI's failure to respond to Fort Marcy Park.

Review. We have proved the existence of the neck wound and the absence of the official wounds. Had the official exit wound been there, someone would have seen it and Rolla could have put his finger through it. The pathologist refused to tell the police the name of the man who had helped remove the only evidence of the official entrance wound before the police arrived -- to see the beginning and end of the autopsy. It probably wasn't Mr. Foster who drove his car out of the White House compound, and Mr. Foster certainly didn't drive his own car to the park. (It was a year after the harassment that we figured out the import of Patrick's account.) When authorities arrived at the body (if the police were not already there - the FBI was conspicuously absent), the head was facing straight up and blood was on the right side. Had Mr. Foster's head rested on his right,

blood would be on his right side. But his head would not have gone back to the straight up position as it was found. Edwards provided the excuse. We proved it and so can the missing photographs. The gun, by all accounts, did not belong to Mr. Foster, it changed from a semi-automatic model to a revolver before it was retrieved from his hand, the wounds are inconsistent with his having fired it, the ammunition would have to have been reloaded, and the gunshot residue patterns found on the hands would not have been left by Mr. Foster's having fired it. Hail seems to have heard something in the woods, seen someone running away from the body site, and the official version of the discovery of the body does not appear to be entirely true.

Other anomalies include that the official fatal bullet was never found, the conclusion of suicide was made before investigators looked at the body, the position of body was unusually straight, and there were no fingerprints found on the gun, ammunition, car, or "suicide note." There was no analysis of the two blond hairs found on Mr. Foster. First there was no blood on the eyeglasses and gun and no dirt on the shoes, then there was. The excuses for the absence of x-rays, photographs, and car keys change with time.

The OIC had its pick of pricey experts, to whom it gave the evidence supporting the official version, and selectively quoted from their reports. Dr. Lee's report may explain what "gunpowder-like particles" are. It may show us the photographs of the "blood-like" stains and the "not coherent" dirt on the shoes. But Lee's report is secret. A Library of Congress clerk told us that Dr. Lee's report would probably be available for inspection and photocopying there in 50 years. The OJ Simpson defense team hired Dr. Lee to report that the crime scene appeared to have been tampered with, and the OIC hired him to report that the Fort Marcy crime scene appeared not to have been tampered with.

Evidence of cover-up. The evidence of the wounds, autopsy, car, blood, gun, photographs, notification, and discovery of the body do not, in and of themselves, prove the culpability of Mr. Starr's

office. For that, we look to see whether the OIC covered up this evidence. Clearly it did.

Much of the record in the case remains hidden. Seventy-five percent of the OIC's footnotes refer the reader to documents that are secret. Many of the records generated under the first two investigations, first the FBI/Park Police and later the FBI under Fiske, are entirely withheld or heavily redacted. Follow-up questions in depositions and Senate testimony are almost nonexistent. Notwithstanding the state of the record, evidence of cover-up pervades it.

The Report's efforts to hide the truth are easily detected. All sections of the Report contain numerous examples of blatant dishonesty by omission and rely on the secret reports generated by the OIC or its experts. It then ignores what it cannot explain. Relevant evidence was obviously withheld from its experts, whose authoritative-sounding secret reports are quoted throughout the Report. Evidence is largely scattered throughout the Report, making analysis more difficult.

A significant amount of the OIC's Report is devoted to irrelevant or misleading issues, such as whether there was a briefcase in the Arkansas Honda without disclosing that the car was not Mr. Foster's. Similarly, the OIC debates whether the quantity of blood at the scene supports the conclusion that the body was moved, without disclosing the one thing needed to analyze that issue, a true description of the wounds. Other examples include discussions of whether Helen Dickey learned of the death too early, and the depression issue, which we look at briefly in the next Chapter.

The OIC used the autopsy as the cornerstone of its conclusion, had its experts validate its findings, and summarily dismissed evidence of there being a bullet wound in Mr. Foster's neck.

Look at examples of how new factual accounts differ from those previously memorialized, so that, according to the OIC, the facts now fit the conclusion of suicide in the park.

Witness reference in the OIC's Report	*Date new statement memorialized*	*New account according to the OIC*
Park Police Investigator John Rolla, p. 26, fn. 50	February 9, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Statement changed to "noted a wound out the back of the head" that he did not report in his deposition
Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, p. 26, fn. 50	February 2, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Statement changed to "noted a wound out the back of the head" that she did not report before
Paramedic George Gonzalez, p. 33, fn. 77	May 15, 1996 -- 34 months after death	Deposition testimony changed, the wound he testified was on the right side of Mr. Foster's head was "not what he intended to report"
Paramedic Richard Arthur, p. 34, fn. 77	April 24, 1996 -- 33 months after death	Changed his deposition to say he "may have been mistaken" about the neck wound he testified he was sure he had seen
Park Police Investigator John Rolla, p. 52, fn. 148	April 17, 1996 -- 33 months after death	Changed his account of what he found in Mr. Foster's car to "recalled the oven mitt in the glove compartment" that he had not reported before

Inferences

Witness reference in the OIC's Report	*Date new statement memorialized*	*New account According to the OIC*
Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, p. 52, fn. 148	February 9, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Changed her account of what she found in Mr. Foster's car and "recalled the oven mitt in the glove compartment" that she had not reported before
Paramedic George Gonzalez, p. 66, fn. 191	January 10, 1995 -- 18 months after death	Changed his statement to say that firefighter Todd Hall may have checked Mr. Foster's pulse, he had testified that Mr. Foster appeared to have been "obviously dead" for 2 to 4 hours
Firefighter James Iacone, p. 66, fn. 191	January 10, 1995 -- 18 months after death	For the first time stated that he "checked the pulse" after paramedics Arthur and Gonzalez concluded Mr. Foster was obviously dead for several hours
Investigator Renee Abt, p. 67, fn. 192	February 9, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Changed her statement to say she remembered more blood under Mr. Foster's head

Witness reference in the OIC's Report	*Date new statement memorialized*	*New account according to the OIC*
Park Police Technician Peter Simonello, p. 67, fn. 192	February 7, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Changed his statement to say he saw more blood under Mr. Foster's head
Dr. Donald Haut, p. 67, fn. 192	February 6, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Changed his statement to say he saw a pool of blood under Mr. Foster's head
Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, p. 67, fn. 192	February 7, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Changed her statement and recalled more blood
Park Police Investigator John Rolla, p. 67, fn. 192	April 17, 1996 -- 33 months after death	Changed his statement and recalled more blood
Unnamed Reporter	April 4, 1996 -- 33 months after death	New witness who recalled a blood spot on the ground
Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, p. 69, fn. 200	January 11, 1995 -- 18 months after death	Changed his deposition testimony from reporting volunteers at Fort Marcy Park to saying there were "no volunteers"
Firefighter Todd Hall, p. 70, fn. 200	January 5, 1995 & May 13, 1996 – 18 & 34 months after death	Changed his statement from hearing and seeing someone in the woods to saying it "must have been traffic" on Chain Bridge Road

Witness reference in the OIC's Report	*Date new statement memorialized*	*New account according to the OIC*
Park Police Investigator John Rolla, p. 73, fn. 214	January 11, 1995 – 18 months after death	Changed his deposition statement from saying he took photos of the back of Foster's head to say he "did not" take those photographs but only intended to take them
Park Police Sergeant Robert Edwards, p. 74, fn. 215	January 12, 1995 – 18 months after death	First and only record of being interviewed reported he said he did not take any photographs that other police officers at the scene reported seeing him shoot
Park Police Investigator John Rolla, p. 74, fn. 216	April 17, 1996 -- 33 months after death	Changed his account from his testimony that he had "emptied the pockets" to he "did not reach into the bottom of the pants pocket"
Fairfax County Officer David Tipton, p. 74-75 fn. 220	February 10, 1995 -- 19 months after death	Contradicted the previous testimony by Investigator Rolla who said Kennedy and Livingstone were in the room with Mr. Foster's body by saying they only viewed the body through a glass window

Witness reference in the OIC's Report	*Date new statement memorialized*	*New account according to the OIC*
Dr. James Beyer p. 76, fn. 222, fn. 223	September 11, 1995 – 26 months after death	Contradicted his own autopsy report that reflected x-rays were taken and the Park Police report of his comments on the x-ray results by saying the machine was "not working"
Paramedic Richard Arthur, p. 79, fn. 228	April 24, 1996 -- 33 months after death	Changed his previous account that he was "100% sure" he saw a semi-automatic pistol in Mr. Foster's hand to say he "must have been mistaken"
Firefighter Jennifer Wacha, p. 79, fn. 229	January 10, 1995 -- 18 months after death	Changed her account from offering no observations of a gun to saying it was consistent with the gun retrieved at the scene

The authors of the Report are unidentified because the OIC's Report is nothing more than another layer of the same, six-year old, ongoing Justice Department cover-up. As you will see below, the OIC conceals the FBI's participation in the initial 17-day investigation, the Fiske probe, in its own probe, and deceptively implies that Congress investigated the death.

Pundits have correctly pointed out that one or two inexplicable points of evidence do not prove a cover-up. The only way to look at the evidence is to look at the big picture. In this case, the OIC's 114-page Report has evidence of cover-up on almost every page. A look at the big picture, all of the Report's claims together,

cumulatively, is a look into the anatomy of the cover-up. The foregoing review of the public record of the case, made without experts or interviews of witnesses, demonstrates that not one substantive point in the OIC's Report stands up to scrutiny. If one or two inexplicable points can be dismissed, what possible conclusion can you draw from every point in the OIC's Report being contradicted without plausible explanation?

Even though the discovery process in Patrick Knowlton's civil rights lawsuit has not yet begun, and so we have not yet exercised subpoena power, we have exposed the OIC's Report for what it is -- clear and convincing evidence of cover-up. The government's finding of the absence of a cover-up is just not in accordance with the truth.

XI. STATE OF MIND

The OIC devotes fourteen pages to addressing Mr. Foster's state of mind, more pages than to any other single issue. The issue of whether Mr. Foster was suffering from depression is irrelevant in light of the physical evidence in the case. Although the OIC failed to prove that Mr. Foster was depressed, we will not review the record of his mental state nor compare it to the OIC's claims on the issue. Most of the state of mind evidence is in the footnotes above under Chapter I, *Background,* should you care to review it.

First, we make some observations about the OIC's psychologist's opinion. Then, we see that the oft-repeated verdict of depression and suicide originated in the press, and that early press accounts found their way into the final official expert opinion.

1. The OIC's psychological autopsy is unreliable

The OIC quoted Dr. Alan Berman's secret, 16 or so page report 28 times.[625] Dr. Berman[626] performed a "psychological

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[625] OIC, p. 98, fn. 303: "Berman Report at 3. Dr. Berman noted that '[r]ecent studies . . . have documented a significant relationship between

autopsy." There is such a thing.[627] It is a research diagnosis. Dr. Berman's conclusion, that the death was a suicide to a "*100 degree of medical certainty*,"[628] is a clinical diagnosis. The psychological

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perfectionism and both depression and suicidality, particularly when mediated by stress.' Id. at 13." OIC, p. 98, fn. 304: "Id. at 3." OIC, p. 99, fn. 305: "Id. at 5." OIC, p. 99, fn. 306: "Id. at 13." OIC, p. 99, fn. 307: "Id. at 7." OIC, p. 99, fn. 308: "Id. at 14." OIC, p. 99, fn. 309: "Id. at 4." OIC, p. 99, fn. 310: "Id. at 7" OIC, p. 100, OIC, p. 100, fn. 315: "Id." OIC, p. 100, fn. 316: "Id. at 13." fn. 311: "Id. at 6." OIC, p. 100, fn. 311: "Id. at 6." OIC, p. 100, fn. 311: "Id. at 13." OIC, p. 100, fn. 312: "Id. at 13." OIC, p. 100, fn. 313: "Id. at 14." OIC, p. 100, fn. 314: "Id." OIC, p. 100, fn. 317: "Id. at 10." OIC, p. 100, fn. 318: "Id. at 9." OIC, p. 101, fn. 319: "Id. at 6." OIC, p. 101, fn. 320: "Id. at 14." OIC, p. 101, fn. 321: "Id. at 15." OIC, p. 101, fn. 322: "Id. at 15." OIC, p. 101, fn. 323: "Id." OIC, p. 102, fn. 324: "Id." OIC, p. 102, fn. 325: "Id." OIC, p. 102, fn. 326: "Id." OIC, p. 102, fn. 327: "Id."

626 Alan L. Berman, Ph.D., specializing in adolescent assessment and prediction of suicide, the psychological autopsy study. Born July 10, 1943; B.A., John Hopkins University; Ph.D., Clinical Psychology, Catholic University of America, 1970; Professor of Psychology, American University 1969-1991; private practice, 1977-present; specialty, youth suicide (assessment and treatment), suicide prevention and the use of psychological autopsy.

627 See Assessment and Prediction of Suicide, by David C. Clark, Ph.D. and Sara L. Horton-Deutsch; edited by R. Marris, A. Berman, J. Maltsberger, R. Yufit: *Assessment in Absentia: The value of the Psychological Autopsy Method for Studying Antecedents of Suicide and predicting Future Suicides*: The phrase "psychological autopsy" refers to a procedure for reconstructing an individual's psychological life after the fact, particularly the person's lifestyle and those thoughts, feelings and behaviors manifested during the weeks preceding the death, in order to achieve a better understanding of the psychological circumstances contributing to a death. The essential ingredients of the psychological autopsy method include face-to-face interviews with knowledgeable informants within several months of the death, review of all extant records describing the deceased, and comprehensive case formulation by one or more mental health professionals with expertise in post mortem studies.

628 Compare OIC, p. 103: This outline is not designed to set forth or suggest some particular reason or set of reasons why Mr. Foster committed suicide. Rather, the issue for purposes of the death investigation is whether Mr. Foster committed suicide, and this outline is designed to show that, as Dr. Berman concluded, compelling evidence exists that Mr.

autopsy is an "advisory"[629] research diagnosis, not a clinical one.[630] To be a clinical diagnosis, the information upon which it would have to have been based would have to have been gathered by face-to-face interviews by Dr. Berman or another trained professional,[631] not by

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Foster was distressed or depressed in a manner consistent with suicide.[fn328]

629 See Assessment and Prediction of Suicide. Chap. 8, Assessment in Absentia: *The Value of the Psychological Autopsy Method for Studying Antecedents of Suicide and Predicting Future Suicides;* by David C. Clark, Ph.D.; and Sarah L. Horton-Deutsch M.S., R.N.: "Finally, we recommend that clinicians conceive of the clinical formulation and psychiatric diagnoses resulting from psychological autopsy studies as *research* formulations and research diagnoses... [T]he findings and formulations of the mental health expert have always been considered *advisory* to a medical examiner's final decisions... and not conclusive in their own right."

630 See Assessment and Prediction of Suicide, Chap. 8, *Assessment in Absentia: The Value of the Psychological Autopsy Method for Studying Antecedents of Suicide and Predicting Future Suicides;* by David C. Clark, Ph.D.; and Sarah L. Horton-Deutsch M.S., R.N.; under *Standard For Future Psychological Autopsy Studies*: Although the psychological autopsy method generates psychological formulations and psychiatric diagnosis that outwardly resemble clinical diagnosis... those studies have always presented their formulations and diagnosis as research diagnoses. Research diagnoses... cannot be considered equivalent to clinical diagnoses unless a clinician has validated them by means of face-to-face clinical evaluations... [and] one can never send a clinician back to interview the deceased in an attempt to validate the research diagnoses... *** [T]here is a critical limit on how much information we can construct about the person who has died by suicide, and emphasize that external validation of our formulations and diagnoses is difficult if not impossible.

631 See Assessment and Prediction of Suicide, Chap. 8, *Assessment in Absentia: The Value of the Psychological Autopsy Method for Studying Antecedents of Suicide and Predicting Future Suicides;* by David C. Clark, Ph.D.; and Sarah L. Horton-Deutsch M.S., R.N.; under *Assessment in Absentia, Methodological Considerations:* [U]nless data from various informants are elicited in the framework of standardized protocol, (1) the quantity and quality of data will vary as a function of the informant and the interviewer, and (2) reconciling discrepant information from different sources will be fraught with a number of sources of bias... [T]he

FBI agents untrained in gathering clinical data,[632] not 8 to eleven months after death,[633] and not based on Mr. Foster's writings.[634]

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investigator is deprived of the means for establishing the reliability and validity of the observations."

632 OIC, p. 98: "The OIC provided Dr. Berman with relevant state-of- mind information (the bulk of which consisted of interview reports and transcripts), which he studied and analyzed..."

633 See Assessment and Prediction of Suicide, Chapter 8, *Assessment in Absentia: The Value of the Psychological Autopsy Method for Studying Antecedents of Suicide and Predicting Future Suicides;* by David C. Clark, Ph.D.; and Sarah L. Horton-Deutsch M.S., R.N.; under heading *Psychological Autopsy Studies for Forensic Purposes*:
Police reports and other sources of information compiled shortly after a death are often more helpful than are personal interviews conducted months after the fact, when witnesses have had a chance to forget -- and conceivably alter or embellish the facts... *** [W]hen a consulting expert is not contacted until months or years after a death for an opinion about an unfamiliar case..., information available to the expert witness is usually in the form of depositions collected many months or years after the suicide. This kind of data is suspect for scientific purposes, because of the passage of time and memory decay... [T]he degree of distortion introduced cannot be quantified by any measure currently available. *** The only situation where forensic case review truly approximates the psychological autopsy method is that in which the expert undertakes a structured, independent psychological autopsy study of the death within a reasonable period of time after the death (i.e. within a year)

Compare OIC, p. 13-14: [T]he important information in assessing the cause and manner of death of death includes... testimonial and documentary evidence revealing the decedent's... state of mind in the days and weeks before his death.[fn18] In particular, the OIC obtained information gathered during the FBI and Mr. Fiske's... Experts retained by the OIC reviewed and examined the evidence.

634 See Assessment and Prediction of Suicide; Ed. Ronald W. Maris, Ph.D.; Alan L. Berman, Ph.D.; John T. Maltsberger, M.D.; Robert I. Yufit, Ph.D.; Chap. 16, *Suicide Notes Communication and Ideation,* A. Leenaars: "The problem of the relationship between communication-written communication (including writing forms such as notes) and thought (or ideation) is a historical one... Today the relation between communication and ideation is acknowledged to exist, but it remains complex and controversial..."

In any event, in a paper that Dr. Berman himself wrote and published in 1993, he observed that "the psychological autopsy is speculative"[635] -- unlike an opinion to a *"100% degree of medical certainty."*[636]

2. The verdict of depression

The verdict of depression is the mainstay of press reports on the matter. It has steadfastly reported the "why" of Mr. Foster's death, but failed to report the basic information of who, what, where, when, or how.

The official explanation for the death has appeared in the press hundreds of times in the last six years, beginning even before the first official verdict was public. These articles repeated, over and over again, that Mr. Foster had in fact committed suicide, and that he did so because of his clinical depression and perfectionist

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635 See Suicidology, Essays in Honor of Edwin S. Schneidman edited by A. Leenaar; consulting editors A. Berman, P. Cantor, R. Litman & R. Maris; 1993, Essay 14: *Forensic Suicidology and the Psychological Autopsy* by Alan L. Berman: [F]rom this reconstruction the relationship between an individual's life-style and death style may be established (Brent 1989, Clark and Horton-Deutch 1992). As a postdictive analysis, the psychological autopsy is speculative. It provides a probabilistic statement, a best-bet conclusion, giving a logical understanding of the interaction between the person and events leading to that person's death. *** The light it [the psychological autopsy] throws on its subject may be distorted by both the quality and veracity of its sources and by the pristine lens of its interpreter.

636 OIC, p. 3: "Dr. Berman stated that '[i]n my opinion and to a 100% degree of medical certainty, the death of Vincent Foster was a suicide. No plausible evidence has been presented to support any other conclusion.'"[fn3] OIC, p. 102: "In sum, Dr. Berman, based on his evaluation of the evidence, concluded: 'In my opinion and to a 100% degree of certainty, the death of Vincent Foster was a suicide. No plausible evidence has been presented to support any other conclusion.'"[fn327] OIC, p.110: "Indeed, the evidence was sufficient for Dr. Berman to conclude that 'to a 100% degree of medical certainty, the death of Vince Foster was a suicide.'"[fn350]

personality. Two-and-a-half years later, The American Psychologist published Dr. Sidney Blatt's *The Destructiveness of Perfectionism*, a study which used some of these early articles ("detailed reports") as its data. The OIC hired Dr. Berman, who apparently relied on *The Destructiveness of Perfectionism* in concluding that Mr. Foster took his own life because he was suffering clinical depression associated with his perfectionism. The OIC relied on Berman's conclusion in ruling that the death was, in fact, a suicide, which the media duly repeated. Thus, the psychological opinions of the reporters, based on information from unnamed sources, have come full circle. We will review this process.

But before we do, we will look at excerpts of a March 1993, speech given by former Associated Press investigative reporter Robert Parry. The subject of the speech is how the most controversial facts of the Iran-Contra affair remained largely unknown to the public. Parry's speech, given four months before Mr. Foster's death, may provide us with some insight to the media's coverage of the Foster case.

Parry said that in the seventies and early eighties, the Washington press corps was "the Watergate press corps," "fairy aggressive," "not inclined to believe... the government," and "when necessary, adversarial." During the twelve years that he worked for AP, 1974 through 1986, he saw a change, beginning with the pre-scandal denial to Congress that the Sandinistas were guilty of the human rights violations as reported by journalists in the field. Then, as the three parts of the Iran-Contra scandal broke in succession, pressure was applied to shape the media's account of the facts. Parry witnessed efforts to "discredit the journalists." The next two-and-a-half pages are taken exclusively from Parry's March, 1993, talk.

> [W]hat we began to see was something that I think was unusual I think even for Washington - certainly it was unusual in my experience - a very nasty, often *ad hominem* attack on the journalists who were not playing along... And sadly, it worked. So, the message was quite clearly, made to those of us working on this topic that when you tried to tell

the American people what was happening, you put your career at risk.

* * *

And what it did was escalate the pressure on journalists who were left, who were still trying to look at this in a fairly honest way and tell the American people what they could find out... In the case of NPR... Paul Allen... felt that he had no choice but to leave NPR and he left journalism altogether. These were the kind of prices that people were starting to pay, all across Washington. The message was quite clear both in the region and in Washington that you were not going to do any career advancement if you insisted on pushing these stories.

What you'll hear if you listen to the McLaughlin Group or these other shows is a general consensus - there may be disagreement on some points - but there is a general consensus of the world that is brought to bear, and often it is in absolute contradiction to the real world. It is a false reality - it's a Washington reality.

And what we have seen at the end of these twelve years, and I guess what the challenge of the moment becomes is how that gets changed. How do the American people really get back control of this - not just their government, but of their history - because it's really their history that has been taken away from them. And it's really what the Washington press corps and the Democrats in Congress as well as the Republicans are capable of, was this failure to tell the American people their history. And the reason they didn't was because they knew, or feared, that if the American people knew their real history - whether it goes back to the days of slaughters going on in El Salvador - if they had known about the little children that were put in the house and shot to death and garroted - that they wouldn't have gone along with that. And if they had known that there were felony obstructions of justice being carried out in the Oval Office they wouldn't have gone along with that either, and

there would have been a real problem - there would have been a political problem I guess.

But it is not the role of the Washington press corps, maybe this sounds like an understatement, but it's not the role of the Washington press corps to take part in that. Our job was supposed to be, I thought, to kind of tell people what we could find out! We go in, we act nice, we ask a lot of questions, find some things and run out and tell you! We're sort of like spies for the people, you know, and instead, we sort of got in there - and I guess it was real nice, we felt like we were insiders.

* * *

We also knew that there was a cover-up going on - which I kept insisting on even though *Newsweek* kept trying to retract it, and so I left.

* * *

What I think the bottom line of both books is that we are in great danger of losing our grasp of realty as a nation. Our history has been taken away from us in key ways. We've been lied to so often. And important things have been blocked from us.

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It is something that, as a democracy, we can't really allow to happen.

The main problem, at this point, is that we have a set of establishments in Washington that have failed us, as a people... Congress failed because it didn't have the courage to stand up and do oversight and perform its constitutional responsibilities. But what is perhaps the most shocking to Americans is that the press failed. The press is what people sort of expect to be there as a watchdog. What we have now, and its continuing into this new era, is the Reagan-Bush press corps. It's a press corps that they helped to create - that they created partly by purging those, or encouraging the purging of those who were not going along, but it was ultimately the

> editors and the news executives that did the purging... And this was the case all around Washington.
>
> The people who succeeded and did well were those that didn't stand up, who didn't write the big stories, who looked the other way when history was happening in front of them, and went along whether unconsciously or just by cowardice with the deception of the American people. And I think that's what we all have to sort of look at to see what we can do to change it. I think it will take a tremendous commitment by the American people to insist on both more honest journalism, more straightforward journalism, but also maybe even new journalism. There has to be some other way - some other outlets. In a way, I've grown to despair at the possibility of reforming some of these organizations. Maybe it can happen, but I think ultimately, we're going to have to see a new kind of media to replace this old one.

Parry's observations about the changes he saw in the dynamics of the press may give us some of the explanation of what happened in this case. Excerpts from four early press reports of Mr. Foster's death follow. The first is by Walter Pincus, the Washington Post's CIA beat reporter. In his article, Pincus presented himself as a close friend of Mr. Foster's who claimed to have known, before the authorities had closed the first investigation, that Mr. Foster "took his life." Pincus's article is devoid of any discussion of the facts surrounding the death.

> Walter Pincus, Washington Post, *Vincent Foster: Out of His Element,* Thursday, August 5, 1993, distributed by Post syndication:
>
> > In the succeeding months we had him [Foster] alone and his wife, Lisa when she was in tow to our home for dinners. He and I met several times for breakfast.
> >
> > * * *
> >
> > In private conversations, he would handle criticism of the White House in these matters [nomination of Zoe

> Baird, Travel Office firings, confirmation of Surgeon-General Jocelyn Elders] calmly. He corrected critics' mistakes and coolly argued the President's case. But you almost could see him weighing each critical point one by one, deciding which to throw away and which to keep and take back with him...The travel office affair was particularly vexing to him.
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> * * *
>
> When the [Wall Street] Journal took aim at him in a lead editorial titled "Who is Vince Foster?" he suddenly and surprisingly found himself considered a questionable man of mystery in Washington, a "crony" whose very reluctance at immediately handing out a picture of himself to an editorial page implied he had something to hide.
>
> His composure sometimes broke when he would discuss what he considered wild assertions in one paper that would be denied but then picked up blindly by others. He would have been amazed and extremely disturbed by the rumors that have accompanied his own suicide and found their way into print.
>
> * * *
>
> Near midnight that Tuesday at the Foster home in Georgetown, I sat in the garden with a few of his Arkansas friends for half an hour. They had stories about his remarkable life in Little Rock. We then all talked - with hindsight - about how he had taken on everyone else's problems in Washington. Each of us recalled how we had seen the little ways the pressure on him had shown through. But none saw any sign that he would take his own life because of them and so - much too late - each voiced his own guilt about having failed Vince when he most needed help.

Similarly, a feature article appearing in the August 15, 1993 edition of Washington Post, by David Von Drehle, began by

reporting that Mr. Foster drove his own "gray-brown" Honda to Fort Marcy Park and killed himself. Von Drehle's piece is a mixture of the statistics of suicides in this country[637] and a litany of reasons for Mr. Foster to have killed himself,[638] according to anonymous sources. It too did not discuss the facts surrounding the death. It was a preview of the OIC's Report, which would be released over four years later.

> David Von Drehle, Washington Post, *The Crumbling Of A Pillar In Washington, Only Clinton Aide Foster Knew What Drove Him To Fort Marcy,* Sunday, August 15, 1993, distributed by Post syndication:
>
> > On the afternoon of July 20, at the end of his life, deputy White House counsel Vincent Walker Foster Jr. steered his gray-brown sedan along the George Washington Memorial Parkway, up a bluff just beyond the Key Bridge.
> >
> > * * *

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637 D. Von Drehle, Washington Post, *The Crumbling Of A Pillar In Washington,* Aug. 15, 1993: In America, suicide is most common among white males, with the incidence rising by age, more sharply after 45. Most suicides leave no note. Physicians and lawyers have unusually high suicide rates..., psychologist Robert Litman has said. *** Experts estimate that 70 percent or more of suicides are associated with depression, which has been linked to low levels of a brain chemical called serotonin. Depression, apparently, is brought on sometimes by stressful change. Litman has said, "I believe that suicide has a lot to do with the ideal -- often unconscious -- that one has of oneself... Suicidal people tend to believe that if they do not live up to it, their lives must be a total failure"... People "whose sense of self-esteem is based on what others think of them" may be higher risks. But ultimately, Colt writes, "No one knows why people kill themselves... There is no single answer."

638 D. Von Drehle, Washington Post, *The Crumbling Of A Pillar In Washington,* Aug. 15, 1993: "On May 19, Watkins fired the seven members of the [Travel Office]. *** [He and Kennedy] slowed the FBI, rather than egged it on. *** It was an enormous story, helping to drive Clinton's approval ratings to a record low for a new president... Foster was mentioned in the coverage of the report..."

About the route to his suicide, there is no doubt. By car, this is the only way.

The other road to Fort Marcy, the psychic road, is vague, mysterious and poorly marked. The map is lost - forever; it existed only in Vince Foster's mind. Some path took him -- this trusted intimate of Bill and Hillary Clinton, their "great protector," in the president's own funereal words -- to the cloistered park where, beside a cannon, he killed himself with a gunshot.

* * *

"You can't have anything to hide in Washington," he told a Rose firm colleague. "If there's anything in your personal or business life that can't bear scrutiny, you shouldn't be up here."

* * *

Foster somehow found time for one large nonpresidential task, addressing the graduating class of the University of Arkansas Law School, his alma mater. It was his first commencement address, and he agonized over it, according to colleagues. The speech was entirely his own, and in the wake of Foster's death friends have combed it for clues.

He prized nothing more than reputation.

* * *

According to colleagues, Foster felt he had failed to protect the president by keeping the process under control - he, the "great protector," who once said his job was to deal with tough issues so that they do not make headlines.

* * *

On June 17, the *Journal's* lead editorial asked, "Who Is Vincent Foster?" a continuation of a line of attack that had begun with Hubbell. About half the essay was devoted to the *Journal's* complaint that it could

not get a photograph of Foster. But woven into this puckish tale were barbs at Foster's integrity as a lawyer.

* * *

Another editorial appeared on July 19, the day before Foster died. Kennedy "misus[ed] the FBI's investigative powers," the editors wrote, and they concluded: "The mores on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building."

To Foster, whose whole career was spent in the courtroom, the lack of evidence supporting the *Journal's* attacks was scandalous. Several friends who ventured jokes about them got a cold stare, or humorless snort, in response.

* * *

"It became a metaphor to him for what a snake pit this is," one top White House official said. "Yesterday's conduct judged by tomorrow's standards, with the goal being to see how many ribs you can pull out while a body's still alive."

"There was a clear sense of 'How could I let this happen? How did I let it get out of hand?'" a close Foster friend recalled. "He wasn't blaming others, at least to me. It was more introspective, along the lines of, 'Who am I? I am an honest lawyer, wise counsel, valued for brain and integrity.' And suddenly, that was undermined. There was a clear sense of things going wrong, and him at the middle of it."

* * *

The question that haunts his friends is this: If he was so unhappy, why didn't he quit? It is clear to them now that Foster felt powerless to turn things around in the White House. "He felt like he was running through Jell-O," one said.

> But how could he go home? Picture it: Rejoin the Rose firm after its "mores," its "view of the law" had been attacked repeatedly (in part because of him) by one of the most important newspapers in America. Walk into the country club after abandoning members as racists. Approach new clients, having failed, in his view, to protect the most important client a lawyer could ever have.
>
> And how would he live? He was, in the words of his friends, the "tower of strength," the "rock," of the Arkansans. How could he leave Washington - with the inevitable headlines: *White House Aide Resigns in Wake of Travelgate* - and sit in Little Rock while his friends struggled on?
>
> "I believe he felt that way," a close friend said. "But you go all the way around it, and it still doesn't get to the point that you pull the trigger."
>
> Yet after many hours of rumination, one White House aide thought she was beginning to understand. "It's really easy to see how, if you got in the tunnel, it could suck you in."
>
> Maybe the rest of the road runs through the tunnel.

All the anonymous sources knew that Mr. Foster committed suicide, and why he did so, according to Von Drehle. On the same day, also appearing in the Washington Post, was Michael Isikoff's list of reasons for Mr. Foster to have killed himself along with his opinion that there was "no doubt that Foster was suffering from a worsening depression."

> M. Isikoff, *Foster was shopping for private Lawyer, probers find*, Wash. Post, August 15, 1993:

> Foster also expressed concerns that the *Wall Street Journal* which had criticized Foster in several editorials...
>
> * * *
>
> [G]iven the prospect that he might be questioned in the course of Justice Department, congressional and General Accounting Office inquiries... in connection to the travel office... Foster['s] concern about the travel office issue was evident in the handwritten note discovered in his briefcase...
>
> * * *
>
> [T]he *Wall Street Journal*, which criticized Foster in several editorials, had "tarnished his reputation...
>
> * * *
>
> [R]eports leave no doubt that Foster was suffering from a worsening depression...

A week later, the New York Times followed suit with Jason DeParle's feature article, also citing anonymous sources, some of whom spoke "to correct what they called misleading impressions of earlier accounts." It also used the opinions of suicide experts, as Von Drehle's piece had. DeParle claimed that Mr. Foster was "stalked by his own impossible standards of perfection."

> J. DeParle, N.Y. Times, *Portrait of a White House Aide Snared by his Perfectionism A Life Undone: A Special Report,* August 22, 1993:
>
> * * *
>
> This account of Mr. Foster's last days is drawn from extensive interviews with White House officials, police investigators, longtime friends, and members of the extended Foster family. Some of them spoke about the situation for the first time, on the condition of anonymity, to correct what they called misleading impressions of earlier accounts.

> The portrait that emerges is at least partly that of a man stalked by his own impossible standards of perfection, trapped in a world where he could no longer seem to meet them.
>
> "This kind of perfectionism and purity is a kind of two-edged sword," said Dr. Jerome Motto, a psychiatrist at the University of California at San Francisco and an expert on suicide. "On the one hand, it makes for fantastic performance. On the other hand, it can cut you up pretty badly."

A few weeks later, the New York Times published Frank Rich's piece. Rich compared Mr. Foster's "suicide" to the subject of Calvin Trillin's book, "Remembering Denny," about Roger Denny Hansen's life and suicide. Trillin called Hansen a "golden-boy." Rich called Mr. Foster a "golden boy."

F. Rich, *Endpaper: Public Stages; Down Time,* N.Y. Times, September 5, 1993 (syndicated):

> To believe that Foster's depression had no roots in Little Rock is also naïve. Recalling Foster's service as chairman of the Arkansas Repertory Theater, Sidney Blumenthal reported in the *New Yorker* that Foster "was especially proud of its performances of Broadway dramas, such as 'Night, Mother' and 'Agnes of God.'" An armchair sleuth or shrink might point out that 'Night Mother' is about a woman who shoots herself and that 'Agnes of God' tells of a nun engaged in violent martyrdom.
>
> * * *
>
> The Foster and [Frank] Aller cases are echoed in another golden-boy suicide -- of another Rhodes scholar and Washington policy maker -- chronicled by Calvin Trillin this year in his book 'Remembering Denny,' Trillin had gone to Yale in the 1950's with Roger D. Hansen, a.k.a. Denny, a star athlete with a

> 'million dollar smile,' 'a limitless future' and a presence so potentially Presidential that his classmates pictured themselves in his cabinet...
>
> * * *
>
> Trillin's baffled memoir about the demise of would-be President Hansen became a best seller this spring. Although few Americans had previously heard of Vincent Foster, his mid-summer death became a national obsession. Perhaps these Capitol suicides touch the raw nerves of the country's own disillusioned mood as it lowers its expectations for a golden boy who did become President.
>
> * * *
>
> Of course, a nation's clinical depression is as hard to gauge as an individual's. It may not be politically significant that 'Listening to Prozac," a scholarly meditation on America's current antidepressant of choice, started leapfrogging up the best-seller list just as Vincent Foster was laid to rest.

Two-and-a-half years later, The American Psychologist published Dr. Sidney Blatt's *The Destructiveness of Perfectionism*, a study which used that articles of Von Drehle, Isikoff, DeParle, and Rich, ("detailed reports") as its data. Dr. Blatt's study repeats the accounts of unnamed sources, which formed the basis of the lay opinions of Michael Isikoff, David Von Drehle, Jason DeParle, and Frank Rich. Dr. Blatt's article mentions two other suicides, but devotes most of its discussion to Mr. Foster's death.

S. Blatt, *The Destructiveness of Perfectionism,* Am. Psych. J., Vol. 50, No. 12 (Dec., 1995):

> The tragic death of Vincent Foster, a gifted and accomplished lawyer and deputy counsel to President Clinton, provides insight into how perfectionism could lead a very talented and successful individual to resort to a drastic action like killing himself - to leave family and friends at the peak of his life and career. Vincent Foster was regarded by friends and associates as a "pillar of strength" (Von Drehle, 1993, p. A21), "a rock of Gibraltar" (DeParle 1993, p.1). Rich (1993, p. 42), quoting *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times,* noted that Foster was considered "one of the golden boys...
>
> * * *
>
> Hillary Rodham Clinton reportedly said, "Of a thousand people who might commit suicide, I would never pick Vince." (Rich, 1993, p. 42). Detailed reports in the public media enable us to appreciate the intensity of Vincent Foster's perfectionistic standards and his vulnerability to personal and public criticism. Extensive articles by Von Drehle (1993) in the *Washington Post* and DeParle (1993) in the *New York Times*... provided biographic materials that enable us, to some degree, to appreciate the intensity of his critical self scrutiny, his unyielding need for perfection, and the profound anguish he experienced when he felt he had failed, especially in his responsibilities to be the "great protector" (Von Drehle, 1993, p. A21) of people for whom he had felt a deep loyalty. According to DeParle (1993), "the portrait that emerges is at least partly a man stalked by his own impossible standards of perfection" (p. 22)... In a commencement address to the graduates of the University of Arkansas Law School a few months before his death, Foster stressed the importance of one's reputation... "Dents to the reputation in the legal

profession are irreparable" (cited by Von Drehle, 1993, p. A20).

* * *

Another series of events at this time involved the decision of Foster and others to resign their membership in the all-White and Christian Country Club of Little Rock, a decision that "really upset Vince... with the implication that the club and their friends were racist (Von Drehle, 1993, p. A21)...

* * *

In this letter [note] Foster wrote... No one in the White House, to my knowledge violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office..." (cited by Von Drehle, 1993, p. A21 [Washington Post])

* * *

He "felt he had failed to protect the president by keeping the process under control" (Von Drehle, 1993, p. A21, [Washington Post])

* * *

As the note written shortly before his death indicated, Foster was deeply upset by the editorials in the *Wall Street Journal*... questioning his integrity... He believed that they had "tarnished his reputation" (Isikoff, 1993, p. A20, [*Washington Post*]).

* * *

Socially prescribed perfectionism... [is] often associated with depression and suicidal thoughts...

* * *

Believing he was disgraced in Washington and perceived as a failure in Little Rock, Foster probably felt he had nowhere to go (Von Drehle, 1993, [Washington Post]).

* * *

Calvin Trillin (1993) also wrote about the suicide at age 51 of a "golden boy" he had known at Yale, Roger (Denny) Hansen...

* * *

> These accounts of Vincent Foster, Alasdair Clayre, and Denny Hansen are typical of numerous examples of talented, ambitious, and successful individuals who are driven by intense needs for perfection and plagued by intense self-scrutiny, self-doubt, and self-criticism.
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> * * *
>
> Although **it is inappropriate to make a formal clinical diagnosis without personal contact with the patient**, extensive knowledge about a person's life (Hersh & Lazar, 1993), and/or a comprehensive psychological assessment, clearly Foster was experiencing considerable depression.[639]
> (emphasis supplied)

The process seems to have transformed the reporters' lay opinion into one of an expert. The OIC signed on.

OIC, p. 98, fn. 303:

> *"Berman Report at 3. Dr. Berman noted that '[r]ecent studies... have documented a significant relationship between perfectionism and both depression and suicidality, particularly when mediated by stress.' Id. at 3."*

The unanimous 1993 conclusion of journalists Von Drehle, DeParle, Isikoff, and Rich is the same as the conclusion of Dr. Berman, which was released to the public in the OIC's 1997 Report.[640] The media reported it, again.

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639 See S. Blatt, *The Destructiveness of Perfectionism*, Am. Psych. J.; Vol. 50, No. 12 (Dec., 1995).

640 OIC, p. 15: In his report, Dr. Berman first noted that "[d]escriptors used by interviewees with regard to Vincent Foster's basic personality were extraordinarily consistent in describing a controlled, private, **perfectionist** character whose public persona as a man of integrity, honesty, and unimpeachable **reputation** was of utmost importance."[fn303]

OIC, p. 99: "He, furthermore, faced a feared humiliation should he resign and return to Little Rock"[fn308] OIC, p. 99: "The torn note 'highlights his preoccupation with themes of guilt, anger, and his **need to protect others.**"[fn309]

OIC, p. 99: Dr. Berman reported that "[m]istakes, real or perceived, posed a profound threat to his self-esteem/self-worth and represented evidence for lack of control over his environment. Feelings of unworthiness, inferiority, and quilt followed and were difficult for him to tolerate. There are signs of an intense and **profound anguish**, harsh self-evaluation, **shame**, and chronic fear.

OIC, p. 100: Dr. Berman said that Mr. Foster's "last 96 hours show clear signs of crisis and uncharacteristic vulnerability."[fn317] Dr. Berman concluded, furthermore, that "[t]here is little doubt that Foster was **clinically depressed** . . . in early 1993, and, perhaps, sub-clinically even before this."[fn318]

OIC, p. 101: As to why Mr. Foster was overwhelmed at that particular time, Dr. Berman explained that Mr. Foster was "under an increasing burden of intense external stress, a loss of security, a **painful scanning** of his environment for negative judgments regarding his performance, a rigid hold of **perfectionistic** self-demands..."

OIC, p. 104: During that six-month period, certain other aspects of Mr. Foster's life also came under some scrutiny. For example, in May 1993, a controversy arose over membership of Administration officials in **the Country Club** of Little Rock, which had no black members. Mr. Foster was a member of that club and resigned from it that month. On a copy of a May 11, 1993, newspaper article in Mr. Foster's office that mentioned the controversy, Mr. Foster wrote, "I wish I had done more."[fn331]

OIC, p. 105: According to Mr. Foster's brother-in-law, former Congressman Beryl Anthony, Mr. Foster said words to the effect that he had "spent a lifetime building [his] **reputation** and was in the process of having it **tarnished.**"[fn334] As Dr. Berman noted, reputation was clearly important to Mr. Foster. Indeed, in the May 8, 1993 commencement address, Mr. Foster said that **"[d]ents to the reputation in the legal profession are irreparable"** and that "no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor . . . is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity." He emphasized that the "reputation you develop for intellectual and ethical integrity will be your greatest asset or your worst enemy."

OIC, p. 105: At the same time, the White House staff generally was subject to media criticism during the first six months of the Administration. Some public criticism suggested incompetence, if not malfeasance, by staff members. Mr. Foster himself was mentioned

State of mind

Micah Morrison, Wall Street Journal, *In Re: Vincent Foster,* November 25, 1997:

> Now Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr has compiled the results of a much more comprehensive investigation, a 114-page "Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster Jr.," released in October by the Special Division of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. "An evident clinical depression," was the diagnosis of Alan Berman, executive director of the American Association of Suicidology and one of the many experts Mr. Starr brought in to assist with the probe. "There are signs of an intense and profound anguish, harsh self-evaluation, shame, and chronic fear." "Mr. Foster's last 96 hours show clear signs of crisis and uncharacteristic vulnerability," Dr. Berman writes. In poignant new disclosures, Mr. Starr reports that Mr. Foster cried while talking to his wife on the Friday before his death, and in a letter to a friend wrote that

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several times in some of the critical editorial commentary. Numerous witnesses said that **Mr. Foster was concerned and/or upset over the press criticism.**[fn333]

OIC, p. 106: The **Travel Office matter**, in particular, was the subject of public controversy beginning in May 1993 and continuing through Mr. Foster's death. Criticism focused on the White House's handling of the matter before and after the May 19 firings. Legislation enacted on July 2, 1993, required the General Accounting Office (GAO) to investigate the Travel Office Firings. There was a possibility of some form of congressional review, or perhaps special counsel investigation.[fn335]

OIC, p. 106-107: At some point in the last week of his life, Mr. Foster wrote a note[fn337] that he had "made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork" and that he "was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life **in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.**"[fn338] OIC, p. 114: "Dr. Berman concluded that '[i]n my opinion and to a 100% degree of medical certainty, the death of Vincent Foster was a suicide. No plausible evidence has been presented to support any other conclusion.'"[fn353] (emphasis supplied)

> "pressure, financial sacrifice, and family disruption are the price of public service at this level. As they say, "The wind blows hardest at the top of the mountain."
>
> The wind was blowing hard at Mr. Foster from many directions. Though there was no "single, obvious triggering event" to explain the suicide, Mr. Starr writes that Mr. Foster seemed particularly plagued by the Travel Office affair. Other matters troubling him included litigation surrounding Hillary Clinton's Health Care Task Force and media criticism, led by our editorials. But also issues related to the Clinton's personal finances, their tax returns and the "1992 sale of their interest in Whitewater."

When the first investigation closed, August 5, 1993, the Washington Post had already published an article by Walter Pincus stating that Mr. Foster had "taken on everyone else's problems in Washington," that his death was a suicide, and that questions regarding that conclusion were based on "rumors." The verdict of depression, which would be repeated for the next six years, was exemplified in two articles in the Washington Post's August 15 Sunday edition, an August 22, New York Times piece, and a September 5, New York Times Magazine piece. The long summarizing Sunday Post and Times articles were widely syndicated.

These media reports are the data on which the psychological study was based, Berman almost certainly relied on the study, the OIC relied on Berman, and media reported the OIC's "*100% certain*" verdict. Thus, the psychological opinion of Michael Isikoff, David Von Drehle, Jason DeParle, and Frank Rich, based on information from unnamed sources, has come full circle,[641] and is now the OIC's psychologist's official expert opinion.[642]

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641 Mr. Foster was suffering from severe depression, according to Michael

XI. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY

Because the initial investigation was in fact conducted jointly by the Park Police and the FBI, both agencies bear responsibility for almost all of the deficiencies that occurred during that seventeen-day period. Basic investigative procedures were ignored, both at the scene[643] and thereafter.[644] Significantly, the death was not

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Isikoff, then to DeParle and Rich. Drs. Blatt and Berman agreed. Dr. Blatt accepted the accounts of Isikoff, DeParle, Von Drehle, and Rich of the importance to Mr. Foster of his reputation. Blatt said it caused him "profound anguish." Von Drehle made much of Mr. Foster's anguish over resignation from all-white Country Club. So did Dr. Blatt, Dr. Berman and the OIC. DeParle, Von Drehle, and Isikoff gave the Travel Office matter and the Wall Street Journal Editorials as the primary triggering events for Mr. Foster's demise. So did Drs. Blatt and Berman. DeParle and Von Drehle covered the unsigned torn note, discovered six days after the death in the previously searched and thought to be empty briefcase, in 28 pieces with one piece missing. Dr. Blatt's study followed suit, as did the OIC. Von Drehle called the torn note a list of his "complaints," chiefly among them being that in Washington, "ruining people is considered sport." Mr. Foster suffered from a negative self-image, according to the reporters, Dr. Blatt, Dr. Berman and the OIC. According to Von Drehle, the negative self-image was significant enough to keep Mr. Foster from returning to Little Rock. Dr. Blatt concurred. Von Drehle reported that Foster felt he had failed as the "great protector." Dr. Blatt agreed. So did Dr. Berman and the OIC. Von Drehle reported that Mr. Foster "felt powerless to turn things around." Dr. Blatt opined that he had "feelings of failure, anxiety, anger, helplessness." The OIC followed suit. Both Von Drehle and Dr. Blatt describe Mr. Foster as overwhelmed by feelings of unworthiness, failure, quilt, and disapproving self-criticism. Frank Rich compared Mr. Foster to Roger D. Hansen in Calvin Trillin's book, Remembering Denny. So did Dr. Blatt, calling Mr. Foster and Mr. Hansen perfectionists. Dr. Berman too concluded that Mr. Foster was a perfectionist.

642 See H. Fineman & B. Cohen, *The Mystery of the White House Suicide*, Newsweek Magazine, August 2, 1993: The park Police and the Justice Department now insist that they want to know not just the "if" of suicide, but the "why" as well. If they really want to know the reason why, said Edwin Schneidman, professor emeritus of thanatology at the University of California, Los Angeles, they will have to perform what he calls a "psychological autopsy"...

643 For example, there was no effort made to determine the time of death, the crime scene was not secured, all persons known to have been at the park, as well

investigated as homicide until foul play could be ruled out, the fundamental tenet of any death investigation.

1. The FBI and the first 17-day probe

When more than one agency works the same case, one agency may assume the responsibility for the investigation. This assumption of the role as the lead investigative agency is called assuming primary jurisdiction.

Initially, the FBI admitted that a federal statute[645] required it to exercise primary jurisdiction over the case. Next, the Fiske Report declared that the FBI did not need to determine whether the statute covered Mr. Foster's death. The third version, provided in the OIC's Report, is that the statute did not mandate that the FBI investigate Mr. Foster's death.

At a August 10, 1993 press conference, given to announce the results of the joint FBI/Park Police investigation, Robert Bryant, then Special Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office, explained why the FBI investigated.

> "[T]here is a death of a high government official that's covered by the assault or assassination statute..."[646]

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as at the body site, were not interviewed, and there was no canvas of the neighborhood.

644 For example, the firearm was not tested for operability, Mr. Foster's handwriting was authenticated without the benefit of a certified document examiner, the police did not attend the entire autopsy, there was no effort made to determine if Mr. Foster left the White House grounds alive, and a number of persons with whom Mr. Foster spent his final 72 hours have never been interviewed.

645 18 U.S.C. § 1751, *Presidential and Presidential staff assassination.*

646 Exhibit 162, Transcript of August 10, 1993 press conference with Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann, Chief of U.S. Park Police Robert Langston, Special Agent-in-Charge of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office Robert Bryant.

FBI Agent John Danna was one of the FBI agents who initially investigated the death. Agent Danna knew the statutory basis for the FBI's participation, as he later told the Senate investigators probing the removal of documents from Mr. Foster's office.

> "It was that violation... the potential violation involving a presidential staff member... Title 18, section 1751."[647]
>
> * * *
>
> "[T]he only basis we have on our squad is the 175[1] classification, which is a Presidential staff member investigation... we have to have a reason to do investigations, and the only reason we had is, again for a Presidential thing."[648]

At the August 10, 1993 press conference, then FBI Special-Agent-in-Charge Bryant explained that the FBI ruled the death a suicide.

> "We [FBI] followed this case from the time we were notified until we were basically of the opinion, along with Chief Langston's staff, that this was a suicide."[649]

A year after Mr. Foster's death, on June 30, 1994, just over five months after Mr. Fiske's appointment, the *Report of the Independent Counsel In Re Vincent W. Foster, Jr.* ("Fiske Report") was released. The second page of the Fiske Report unabashedly explained that the FBI in fact conducted the probe.

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647 Exhibit 85, Deposition of FBI Agent John K. Danna, June 28, 1995.

648 Exhibit 85, Deposition of FBI Agent John K. Danna, June 28, 1995.

649 Exhibit 162, Transcript of August 10, 1993 press conference with Philip B. Heymann, Deputy Attorney General, Robert Langston, Chief, U.S. Park Police, Robert Bryant, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Washington Metropolitan Field Office, FBI.

> The Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") provided substantial and invaluable support in this investigation. The FBI assigned seven experienced agents to the Independent Counsel's Washington office, all of whom have worked exclusively with this office for approximately the last four months. Assistance was also provided by representatives of the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. In addition, experts in the FBI Laboratory performed a thorough analysis of the available evidence.[650]

Under its section entitled *Summary of Conclusions,* the Fiske Report declared that there was "no evidence" to contradict the official version of events.

> On the afternoon of July 20, 1993, in Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, Vincent W. Foster, Jr. committed suicide by firing a bullet from a .38 caliber revolver into his mouth. As discussed below, the evidence overwhelmingly supports this conclusion, and there is no evidence to the contrary.[651]

The Fiske Report explained that "the FBI did not determine whether Foster was covered by this statute." It need not make this determination, it reasoned, "because the preliminary investigation by the FBI provided no indication of criminal activity."[652] Under this

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650 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

651 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994.

652 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: The FBI would have had primary investigative jurisdiction if the circumstances fell within the Presidential and Presidential Staff Assassination statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751. That statute makes it a federal crime to, among other things, kill the President, Vice-President, or a specified number of persons appointed by the President or Vice-President. The statute further provides that violations shall be investigated by the FBI.* Based on a preliminary inquiry by the FBI which failed to indicate any criminal activity, the FBI's inquiry into this matter was closed... *18 U.S.C. Section 1751 covers "any person appointed under section

analysis, the case was so obviously open-and-shut that there was no need for an investigation.

The third version, that the federal statutes were inapplicable to the investigation into Mr. Foster's death, is provided by the OIC.

OIC, p. 4, fn. 4:

> *See 16 U.S.C. § 1a-6(b). The FBI has mandatory jurisdiction to investigate the murders of certain high-ranking individuals employed at the White House -- those appointed under Section 105 (a)(2)(A) of title 3 employed in the Executive Office of the President. See 18 U.S.C. § 1751 (a) (defining persons covered by statute). Mr. Foster was appointed under Section 105 (a)(2)(B) and thus was not an official covered by Section 1751. OIC Doc. No. DC-210-5151.*

The Statute to which the OIC refers fixes the salaries of fifty executive branch employees. Twenty-five, appointed under 105 (a)(2)(A), were paid salaries of $133,600. The other twenty-five, appointed under 105 (a)(2)(B), were paid $123,100 per year.[653] The *Presidential and Presidential staff assassination* statute mandates that the FBI investigate assaults and assassinations of those

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105(a)(2)(A) of title 3 employed in the Executive Office of the President... Title 3, United States Code, Section 105(a)(2)(A) provides that the President may appoint twenty-five employees at a specified rate of pay. Because the preliminary investigation by the FBI provided no indication of criminal activity, the FBI did not determine whether Foster was covered by this statute.

653 Section 105(a)(2), subparagraph (A) of Title 3 provides that "the President may appoint... 25 employees at rates... paid for level II of the Executive Schedule of section 5314 of Title 5...", whereas subparagraph (B) provides that "the President may appoint... 25 employees at rates not to exceed the rate... paid for level III... of section 5314..." Under the 1993 version of section 5314 of Title 5, level II employees were paid $133,600 annually and level III employees were paid $123,100.

to twenty-five employees appointed pursuant to 105 (a)(2)(A), paid $133,600.[654] According to the OIC, Mr. Foster's position of deputy White House counsel was in the bottom half of these fifty employees,[655] yet it offers no proof of its position.

Thus, there are three distinct official versions of whether the statute mandated that the FBI exercise primary jurisdiction over the investigation into Mr. Foster's death. But no matter which of the three versions is true (that the death was covered, that it was not, or that coverage was undetermined), the FBI had a vested interest in a finding of no criminal activity. The FBI did in fact initially investigate along with the Park Police, at which time it ruled that the death was a suicide.[656] Therefore, the FBI had an interest in a finding of no criminal activity in both of its subsequent

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654 Section 1751 of Title 18 of the United States Code, *Presidential and Presidential staff assassination... and assault...*, covers "any person appointed under Section 105(a)(2)(A) of Title 3 employed in the Executive Office of the President..."

655 Mr. Foster's salary is not public information.

656 Compare M. Isikoff, *Park Police to Conduct Inquiry 'Routine' Probe Set On Foster's Death*, Wash. Post, July 27, 1993: The Justice Department yesterday backed off its pledge to conduct a full investigation into the death of White House senior aide Vincent Foster Jr., saying it was merely participating in a low-level "inquiry" that was being run by the U.S. Park Police. "There is no investigation being conducted by the Justice Department," chief department spokesman Carl Stern said. Because Park Police officials are convinced that Foster took his own life, the department had no authority to launch such a probe, Stern said. "There's no suspicion that a crime occurred," he said. At the same time, a Park Police official minimized that agency's inquiry, calling it a "routine" probe that was primarily aimed at assuring investigators there was a general explanation, such as depression, for Foster to have killed himself... *** Stern's comments yesterday appear to conflict with statements made by White House and Justice Department officials... *** Stern sought to minimize the apparent conflict yesterday, suggesting that some of it may result from a semantical confusion over the difference between an inquiry and "an investigation" that is launched to solve a crime... *** [A]n FBI official said yesterday the bureau was merely "monitoring" the inquiry but not actively participating.

investigations. Moreover, if Mr. Foster's death were not a suicide, the FBI would have violated the *Presidential and Presidential staff assassination* statute by not exercising primary jurisdiction as it requires -- another reason why the FBI has had a vested interest in a finding of no criminal activity.

The OIC concealed the breadth of the FBI's role in the initial seventeen-day death investigation, conducted jointly with the US Park Police from July 20, 1993 through August 5, 1993. The OIC's Report merely states that the FBI *"assisted the Park Police in certain aspects"* of the case, and that the FBI opened a *"separate"* investigation regarding the discovery of the alleged suicide note. There is no discussion as to why the investigation of the note was separate and apart from the investigation into the death of its author.[657] The OIC's version of the *"primary issues that have been raised"* about the case, which it sets out on page ten of its Report to define the parameters of its ensuing 104 pages, does not include the

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[657] OIC. p. 4: The FBI assisted the Park Police in certain aspects of the ensuing death investigation, as did other federal and Virginia agencies. Moreover, the FBI, at the direction of the Department of Justice, opened a separate investigation of possible obstruction of justice after a note was found on Monday, July 26, 1993, in Mr. Foster's briefcase at the White House. On August 10, 1993, the Department of Justice, FBI, and Park Police jointly announced the result of the death and note investigations.

OIC, p. 2: "Two law enforcement investigations -- the initial United States Park Police investigation... concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide by gunshot at Fort Marcy Park." OIC, p. 4: "Because Mr. Foster's body was found in Fort Marcy Park, a park maintained by the National Park Service, the United States Park Police conducted the investigation of his death.[fn4]"

See *FBI Probes Handling of Foster Note*, Wash. Post, July 31, 1993: The [FBI] agents were brought in to determine why 30 hours elapsed before it was turned over to U.S. Park Police investigating Foster's apparent suicide on July 20. *** Justice Department spokesman Carl Stern said that Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann requested that the FBI conduct the interviews on the handling of the note as part of an upcoming Park Police report on Foster's death. The idea was to have a "clearly disinterested party" review the matter.

FBI's role in any investigation.[658]

The public has been told that only the US Park Police investigated from the time of the discovery of Mr. Foster's body, until the case was officially closed (the first time) sixteen days later. But publicly available federal government records demonstrate that throughout the 17-day Park Police investigation, FBI participation was considerable. This FBI participation is variously described as "investigated," "conducted interviews," "followed," "working on," "assisting" and "working leads."

On the evening of the discovery of Mr. Foster's body, the FBI arranged to send FBI Agents Scott Salter and Dennis Condon to the White House to investigate the death.[659] They were dispatched to the White House the following morning, as Agent Salter testified.

> "[FBI Agent] John Danna called us in my car [on July 21] and told us to go to the southwest gate of the White House and meet him there and that we were to, that we were going to be working on a death investigation involving Mr. Foster's death."[660]

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658 OIC. p. 9-10: The primary issues that have been raised regarding the cause and manner of Mr. Foster's death can be grouped into several broadly defined categories: (1) forensic issues; (2) apparent differences in statements of private witnesses, Park Police personnel, and Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department (FCFRD) personnel regarding their activities and observations at Fort Marcy Park on July 20; (3) physical evidence (such as the fatal bullet) that could not be recovered; and (4) the conduct of the Park Police investigation and the autopsy.[fn15]

659 Ehibit 84, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Dennis S. Martin, June 22, 1995: Q. On the evening of the 20th, Mr. Imbordino told you to meet [FBI] investigators the next morning? A. He said I would help facilitate getting the investigators in, yes... before 9:00 a.m... I had been told the night before they would be going up to Mr. Nussbaum's office to talk about Mr. Foster's death.

660 Exhibit 65, Deposition of FBI Agent Scott Salter, June 30, 1995.

At his June 30, 1995 deposition, when handed a memorandum and asked to identify it, Agent Salter said, "[I]t's basically a summary of events from the 21st through the conclusion of, through August 4th or 6th or whatever it was, through the conclusion of the investigation that we did."[661] Park Police Captain Charles Hume signed Park Police "Synopsis/Conclusion" of the investigation on August 5, 1993.[662]

Salter explained that the FBI's function was to interview witnesses along with the U.S. Park Police: "We were there to assist them in conducting the investigation which meant interviewing co-workers... [and] then proceed as the investigation, you know, called for."[663]

Department of Interior Chief of Staff Thomas Collier testified on deposition on June 23, 1995 that "the FBI and the Park Police ended up working on this kind of hand in glove."[664] US Secret Service Agent Paul Imbordino, in response to the question at his June 22, 1995 deposition "Who conducted the interviews?" answered "Park Police and FBI."[665] Other FBI agents who conducted interviews during the initial investigation into Mr. Foster's death included Charles K. Dorsey[666] and Bradley J. Garrett.[667]

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661 Exhibit 65, Deposition of FBI Agent Scott Salter, June 30, 1995.

662 Exhibit 159, Park Police Report, signed by Park Police Captain Charles Hume, August 5, 1993.

663 Exhibit 65, Deposition of FBI Agent Scott Salter, June 30, 1995.

664 Exhibit 163, Deposition of Department of Interior Chief of Staff Thomas Collier, June 23, 1995.

665 Exhibit 164, Deposition of Secret Service Agent Paul Imbordino, June 22, 1995 deposition.

666 Exhibit 165, Report of FBI interview of Chief of Staff for the First Lady Margaret Williams, August 3, 1993.

667 Exhibit 183, Report of FBI interview of Director of White House Personnel David Watkins, August 5, 1993.

Investigative history

During his July 30, 1994, deposition, US Park Police Major Robert Hines testified that the FBI dominated much of the investigation.

> Q. Did there come a time when you determined that [the] Department of Justice was really in charge of this investigation?"
>
> A. There came a time when I determined that they were calling a lot of shots, setting up a lot of protocols... [and that this became evident] on the evening of July 22."[668]

During the course of the initial investigation, FBI agents interviewed over two dozen people regarding events leading up to and immediately following Mr. Foster's death,[669] far more than the Park Police interviewed.

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[668] Exhibit 124, Deposition of Park Police Major Robert Hines, July 30, 1994.

[669] Exhibit 160, Table of Contents of reports of FBI interviews, by FBI Agent Scott Salter, August 9, 1993: [Assistant White House Counsel] Stephen Neuwirth, [White House Counsel] Bernard Nussbaum, [Deputy Assistant Counsel to the President] Charles W. Burton, [White House Chief of Staff] Thomas McLarty, [Assistant to the President] David Gergen, James Hamilton, [Deputy Attorney General] Phillip Heymann, Leonard Megby, [Assistant Counsel] Clifford Sloan, [Secret Service Agent] Donald Flynn, [Secret Service Agent] Paul Imbordino, [Deputy Assistant Attorney General] David Margolis, [Deputy Assistant Attorney General] Roger Adams, [Park Police Captain] Charles Hume, [Park Police Detective] Peter Markland, [White House executive secretary] Deborah Gorham, Duncan Sellers, Ray Scott, Susan Purvis, Joseph Purvis, Roger Kammerdeiner, Joseph Phillips, James Young, [Chief of staff to the First Lady] Margaret Williams, [Special assistant to the President] Patsy Thomasson, [Assistant to the President] David Watkins.

See also FBI/Park Police interviews of Secretary to the White House Counsel Betsy Pond, Executive assistant to the White House Counsel Linda Tripp, and Staff assistant Tom Castleton.

At the August 10, 1993 press conference, Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann explained that "[t]he FBI joined the Park Police in the initial stages of the inquiry into Vince Foster's death... [and] the FBI has been assisting in that investigation..."[670]

The FBI officially closed its first investigation on August 5, 1993. But at the press conference Mr. Heymann said he had "received an FBI report this morning...",[671] four days after the FBI and Park Police had officially closed the case.

The day after the death, July 21, FBI agents met with White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, Assistant White House Counsel Steven Neuwirth and Assistant White House Counsel Clifford Sloan to discuss the search of Mr. Foster's office. The press focused on Mr. Nussbaum's refusal to let authorities see all the documents he reviewed during the office search on July 22 in the presence of the FBI and the Park Police, and later, to allegations that White House personnel searched the office before Nussbaum's official search.

No press account has ever mentioned the FBI's prior search, memorialized by a US Secret Service Report, written by a TSD (Technical Security Division) officer of the US Secret Service. On August 3, 1993, that officer wrote that on July 31, 1993, eleven days after the death, an FBI agent told him of the FBI's involvement in the case.

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670 Exhibit 162, Transcript of August 10, 1993 press conference with Philip B. Heymann, Deputy Attorney General, Robert Langston, Chief, U.S. Park Police, Robert Bryant, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Washington Metropolitan Field Office, FBI.

671 Exhibit 162, Transcript of August 10, 1993 press conference with Philip B. Heymann, Deputy Attorney General, Robert Langston, Chief, U.S. Park Police, Robert Bryant, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Washington Metropolitan Field Office, FBI.

> "[The agent]... and some other agents (five) were working on the Foster suicide... working... leads on some info they had received..."[672]

This Report also recounts that another Secret Service Officer told the author that, by the time the locks to Mr. Foster's office had been changed, FBI agents had already removed "evidence" from Mr. Foster's office.

> The reason for the Officer there and the lock request [was] to seal the office for the investigation. The [Uniformed Secret Service] officer then told us [the author and another T.S.D. officer] that the FBI had removed evidence from Mr. Foster's desk, never inferring [sic] what the evidence was.[673]

The source of the information that "the FBI had removed evidence" was the Officer who was there to change the locks on Wednesday, July 21 at 10:30 p.m.[674] So, we know that the FBI had to have removed evidence from Mr. Foster's office before the locks were changed. The FBI was later charged with determining who had secretly ferreted out documents from Mr. Foster's office in the aftermath of his death,[675] and determining what was removed.

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672 Exhibit 166, US Secret Service Memorandum, August 3, 1993.

673 Exhibit 166, US Secret Service Memorandum, August 3, 1993.

674 Exhibit 167, Federal Security Systems Work Orders for lock change in Mr. Foster's White House Office, July 21, 1993.

675 See Exhibit 178, Senate testimony of FBI Agent Lawrence Monroe, July 29, 1994:

> Senator Faircloth: As a professional law enforcement Officer, would you infer from the removal of these documents the evening of Mr. Foster's death after the office was supposed to have been secured, would that constitute obstruction of justice?
>
> Mr. Monroe: I can make no inference there, and that is going to be, and is, part of our continuing investigation, sir.

2. Publicity of the removal of Whitewater documents from Mr. Foster's office on the eve of the Fiske probe

The Independent Counsel Statute expires every five years, unless reenacted. Congress let it expire on December 15, 1993. It was not until August of 1994 that Congress reenacted the statute and the three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit regained its power to appoint a special prosecutor.

In late 1993, federal regulations did, however, authorize Attorney General Janet Reno to appoint what is know as a "regulatory" Independent Counsel. Six months to the day after Mr. Foster died, January 20, 1994, Ms. Reno appointed Robert B. Fiske, Jr., to serve as regulatory Independent Counsel. His mandate was to investigate whether there were violations of criminal law relating to the Clintons' "relationship with:

(1) Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association;
(2) Whitewater Development Corporation; or
(3) Capital Management Services."[676]

Mr. Foster's name was linked to Whitewater and to the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan in two articles that appeared in the Washington Post in early November, 1993.[677] On December 18,

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[Senate Report 104-280 (June 17, 1996), which specifically addressed the issue of the removal of documents from Mr. Foster's office in the aftermath of his death, fails to address the prospect of culpability of any FBI agents.]

[676] 28 CFR § 603.1 (1993) (Code of Federal Regulations).

[677] See M. Isikoff & S. Schmidt, *Clinton's Former Real Estate Firm Probed*, Wash. Post, Nov. 2, 1993. "[T]he late Vincent Foster, the Clintons' personal attorney and later Deputy White House counsel, met McDougal to execute the sale of the Clintons' interest in Whitewater to McDougal." See also S. Schmidt, *Regulators Say They Were Unaware Of Clinton Law Firm's S&L Ties*, Wash. Post, Nov. 3, 1993. "Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan, failed in 1989, costing taxpayers... According to FDIC records, however, the late Vincent Foster, a Rose partner before joining the Clinton White House..."

1993, the Washington Post published an article by Michael Isikoff, *Probe Pursues White House Aide's Undisclosed Diary.*[678] It reported that in December, an anonymous "Park Police investigator has said he recalls seeing 'paperwork' related to McDougal in the pile of documents he inspected at Hamilton's office" five months earlier, in July of 1993.[679] According to the next day's New York Times, anonymous sources were "trying to determine" whether Whitewater files were removed from Mr. Foster's office, "no such file was listed in the inventory," but "it was possible that the file... had been... given to James Hamilton, the family lawyer."[680]

The next day, Jerry Seper's Washington Times piece, *Clinton papers lifted after aide's suicide,*[681] reported that Whitewater

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678 See M. Isikoff, *Probe Pursues White House Aide's Undisclosed Diary*, Wash. Post, December 18, 1993: "One Park Police investigator has said he recalls seeing 'paperwork' related to McDougal in the pile of documents he inspected at Hamilton's office."

679 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "Myself and Lieutenant Kass, K-a-s-s, went to Hamilton's office. This was, again, a couple days after the initial search of his office at the White House."

680 See D. Johnston, *Missing White House File Is Sought*, N.Y. Times, December 19, 1993: Federal investigators are trying to determine whether a file relating to a failed Arkansas savings-and-loan owner and his investment firm was taken from the White House office of Vincent W. Foster Jr. after he committed suicide in July, law-enforcement officials said today... But the law enforcement officials said no such file was listed in the inventory of items in Mr. Foster's office that was conducted by Bernard W. Nussbaum, the White House Counsel, in the presence of Federal agents on July 22...

681 See J. Seper, *Clinton papers lifted after aide's suicide,* Wash. Times, December 20, 1993: White House officials removed records... [during] a clandestine visit July 20 to Mr. Foster's office - less than three hours after his body was found... by two Clinton political operatives, according to two U.S. Park Police investigators who asked not to be publicly identified... The investigators said the existence of the Whitewater records came to light when Park Police visited Mr. Hamilton's office "about a week after the death" to review a personal diary that also was taken during one of the searches...

documents were, in fact, ferreted out of Mr. Foster's White House office by "two Clinton political operatives... less than three hours" after the discovery of the body. It credited the account to "two U.S. Park Police investigators who asked not to be publicly identified," who said it was "not clear who took the documents," but that they were "turned over to Mr. Foster's attorney, James Hamilton."

Three days later, on December 23, 1993, the Washington Post reported White House confirmation of the removal of a file, but that attorney David Kendall, not James Hamilton, had it. A "file on Whitewater" was in the possession of "the Clinton's personal attorney, David E. Kendall," having been given to Kendall by Bernard Nussbaum.[682]

The Washington Times's claim, that the Park Police knew in July of 1993 that Whitewater documents were removed, is suspect. Even if the Park Police did, in fact, see the papers in July of 1993, it is unlikely that they would have known at that stage what they were viewing. The term "Whitewater," as well as Mr. McDougal's name, appeared only once as of July, 1993, in an April Washington Post article concerning the President's tax returns. Indeed, if the Whitewater documents had been turned over to Hamilton or Kendall, the person who took them would likely be known. That person, if he or she exists, has not yet materialized.

The OIC recounts this dubious version of events.

OIC, p. 6:

On December 20, 1993, the White House confirmed that Whitewater-related documents had been in Mr. Foster's White House Office at the time of his death. On January 12, 1994, President Clinton asked Attorney General Reno to

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[682] See S. Schmidt, *Hill Seeks Probe of Land Deal*, Wash. Post, December 23, 1993: "A file on Whitewater was discovered in Foster's office after his July 20 suicide and was turned over to the Clinton's personal attorney, David E. Kendall, by White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum."

appoint an independent counsel, and on January 20, 1994, the Attorney General appointed Robert B. Fiske, Jr....

The report of the removal of Whitewater documents appeared to have provided a rationale, or pretext, for the FBI, working under the auspices of Mr. Fiske's office of the regulatory Independent Counsel, then planned and established a month later, to have its FBI agents investigate Mr. Foster's death, again.

3. Reports generated by Fiske's FBI probe

Most of the evidence cited in this work was generated during the Fiske probe. As we have seen, evidence that the FBI under the auspices of the Fiske probe concealed the facts surrounding Mr. Foster's death pervades the publicly available federal government record in the case.

OIC, p. 2:

"[The] law enforcement investigation... under the direction of regulatory Independent Counsel Robert B. Fiske, Jr. -- concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide by gunshot in Fort Marcy Park."

The Report's description of the Fiske probe as "*a new investigation of Mr. Foster's death*" misleads the reader. Given the FBI's significant participation in the first probe, the Fiske probe was new in name only.

OIC, p. 6-7:

"Mr. Fiske also opened a new investigation of Mr. Foster's death, utilizing FBI resources and a panel of distinguished and experienced pathologists."

The OIC omits that Fiske's *"panel of distinguished and experienced pathologists"* had significant ties to the FBI, as well as to each other. Dr. James L. Luke, who headed Fiske's pathology

panel at the same time as the FBI employed him,[683] co-authored publications with two of the other three of the pathologists on the panel, Drs. Donald Reay[684] and Charles Stahl.[685]

The FBI's *Law Enforcement Bulletin* published an article by Dr. Reay.[686] Dr. Stahl held a faculty position at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.[687] He also served on the faculty of a seminar given by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of Virginia, which is the office that performed the autopsy on Mr. Foster.[688]

The OIC's pathologist, Dr. Brian Blackbourne, worked for the District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office at the same time as Dr. Stahl and Dr. Luke, the Fiske probe's lead pathologist.[689] Dr.

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683 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Employment... Present Forensic Pathologist, Investigative Support Unit, Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia."

684 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "J.L. Luke, D.T. Reay... *Correlation of Circumstances with pathological findings in asphyxial Deaths by Hanging...*" "J.L. Luke and D.T. Reay. *The perils of investigating and certifying deaths in police custody...*"

685 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Stahl, C.J... Luke, J.L. *The effect of Glass as an Intermediate Target on Bullets...*"

686 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "D.T. Reay and Mathers, R.L.: *Physiological effects of neck holds,* FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin..."

687 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Teaching Appointments: Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA"

688 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Teaching Appointments... Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia..."

689 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Employment... 1971-1983 Chief Medical Examiner, District of Columbia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, 19th Street and Massachusetts Ave, S.E. Washington, D.C." Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "Faculty, Inservice Training Program in Homicide Investigation, Criminal Investigations Division, Metropolitan Police

Blackbourne also co-authored at least one publication with Dr. Luke.[690]

4. The FBI and the OIC

Under the heading *OIC Personnel*, the Report tells us that its investigators included three FBI agents.[691] The OIC notes (p. 12) that *"these [three] investigators did not work on previous investigations of Mr. Foster's death."* It fails, however, to reveal that during the course of its three-year Foster death probe, it did use FBI agents other than the three it mentioned, and that some of these agents had been detailed to the Fiske investigation. FBI agent Russell T. Bransford, who served the grand jury subpoena on Patrick Knowlton, was one such agent.

As we have seen, the FBI Laboratory served a major role in the OIC's Report.

Department, District of Columbia, May 1969; October 1969; May 1970; April 1971; September 1972; March 1973; September 1973"

690 Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, June 30, 1994: "J.L. Luke, B.D. Blackbourne and W.J. Donovan, *Bed-Sharing Deaths Among Victims of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome - A Riddle within a Conundrum...*

691 OIC, p. 2-3: "The OIC's conclusion is based on analyses and conclusions of a number of experienced experts and criminal investigators retained by the OIC. They include... several experienced investigators with extensive service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)..."

> OIC, p. 12: OIC investigators who worked with these outside, independent experts included an FBI agent detailed from the FBI-MPD[fn16] Cold Case Homicide Squad in Washington, D.C. Agents with the Cold Case Squad work with MPD homicide detectives in reviewing and attempting to solve homicides that have remained unsolved for more than one year. Another OIC investigator has extensive homicide experience as a detective with the MPD in Washington, D.C., for over 20 years. Two other investigators assigned to the Foster death matter have experience as FBI agents investigating homicides of federal officials and others.[fn17]

5. Congress never conducted a probe of the death

The OIC declares on the second page of its Report that *"[t]wo inquiries in the Congress of the United States reached the same conclusion."*[692] This is not true. Not one congressional committee has ever investigated the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death.

OIC, p. 8:

> *[T]he [Senate Banking] Committee concluded its inquiry with a report issued on January 3, 1995, stating that "[t]he evidence overwhelmingly supports the conclusion of the Park Police that on July 20, 1993, Mr. Foster died in Fort Marcy Park from a self-inflicted gun shot wound to the upper palate of his mouth."*[12]

The OIC omits that this conclusion, which it recounts under its *Congressional Inquiries* section, was outside the scope of the Committee's limited investigative jurisdiction. Senate Resolution 229, *Section 1, Scope of the Hearings*, adopted in June of 1994 by a Democratic controlled Congress, confined the Foster death inquiry to whether the White House was guilty of "improper conduct" during the course of "the Park Service Police investigation into the death."[693] Mr. Fiske had supported the adoption of Resolution 229.

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692 See also OIC, p. 114: "In sum, based on all of the available evidence, which is considerable, the OIC agrees with the conclusion reached by every official entity that has examined the issue: Mr. Foster committed suicide by gunshot in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993."

693 Exhibit 161, *Resolution 229* states in pertinent part:

> SECTION 1. SCOPE OF HEARINGS.
>
> The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs (referred to as the "committee") shall-
>
> (1) conduct hearings into whether improper conduct occurred regarding...
>
> (B) the Park Service Police investigation into the death of White House Deputy Counsel Vincent Foster;

The OIC accurately excerpts the Senate Banking Committee Report which states that "*[t]he evidence overwhelmingly supports the conclusion,*" but actually, the 1994 Banking Committee had no jurisdiction to consider the matter. Because lines of inquiry exploring the issue of how and where Mr. Foster died were beyond the Committee's limited investigative jurisdiction, the Senate Banking Committee's having included those statements in its Report was misleading.

Although most Committee members plainly disavowed having considered the issue,[694] Senator Orrin Hatch in his opening statement spoke as if the Committee had thoroughly investigated the issue and had independently determined the manner and place of the death, and that there was "is absolutely no credible evidence to contradict the Fiske Report's conclusion that Vincent Foster took his own life and it happened at Fort Marcy Park."[695]

When the 1994 Senate Banking Committee had its one day hearing in July, the only representatives who appeared to represent Mr. Fiske's office were Dr. Charles Hirsch and FBI Agents Larry Monroe and William Columbell. These two agents interviewed some of the more problematic witnesses in the case, including Patrick Knowlton and the civilian who was officially the first to discover the body and who requested anonymity. We do not know who else Agents Monroe and Columbell may have of interviewed.

The other Report cited by the OIC under its *Congressional Inquiries* section is the "Summary Report," authored by Congressman William Clinger.

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694 Exhibit 26, Senate Banking Committee opening statements, July 29, 1994: Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, "Our investigation is only into the propriety of the investigation surrounding his tragic and untimely death;" Senator Robert F. Bennett, "I will be happy to stipulate that Vincent Foster committed suicide;" Senator Pete Domenici: "I don't think anyone on our side is challenging whether or not it was a suicide."

695 Exhibit 26, Senate Banking Committee opening statement of Senator Orrin Hatch, July 29, 1994.

OIC, p. 7:

On February 24, 1994, Congressman William F. Clinger, Jr., then the ranking Republican on the Committee on Government Operations of the United States House of Representatives, initiated a probe into the death of Mr. Foster. Mr. Clinger's staff interviewed emergency rescue personnel, law enforcement officials, and other persons involved in the Park Police investigation of Mr. Foster's death.[fn9] Mr. Clinger's staff obtained access to the Park Police reports and to photographs taken at the scene and at the autopsy.[fn10] Mr. Clinger issued a report on August 12, 1994, concluding that "all available facts lead to the conclusion that Vincent W. Foster, Jr. took his own life in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia on July 20, 1993."[fn11]

OIC, p. 7, fn. 9:

Summary Report by William F. Clinger, Jr., Ranking Republican, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, on the Death of White House Deputy Counsel Vincent W. Foster, Jr., at 1 (Aug. 12, 1994)

The OIC omitted that this Report is not a Government Operations Committee report, and that it was only six pages long (plus two pages of endnotes), and that the FBI or people associated with it supplied the information upon which it was largely based.[696]

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696 Exhibit 168, Summary Report by William F. Clinger, Jr., August 12, 1994: As part of our probe, my staff or I interviewed... law enforcement officials... review FBI lab reports... a comparison of CW's statements to FBI agents... special thanks to... Office of Special Counsel Robert B. Fiske, Jr. for their assistance... the New York Post reports that former FBI director William Sessions said... Dr. James L. Luke - forensic Pathology Consultant, FBI Investigative Support Unit, FBI Academy... Isikoff reports that DOJ and FBI agents... The DOJ had earlier planned to release reports... The autopsy was performed by Dr. Beyer... The Forensic Pathologist Panel included... Dr. Charles Hirsch... Small traces of an anti-depressant... [were] found in Mr. Foster's bloodstream. Fiske report at 30... Fiske report at 30...

XIII. CONCLUSION

We hope you have kept an open mind as you reviewed the evidence. The acceptance of the existence of a conspiracy in this case challenges the views that many of us have about our government, the news media, and Mr. Starr. Some of us may not want to learn the truth, and we have the right to ignore it. But we also have the right to learn the truth, should we choose to, and to decide whether knowing it is important.

If the Court grants Patrick Knowlton's motion, this document will forever be available from any government printing office. This filing is for the public.

The object of the Constitution's separation of the governmental power into three branches is to keep government honest. Each branch pursues different interests. Each oversees the others. And each is adversarial when necessary. James Madison described this constitutional technique of protecting against government corruption as an "auxiliary precaution."

We have all been told that the Congress, the media, and independent counsels have repeatedly scrutinized Mr. Foster's death, and that there was no criminal wrongdoing. Yet, this filing proves the existence of an obvious, six-year old cover-up. Something is wrong.

The Independent Counsel statute, or Ethics in Government Act (or "Act") expires June 30, 1999, one week from the date of this filing. Opponents of the Act argue that, because our Constitution already provides its citizens with a system of oversight, we do not need another precaution against government corruption. In theory, they are right. But this argument assumes that the separate components of the system effectively exercise oversight over one another, and that the press acts somewhat like a watchdog.

The Executive. The public has been told that the US Park Police investigated from the time of the discovery of Mr. Foster's body, until the case was officially closed the first time, 17 days later. But publicly available federal government records demonstrate that

throughout this first 17-day probe, FBI participation was considerable.

For the six months after the first brief probe, August through January 1994, the case was closed. At the end of January, Attorney General Reno appointed Robert Fiske to serve as regulatory Independent Counsel, and the FBI under the auspices of the Fiske probe generated most of the proof of cover-up that we reviewed above.

Six months into Mr. Fiske's tenure, in August of 1994, Mr. Starr took over, and three years later, in July, 1997 he announced the conclusion of his Foster death probe.

Technically, the Independent Counsel's investigative jurisdiction remains open until the OIC files its final Report and closes down. Therefore, the Foster case is still open. This purportedly simple case of suicide has been open for all but six months of the last six years, under the jurisdiction of the executive branch.

"The Justice Department has been near the center of almost every major political scandal of the twentieth century."[697] The term, "Independent Counsel," is short for "Counsel who is Independent from the Justice Department." In 1993, on the eve of the expiration of the last five-year term of the Independent Counsel statute, then Senator William Cohen stressed the importance under the Act of investigations being independent from the Justice Department in ensuring that justice appears to have been done.

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[697] Robert E. Palmer, *The Confrontation of the of the Legislative and Executive Branches: An Examination of the Balance of Powers and the Role of the Attorney General*, 11 Pepp. L. Rev. 331, 353-54 (1984).

> The appearance of justice having been done is equally important as justice having been done. We can see this over a period of years where an investigation has been conducted by the Justice Department... questions have remained. They say, "Well, was it really an independent investigation or was it a cover-up, a whitewash?" When those questions tend to linger... the cloud of doubt remains, and the cynicism remains... The law, however, serves two ends, both equally important in our democratic society. One is that justice be done, and the other is that it appear to be done. The appearance of justice is just as important as justice itself, in terms of maintaining public confidence...[698]

The point of the law is to have an entity other than the Justice Department investigate allegations of, among other things, Justice Department wrongdoing. Mr. Starr seems to have missed the point.

> [I]f it's understood by the American people, [the OIC] will be understood as essentially a microcosm of the Justice Department. *** [T]he creation of that culture of the microcosm of the Justice Department has been so important to me in terms of my sense of what my obligations are as independent counsel.[699]

The creation of an OIC that is a microcosm of the DOJ, with all the attributes of the big Justice Department, is self-defeating. It is not "Independent." The need for independence from the DOJ is all the more evident in the expansions of jurisdiction of Mr. Starr's OIC. Travelgate[700] involves the administration's illegal use of the FBI to

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[698] See 139 CONG. REC. S15846-01 & S15847-01 (daily ed, Nov. 17, 1993) (statement of Sen. Cohen).

[699] Statements of Kenneth Starr at press conference, February 21, 1997.

[700] By Order entered March 22, 1996, the Court ordered: [T]he investigative and prosecutorial jurisdiction of Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr be expanded to investigate whether any violations of federal criminal law were committed by William David Watkins, former Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, in connection with his

investigate the White House Travel Office. Filegate[701] involves the White House's illegal use of FBI files. The OIC is also charged with determining whether Bernard Nussbaum, White House Counsel at the time of Mr. Foster's death, violated the law when he testified before Congress on June 26, 1996.

Of all of Mr. Starr's various investigations, the one in which the necessity of maintaining independence from the Justice Department is the most obvious is his probe of Mr. Foster's death. Before Mr. Starr's appointment to head the statutory OIC in August of 1994, the only substantive investigations into Mr. Foster's death, including the first probe, were conducted by the FBI. Yet, Mr. Starr chose to use FBI agents and the FBI Lab to investigate Mr. Foster's death.[702] The use of a federal investigative agency to investigate a case that it had twice closed as a simple suicide presents an obvious conflict of interest and defeats the purpose of the Ethics in Government Act. Congress cautioned against this type of conflict:

> Because independent counsels are appointed to handle politically sensitive investigations for the primary purpose of avoiding any appearance of partiality or bias, it is particularly important that they and their

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December 1993 interview with the General Accounting Office concerning the firing of the White House Travel Office employees and to determine whether prosecution is warranted..."

701 By Order entered June 21, 1996, the Court ordered: ...[T]he investigative and prosecutorial jurisdiction of Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr be expanded to investigate whether any violations of federal criminal law... committed by Anthony Marceca... relating to requests made by the White House between December 1993 and February 1994 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for background investigation reports and materials...

702 Independent Counsel Leon Silverman, who investigated allegations that President Reagan's Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan had ties to organized crime, noted that he "hired private investigators so that the investigation would not appear to be federally controlled." K. Harringer, Independent Justice, 1992.

> investigations be above any suspicion or allegation regarding conflict of interest.[703]

Because the cover-up is obvious, the OIC's attempt at maintaining the appearance of justice having been done will eventually fail. Mr. Starr's OIC will go down in history as having perpetuated a fraud on the American people, and as having joined the very corruption it was supposed to have exposed and prosecuted.

The Congress. The 1994 Senate Banking Committee was the only Committee that claimed to have looked into the death. Its limited investigative jurisdiction precluded it from investigating the facts of Mr. Foster's death, and only Senator Lauch Faircloth saw fit to cross-examine any of the witnesses, who were limited to FBI agents Monroe and Columbell, Park Police, Dr. Beyer, and Dr. Hirsch, one of Fiske's four pathologists. Dr. Beyer's testimony revealed that the x-rays vanished and that the witnesses had not gotten their story straight on who was responsible for rescheduling the autopsy to occur just 16 hours after the body's discovery. The determination of how or where Mr. Foster died was not an issue before the Committee and Senators from both sides of the aisle stipulated to Fiske's conclusion in opening statements. Senator Orin Hatch took a more aggressive approach, acting as if the Committee had determined the manner and location of the death. Network news broadcast it to millions.

> There is absolutely no credible evidence to contradict the Fiske Report's conclusion that Vincent Foster took his own life and it happened at Fort Marcy Park. There is no evidence to the contrary. I suspect conspiracy theorists will always differ with this conclusion...

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703 Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172.

Conclusion

Senator D'Amato's 1995 Committee had the requisite jurisdiction, but declined to probe the death. Our efforts to apprise the Congress of the facts have been steadfastly ignored.[704]

The news media. This is what happened. Patrick was harassed beginning October 26, 1995, and the harassment obviously involved the FBI. Five months later, we completed Patrick's *Report of Witness Tampering*, detailing and proving the harassment (which you read portions of above), and gave it to almost all the major newspapers.[705] No articles appeared.

On October 24, 1996, just under a year after the harassment (before the one-year statute of limitations for the assault count expired), Patrick filed his civil rights lawsuit. Because the timing was on the eve of the Presidential election, the suit was filed under seal in anticipation of attacks that the suit was politically motivated. On November 12, 1996, one week after the election, it was unsealed and distributed at a press conference held on the steps of the federal courthouse in Washington. Many representatives of the press attended.[706] There was almost no coverage.

A year later, October 10, 1997, Patrick's 20-page submission was attached as an Appendix to Mr. Starr's Report on Mr. Foster's death, by order of the Special Division for the Purpose of Appointing Independent Counsels of the United States Court of Appeals. The media received the Report and its Appendix, much of which is reprinted above. Despite the obvious historical significance of evidence of the FBI cover-up in the case being ordered attached to the Independent Counsel's Report, the media suppressed its existence. Some of the articles even mentioned Patrick's name, but

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704 See endnote 32.

705 See endnote 33.

706 See endnote 33.

not his Court-ordered Appendix.[707] On the evening of October 10, 1997, Peter Jennings announced that Starr's report should "satisfy even the most ardent conspiracy theorists." (Only three out of ten Americans believed him.[708])

In October of 1998, Patrick's Amended Complaint was filed (before the expiration of the three-year statute of limitations period for the civil rights violation). It names as defendants United States Park Police Sergeant Robert Edwards, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner James Beyer and his unknown assistant, Deputy Director of the FBI Robert Bryant, FBI agents Lawrence Monroe and Russell Bransford, unknown FBI Lab technicians, Scott Bickett, and the group of men who harassed Patrick: Ayman Alouri, Abdel Alouri, and 24 John Does. The press ignored it.

Those are the developments in the case, each of which occurred in October of the last four years. They were the harassment in October of 1995, the filing of the suit in October of 1996, the Court-ordered Appendix to the OIC's Report in October of 1997, and the filing of the Amended Complaint in October of 1998. The media still fails to apprise the public of these facts.

We cannot explain it, but, despite the fact that evidence of the cover-up is obvious, no major news organization has ever assigned a single reporter to the case. Our efforts to apprise members of the press have been steadfastly rebuffed.[709] The press has acted mostly

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707 See endnote 33.

708 According to a Zogby International Poll conducted in January 1998, three months after the release of Mr. Starr's report on Mr. Foster's death, 21.9 percent of those polled believe that Mr. Foster was murdered, while only 31.9 percent accept the official suicide story. By nearly two to one, 44.4 percent to 23.2 percent, respondents agree that there was a government cover-up involving the facts and circumstances of Mr. Foster's death, while 32.4 percent are not sure. 43.5 percent of the participants felt that politicians and the media were too willing to accept the findings in Mr. Foster's death. 27.6 disagreed and 28.9 percent were unsure.

709 See endnote 33.

as a conduit for the official announcements and conclusions of the executive branch, like a public relations department, or the press in countries that do not enjoy the same guarantees of free speech as we do. By its attacks on doubters as conspiracy theorists, the media has a record of turning questions of fact in the case into questions of the motives of those who question the official conclusion, and even into questions of mental stability.[710]

Besides repeating the official conclusions, the media's reporting of the facts of the case is generally limited to the verdict of depression. In light of the physical evidence in the case, the facts of which the press has yet to report, the print on the depression verdict could be the basis of a study on the role of the press during the progress of the cover-up.[711]

Here we simply point out what is now manifest. After six years of an obvious cover-up under the nose of the Washington press corps, the media has a powerful interest in keeping the facts of the case from public view. Mike Wallace remarked on *60 Minutes* that some people even accused him of being "a part of the conspiracy." He is not. But his most valuable professional asset, his credibility, as well as the credibility of his industry, will be diminished when the existence of the conspiracy is no longer a secret. Today, suppressing the truth of Mr. Foster's death is a matter of professional self-preservation for numerous members of the news media.

Immediately after this filing is unsealed, it will have been delivered to every major news organization in America. Every day that goes by without its being reported makes the point that much stronger. The media just will not inform the public what it knows of the truth in the case.

The Independent Counsel Statute. The Independent Counsel statute has a five-year "sunset." It expires every five years,

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710 See endnote 33.

711 See endnote 33.

unless reenacted. The current Act expires June 30, 1999, one week from the date of this filing, five years since it was reenacted, and five years since Mr. Starr was appointed. The five-year term of the Act has coincided with Mr. Starr's tenure. Congress must decide whether to let it lapse permanently and return to pre-independent counsel law, or to reauthorize it. Congress may reauthorize it with amendments, or even try to devise a new system of handling cases of apparent violations of the law by high government officials. Congress will not decide whether to renew it by its expiration date, June 30, 1999, and we will be without our Independent Counsel statute at least until Congress decides.

> The issue has a way of going away for five years at a time. What happens at reauthorization will depend on the experience of the five years in between. What happens in the last year before reauthorization is the key to it all.[712]

Those who are sensitive to the Justice Department's image resent the Independent Counsel statute because it is a form of institutionalized distrust of the Justice Department, "a clear enunciation by the legislative branch that we [DOJ] cannot be trusted on certain species of cases," an "insult."[713]

On February 24, March 3, 17 & 24, and April 14, Senator Thompson's Committee on Governmental Affairs held Hearings, *The*

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712 Remarks of Mary Gerwin, counsel to the 1984 Senate Subcommittee for Oversight of Government Management, K. Harringer, Independent Justice, 1992, p. 90.

713 New York Times Magazine, July 6, 1997, quoting Lee Radek: "Institutionally, the Independent Counsel statute is an insult. It's a clear enunciation by the legislative branch that we cannot be trusted on certain species of cases;" see also Joseph E. DiGenova, *The Independent Counsel Act: A Good Time to End a Bad Idea*, 86 Georgetown U. Law Rev. 2305 (1998): "[W]e need to restore confidence in the DOJ and its ability to handle cases of this nature..."; and see Cass R. Sunstein, *Bad Incentives and Bad Institutions*, 86 Georgetown U. Law Rev. 2267, 2276 (1998): "But the more important point is that the Act breeds distrust of government..."

Future of the Independent Counsel Act. Most of the Committee's witnesses suggested that Congress let the law lapse, including Mr. Starr, who "respectfully recommend[ed] that the statute not be reenacted."[714] Starr argued that the Act impinges on Congress's oversight role[715] and that it is "constitutionally dubious."[716] He noted that the Act fosters tension with the Justice Department[717] and invites media criticism of the appointing Court.[718] Mr. Starr believes that attempts to give the appearance of justice are unattainable under the Act.[719] Other criticisms of the Act include the length of the investigations,[720] the ability of Independent Counsels to employ

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714 Compare Testimony of Lawrence E. Walsh, March 24, 1999: Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Hearings, *The Future of the Independent Counsel Act*: "Should a statute which presently protects against such an apparent conflict of interest be abandoned without something better to take its place?"

715 Testimony of Kenneth Starr, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Hearings, *The Future of the Independent Counsel Act,* April 14, 1999: "[T]he law also may have the effect of discouraging vigorous oversight by the Congress, in a departure from our traditions."

716 Compare the Supreme Court's decision in Morrison v. Olson, 487 U.S. 654 (1988), upholding the constitutionality of the Ethics in Government Act by vote of seven to one.

717 Testimony of Kenneth Starr, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Hearings, *The Future of the Independent Counsel Act,* April 14, 1999: The tension is an institutional one, which exists regardless of the particular Administration or Independent Counsel. As Attorney General Reno testified in 1993, "the relationship between the Department and Independent Counsels [is] difficult at times," characterized by "undue suspicion and resistance, on both sides."

718 Testimony of Kenneth Starr, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Hearings, *The Future of the Independent Counsel Act,* April 14, 1999: "The law may have the unfortunate effect of eroding respect for the judiciary, through attacks -- unanswered and institutionally unanswerable -- on the Special Division. It is one thing to turn the political attack machine on a prosecutor; it is quite another to turn it on the judiciary."

719 Testimony of Kenneth Starr, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Hearings, *The Future of the Independent Counsel Act,* April 14, 1999: Because the Independent Counsel is vulnerable to partisan attack, the

substantial resources in pursuing targets,[721] and the imposition of expense upon those who are investigated.[722]

We review three provisions of the Independent Counsel statute. If the Act is renewed, Congress plans to keep one of these three provisions, the one that has to do with the statute's efforts to keep the costs of Independent Counsel investigations down. The second provision we review is the requirement that Independent Counsels file a final Report. As of the date of this filing, the reporting requirement has almost no chance surviving any renewed statute. We also look at current law's provision that the Court

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investigation is likely to be seen as political. If politicization and the loss of public confidence are inevitable, then we should leave the full responsibility where our laws and traditions place it, on the Attorney General (or, where she deems it appropriate, her appointee as special counsel) and on the Congress.

720 Compare 139 CONG. REC. S15846-01 & S15847-01 (daily ed, Nov., 1993) (statement of Sen. Levin): Another criticism has been the length of the investigations. Some of them have taken a long time, some of them have not. Complex federal criminal cases often take years to investigate. I think you [Attorney General Reno] would concur. The McDade case [Pennsylvania Congressman charged with bribery] -- there were four years of investigation before indictment; Ill Wind [Pentagon procurement fraud], six years so far.

721 Compare 139 CONG. REC. S15846-01 & S15847-01 (daily ed, Nov., 1993) (statement of Sen. Cohen): "And so I would say that when the Justice Department focuses upon an individual, be it a member of Congress or not a member of Congress, there are substantial resources brought to bear against that individual."

722 Compare 139 CONG. REC. S15846-01 & S15847-01 (daily ed, Nov. 1993) (statement of Sen. Cohen): I would also point out... [that] this notion that somehow we impose greater expense upon those who are investigated by independent counsels is so far greater than imposed by the Justice Department. I daresay, as Senator Levin's pointed out, Joseph McDade was investigated for four years prior to the bringing of an indictment. Six years for the prosecution of Noriega. Ill Wind and Abscam took years.

appoints Independent Counsels, which also appears to have little chance of making it into any renewed statute.

The Act's method of saving costs. The Independent Counsel statute seeks to create an office independent and separate from the Department of Justice ("DOJ"), even though all costs of running the OIC are paid by the DOJ.[723] A significant tie between the two entities under the Act is that "[a]t the request of an independent counsel, ...the Department of Justice shall provide... resources and personnel... [to] be detailed to the staff of the independent counsel."[724] "This provision enables independent counsels to use, for example, the laboratory resources and investigative agents of the FBI."[725] For the first ten years of the Act, the DOJ billed a number of OICs for their use of DOJ resources. But this seemed pointless, since the OIC in turn billed these costs back to the DOJ. The DOJ was, "in effect, demanding reimbursement for itself."[726] So in 1988, Congress directed the DOJ to stop billing OICs for their use of DOJ resources.[727]

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723 28 U.S.C. §594(d)(2): "The Department of Justice shall pay all costs relating to the establishment and operation of any office of independent counsel."

724 28 U.S.C. § 594(d)(1) states in part: An independent counsel may request assistance from the Department of Justice... and the Department of Justice shall provide that assistance, which may include... the use of the resources and personnel necessary to perform such independent counsel's duties. At the request of an independent counsel, prosecutors, administrative personnel, and other employees of the Department of Justice may be detailed to the staff of the independent counsel.

725 Senate Report No. 100-123. Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172.

726 Senate Report. No. 100-123. Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172.

727 Senate Report No. 100-123. Act of Dec. 15th 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-191, 1987 U.S.C.C.A.N. (101 Stat. 1293) p. 2172: "Congress intended the Justice Department to provide independent counsels with the same assistance it provides

Conclusion

The Act directs the Special Division to appoint an Independent Counsel who will conduct his activities in a "cost effective manner,"[728] and requires the OIC to conduct its activities with "due regard for expense."[729] Therefore, the Act provides an incentive for the OIC to use FBI agents and the FBI laboratory. The more the OIC relies on the FBI, as opposed to independent investigators and laboratories, the less the reported cost of the investigation.

But the Independent Counsel's incentive to use FBI agents and the FBI Lab is antithetical to the way the Act is supposed to work -- to be independent from the DOJ and its FBI. It is a flaw in the statute. Congress's consideration of whether and how to reenact the law has not included any consideration of making OICs more autonomous from the very entity they are supposed to be independent from, the Justice Department. In fact, Congress is considering ways to somehow fold OICs into the Justice Department, to save more money.

We agree with Donald Smaltz, the Independent Counsel *In re Espy*, who observed that executive branch officials control hundreds of billions of dollars in governmental programs.

> Independent Counsel investigations are expensive and, because of the initial start-up costs, probably more expensive than the average DOJ investigation (although we don't know how much more because the DOJ does not report its figures). However, the question "How much more expensive?" is less important than "Is the expense justifiable?" In answering the question, the public must appreciate that Independent Counsels investigate corruption at the highest levels of government by individuals who hold the public trust. These

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to its other high-priority, federal criminal cases... [and are] instructed to discontinue the practice of requiring reimbursement agreements."

728 28 U.S.C. § 593(b)(2).

729 28 U.S.C. § 594(l)(1)(A)(i).

> guardians of the public trust deserve the closest of scrutiny in the performance of their public duties as provided for in the Independent Counsel Act. The President, his cabinet, and their immediate staffs, oversee substantial sections of our economy and control hundreds of billions of dollars in governmental programs and subsidies. When we begin to evaluate the costs in monetary terms whether to investigate and root out the corruption of officials in charge of these programs, we start down a dangerous path. Any investigation of criminal acts, whether they are conducted by the DOJ, Congress, or an Independent Counsel, will be expensive and time consuming. But when compared to insuring the safety and welfare of the people and upholding the rule of law by holding our leaders accountable, the costs are a small price to pay.[730]

Smaltz's investigation has yielded 14 guilty pleas and convictions and over $6 million in fines.

The requirement that Independent Counsels file a final Report. Today, the statute requires independent counsels to file a final Report setting forth "fully and completely a description of the work of the independent counsel."[731] The main reason for this provision is to ensure that the special prosecutor does not whitewash the investigation, in keeping with the purpose of the Act of maintaining the appearance of justice having been done. If the Act is reenacted, all indications are that the reporting requirement has little chance of surviving, as Mr. Starr pointed out to the Senate during his April 14 testimony:

> The witnesses before this Committee have been virtually unanimous in their opposition to final reports.[732] I concur. If

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730 Donald C. Smaltz, *The Independent Counsel: A View From Inside*, 86 Georgetown U. Law Rev. 2366 (1998).

731 28 U.S.C. § 594(h)(1)(B).

732 See, e.g., Testimony of Samuel Dash, Senate Committee on

the statute is reauthorized, I respectfully recommend that Congress eliminate the report requirement. Compiling the report and (as the statute dictates) seeking comments from persons named in it are burdensome and costly tasks. And, as Mr. Fiske said in his testimony here, the requirement may encourage Independent Counsels to continue turning stones after they have concluded that no prosecutable criminal case exists. We should leave to others -- to Congress, journalists, and, ultimately, the people -- the task of making broader judgments about matters under investigation.[733]

Governmental Affairs, Hearings, *The Future of the Independent Counsel Act*: In addition, I have developed serious doubts about the usefulness and fairness of a final report to the special division of the court. Regular federal prosecutors do not file such reports after an investigation, whether they decide to prosecute or not. It is basically unfair for an Independent Counsel to spell out why a target who was not been indicted still is believed to be guilty. The 1994 reauthorization act made some changes here, but it is still permissible for an independent counsel to label a target as guilty, even though the evidence was insufficient for an indictment. Further, the requirement to file a final report tends to lengthen the investigation. It leads the independent counsel to want to show in the report that substantial work was done and that he has dotted every "i" and crossed every "t." An example of this was Starr's conclusions on the Foster suicide, which could have been publicly released at least two years before the written report was filed. The need for the written report and the controversy over Fiske's findings compelled Starr to continue to make an exhaustive investigation, piling up evidence... *** When Starr... redid the Foster investigation, and filed a report agreeing with Fiske that Foster's death was a suicide, that conclusion was generally accepted publicly, except for some die hard conspiracy theorists.

[733] See also Brett M. Kavanaugh, *The President and the Independent Counsel*, 86 Georgetown U. Law Rev. 2133, 2137, 2155 (1998):

Congress should eliminate the reporting requirement. The reporting requirement adds time and expense to independent counsel investigations, and the reports are inevitably viewed as political documents. The ordinary rules of prosecutorial secrecy should apply. *** The most illogical part of the current independent counsel statute is its final report requirement. The provision was originally designed to ensure that the special prosecutor did not "whitewash" the investigation. The rationale

Conclusion

The unknown authors of Mr. Starr's Foster death Report are guilty of willful, premeditated acts of deception. Yet, without Mr. Starr's having filed his Report on Mr. Foster's death, the foregoing comparison of its work to the underlying investigative record would not have been possible, and it would have been impossible to prove the OIC's participation in the cover-up.

The obligation of OICs to file Reports explaining their work facilitates the Ethics in Government Act's purpose of ensuring that justice is done, which is the only way of maintaining the appearance that justice has been done. What we see in the Foster case is an attempt at the appearance of justice being done but without its really being done. In other words, it is a cover-up. The reporting requirement is a safeguard against cover-ups. If Congress reenacts the Act with no reporting requirement, the public will have no way of knowing whether the Justice Department is using the Act to perpetuate more FBI cover-ups, as it did in the Foster case.

The Act also provides for the inclusion of comments and factual information as an appendix to the OICs' Reports.[734] The objects of allowing persons named in final Reports to attach facts and comments to OIC's reports are to further the goals of the Act –

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does not justify a report; the fear of whitewashing is the reason that a special counsel is appointed in the first place.

See also ABA, April, 1997, *Report and Recommendations, The Independent Counsel Statute: The Need for Limitations* [reversing prior position], by Nancy Luque, Saul M. Pilchen & Lee Radek, pp. 23-24: "[supporting] elimination of the reporting requirement."

Compare Lawrence E. Walsh, *The Need for the Renewal of the Independent Counsel Act*, 86 Georgetown U. Law Rev., 2379, 2388 (1998). A public officer who spends millions of dollars should be required to explain his actions to the reporting court and particularly why the subject was not prosecuted... In any event, the public is entitled to know why, when the Attorney General decided an expensive investigation was necessary, no prosecution followed.

734 28 U.S.C. § 594(h)(2).

so that final reports are full and complete, to hold the Independent Counsel accountable, and to ensure that justice is done.

This section of the law's final Report provision is also designed to afford a measure of fairness to targets and others named in final Reports. Although it did not seek to indict him, Starr's grand jury probe targeted Patrick Knowlton. He was targeted illegally, not legally. If the Court grants Patrick Knowlton's motion, this filing will be attached to the Independent Counsel's Report. The OIC's Foster death Report may have been the last such report ever filed with the Court.

Selection of Counsels by the Court. Under the current Independent Counsel statute, the Court, as opposed to the Attorney General, selects and appoints independent counsels. The last time there was no Independent Counsel statute, late 1993 into the summer of 1994, Attorney General Reno appointed Robert Fiske to serve as regulatory Independent Counsel, resulting in the second layer of the FBI cover-up into Mr. Foster's death. Mr. Starr posits that we should leave it to the news media to inform us whether a regulatory independent counsel does a good enough job. But today, the view of the press as willing to keep the public informed is wishful thinking, a fiction. In the 1990s, we heard nothing of Mr. Fiske's prosecutorial record. Apparently, we would have had it been the same press that we had in the 1980s.

W. Barret, *Freedom to Steal, Why Politicians Never go to Jail*, New York Magazine, February 4, 1980:

> Crooked politicians have nothing to fear in New York. Contrary to much of the post-Watergate anti-corruption ballyhoo... As astounding as it may seem, not since the legendary Carmine DeSapio was convicted back in 1969 for bribery has a top politician or any of the thousands of public officials in the Southern District's territory -- Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester -- found himself in handcuffs. It is uncertain whether this pattern of timidity on the part

> of the politically appointed prosecutors will change [with the] replace[ment of] Robert B. Fiske in the prestigious post... *** The end of Fiske's term, in March will, in fact, conclude a ten-year period which... [has brought] the transformation of the Southern District into a red-light district for political corruption. *** The price we all pay for these relationships and priorities is a federal jurisdiction where official corruption appears legally impenetrable.[735]

In any event, the appointment by the executive of special counsel to investigate the executive is obviously antithetical to the appearance of justice having being done.

Conclusion. The obvious Justice Department cover-up of the facts of Mr. Foster's death is approaching its sixth anniversary. Its secrecy has spanned two special counsels, two sets of Congressional hearings, and the appearance of hundreds of newspaper articles reporting that there was no foul play. What Associated Press reporter Robert Parry had to say six years ago applies today.

> What you'll hear if you listen to the McLaughlin Group or these other shows is a general consensus way -- there may be disagreement on some points -- but there is a general consensus of the world that is brought to bear, and often it is in absolute contradiction to the real world. It is a false reality -- it's a Washington reality... How do the American people really get back control of this - not just their government, but of their history - because it's really their history that has been taken away from them. And it's really what the Washington press corps and the Democrats in Congress as well as the Republicans are capable of, was this failure to tell the American people their history. And the reason they didn't was because they knew, or feared, that if the American people knew their real history... they wouldn't have gone

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735 See endnote 33.

> along with that. *** [W]e sort of got in there - and I guess it was real nice, we felt like we were insiders.

An insider mentality pervades Washington's institutions -- the press, the Congress and the administration and its Justice Department. Many of its members have an "inside-the-beltway" mentality. The reasoning is "no more Watergates," and "the economy is good." Those of this ilk generally go farther in Washington. There is an aspect of elitism to this mentality; gentlemen do not wash their colleague's dirty linen in public -- and there is a great deal of dirty linen in the Foster case. The mentality is that publicizing very serious wrongdoing would simply not be worth the anguish that it would cause the country, much less the woe to the press and government that would ensue from public knowledge of the scarcity of oversight.

The record of Mr. Starr's OIC is one of inactivity in matters implicating the Justice Department, and of efforts to prosecute the President regarding an aspect of his personal life. In following this course of action, Mr. Starr's OIC has turned the public against the Independent Counsel statute, so that now the public's opinion of the law is the same as that of the Justice Department's and Mr. Starr's -- one of opposition to its reenactment. The more Mr. Starr's OIC is seen as partisan, expensive and unnecessary, the less likely the law is to be reenacted.

Today, inside the beltway, the separate branches of government and the press are largely pursuing the same goal -- credibility -- and are not always adversarial when necessary. The more serious the wrongdoing, the more painful it would be for Washington to exercise oversight, and the less likely the truth is to surface. But this state of affairs is hidden. It would seem that the federal government effectively oversaw itself. The impeachment proceedings are over. The charges were not serious enough to warrant the President's removal. There was not another Watergate. The Independent Counsel statute may never be renewed.

Conclusion

Calls for more civility in government have been made. In short, corruption in the Justice Department and its FBI is becoming more and more impenetrable.

Under the Act, a majority of members of either party of the Judiciary Committees of either House of Congress could ask Janet Reno to apply to the Court for appointment of an Independent Counsel to investigate Mr. Foster's death.[736] Because Ms. Reno's Justice Department generated almost all of the evidence we reviewed above, she would not be in a position to try to claim that the evidence of cover-up is not, in the words of the Act, "from a credible source."[737] But, as long as the existence of the cover-up remains a secret, Congress will continue to ignore the issue.

Washington's response to an onslaught of corruption, triggering seven Independent Counsel investigations, is to abolish the Independent Counsel law. One of the excuses is that the law is institutionalized distrust of the Justice Department. It is; just as our Constitution is institutionalized distrust of the separate branches of government. Moreover, Washington's institutions, having failed to expose the obvious corruption in the Foster case, are not in a position to advise the public that is does not need the "auxiliary precaution" of the Independent Counsel statute to protect the public from corruption.

The OIC's failure to expose the cover-up is a shame. It is a missed opportunity for America to learn a few things about its democratic institutions. Its Justice Department and FBI have become dangerously corrupt and politicized. We cannot trust our press to expose Justice Department cover-ups, even when their existence is obvious. Congress ignored all but the appearance of its having accepted its oversight responsibility. In short, had the OIC prosecuted the Justice Department personnel responsible for covering up the facts of its investigations into Mr. Foster's death, we

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736 Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended, 28 U.S.C. § 592(g)(1).

737 Ethics in Government Act of 1978, As Amended, 28 U.S.C. § 591(d)(2).

would all know of the lack of effective government oversight and the lack of integrity in the news media.

The promotion of public confidence in the integrity of the federal government is a fundamental goal of the Constitution, and of our Ethics in Government Act. The only way to maintain the appearance of justice having been done, and to foster public confidence in the integrity of the federal government, is to see to it that justice is truly done. Effective government oversight is an integral element of our democratic system. This filing proves that it is in short supply today.

Justice appears not to have been done in a number of allegations of serious FBI wrongdoing in recent years. The Alfred P. Murrah Building was blown up on the anniversary of one of the first, Waco, for which no one lost even a day's pay. Truth and accountability appear scarce. What do we gain by going further down this road of distrust of our democratic institutions, as opposed to fostering public confidence in their integrity by ensuring that justice is done? This is not the time to abolish our Ethics in Government Act.

The truth in this case is a Washington secret. Some day, it will be widely known. In the interim, those who have a personal stake in the conspiracy remaining secret will be winning their fight to keep the truth suppressed, and with it, the truth of the loss of integrity of our democracy. But there is another secret in Washington. It is that the public can learn what is wrong with our democracy -- the first step in fixing it. We do not have to go along with the cover-up because we have the power to get the facts out.[738]

The case of cover-up in the federal investigations into Mr. Foster's death is not a partisan issue. It is not about money. And it is about more than government corruption. Exposing the truth in the Foster case will shake America's confidence in the integrity of its government and press, but the disease is worse than the cure.

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[738] See Endnote 34.

Conclusion

Thomas Jefferson wrote that the three branches "shall be kept forever separate." The Constitution was designed to work today. Americans have a right to know the facts and to judge for themselves whether its separate democratic institutions have in fact accepted the responsibilities that come with the public trust -- and whether our history has been taken from us.

Respectfully submitted,

Patrick Knowlton
By Counsel

ENDNOTES

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Endnote 1, 6:09:58: ***Parking lot.*** The electronic log records that a Fairfax County fire truck arrived in the Fort Marcy lot.[739] In it were firefighters Pisani, Iacone and Wacha.

Endnote 2, 6:10:16-6:11:00: ***Parking lot.*** Seconds later, the second group of rescue personnel arrived in a Fairfax County ambulance, according to the electronic log.[740] At this time, six persons were on the scene in the parking lot. The six fire and rescue workers exited their vehicles, gathered their equipment, and assembled in the parking lot. At the instruction of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, they split into two groups to search for the body.[741]

At this time, Officer Fornshill was not present in the parking lot.[742] (At least two reports state that Fornshill arrived on a scooter[743] and was present in the park before rescue workers arrived. Other reports state he was driving an unmarked police car,[744] and George Gonzalez

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739 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993: "6:09:58"

740 Exhibit 39, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Medic 1, July 20, 1993: "6:10:16"

741 Exhibit 78, Report of interview of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone directed the crew of Engine 1 to go down one trail, possibly toward Dead Run Creek. He directed the crew of Medic 1 to another area of the park."

742 Exhibit 57, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, March 11, 1994: The FCFRD personnel on the scene split into two groups to search for the scene of the possible suicide. Pisani's group was comprised of Richard Arthur from Medic 1, Jennifer Wacha, Iacone, and Pisani. A second group, comprised of George Gonzalez and Corey Ashford (sic) [Todd Hall] from Medic 1, went in another direction into the woods and eventually found the body which was later identified as that of Foster.

743 Exhibit 113, Park Police Report of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993: "I heard scooter 261, Officer Kevin Fornshill request C.I.B. to respond to Ft. Marcy for a dead body." Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Believes Fornshill (was on scooter) was first to find it [body] (even before fire [fighters])"

744 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12,

reportedly told the FBI that a police officer's car entered the park "as Gonzalez's vehicle was entering the park."[745]) There is no record of Fairfax County rescue workers Wacha,[746] Iacone,[747] Pisani,[748] and Arthur[749] having reported seeing any police in the parking lot when they arrived. Firefighter Todd Hall, who was searching with

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1994: A. Yes. I was ordered by Sergeant Edwards to return to my beat. Q. Why did he do that? A. Again, since it's basically a high priority beat that the uniform presence at the CIA, after February of last year. Q. That being the guy was shot, the guy shot people, okay. Mr. Stinson: Since then, they've maintained a uniform presence during the prime times of the day at both entrance ways and for various reasons, they don't like the cars leaving there. And typically it's a marked car.
A. This day it was an unmarked car. Mr. Stinson: Because there were no more cars available.

Exhibit 76, Park Police Report of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993: "car 261 Off. K.B. Fornshill"

[745] Exhibit 135, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic George Gonzalez, February 23, 1994: "As Gonzalez's vehicle was entering the park, a United States Park Police (USPP) vehicle arrived and followed the EMS vehicle to the incident scene."

[746] Exhibit 72, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Jennifer Wacha, March 11, 1994: Upon entering Fort Marcy Park, Wacha recalls seeing one car in the parking area with its hazard lights on. She remembers that the engine was running, noting the car was unoccupied. There was also a second vehicle bearing Arkansas license plates that was parked closest to the park entrance. Contained in that vehicle was a suit jacket. There was also a third car in the lot, no details were recalled.

[747] Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "There were no police on the scene when Iacone's crew initially arrived at the park or when they returned to the parking lot after their search of the woods was abbreviated by word that a body had been found."

[748] Exhibit 57, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, March 11, 1994: "There were no police on the scene when Pisani arrived, and no one was present to direct FCFRD personnel to the location of the incident."

[749] Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "Once into the parking area, there was nobody to meet them to show them where the body was, so they split up into two groups to search down two separate paths leading off the parking lot."

paramedic George Gonzalez, specifically recalls not seeing anyone, including police, in the parking lot when he arrived. But Hall did recall meeting an officer near "a cannon" in the park.[750] Officer Fornshill reportedly told the FBI that only two rescue workers were in the parking lot when he arrived,[751] but he testified that he saw "six or seven"[752] fire and rescue workers when he arrived. Fornshill did join the search with Todd Hall and George Gonzalez,[753] but it is not clear when or how he appeared on the scene. The second[754] and third[755] police officers on the scene reported that Fornshill was there, but did not report seeing Fornshill's vehicle.

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750 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: Q. Any cars there, any people there? A. Yes. There were some cars parked there. I don't recall seeing any people, no. I don't recall seeing any people. Q. What did you do after you got to the park? A. We had a call that came in, suicide in front of a cannon, so we searched the grounds for a body in front of a cannon. I think we were met there by the Park Police.

751 Exhibit 138, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, April 29, 1994: According to Private Fornshill, the sector or beat officer responsible for Fort Marcy Park was not readily available and that his instructions were to join up with Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel at Fort Marcy Park. Upon entering Fort Marcy Park, Fornshill recalls meeting at the parking lot, two Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), one black male and the other a white male, names unknown, with all three proceeding into the park, neither of them knowing the exact location of the second cannon at Fort Marcy Park.

752 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Q. Who was there when you got there? A. Fairfax County Engine and a rescue ambulance vehicle. Q. Why an engine? A. I don't know what their policy is. Q. Do you remember how many people were there about? A. Perhaps six, maybe seven Fairfax County Fire rescue personnel."

753 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. Then after you parked what did you do? A. We got out of our units and decided to split teams. Q. How did you split them? A. Our teams were myself and Todd Hall, along with the Park Police officer. And as soon as we arrived, the Park Police officer was arriving also, right behind us.

754 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: To the best of his recollection, when he arrived, the only other USPP officer present in the park was Officer Fornshill, adding that Fornshill had already headed up into the park itself looking for the body. Officer Ferstl stated that Fairfax emergency vehicles were already on the

Endnote 3, 6:12-6:14: ***Parking lot.*** No one remained in the parking lot after the rescue workers began their search for the body.[756] It is unclear exactly where Christine Hodakievic was during this time. She was not seen in the lot when firefighters arrived.[757] She reported she was there in her personal car.[758] A person who appeared to be a civilian directed searchers in the direction of the

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scene and emergency personnel were searching the park in an effort to find the body.

755 Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: She stated that to her knowledge, they were the second and third U.S. Park Police officers at the scene, adding that Officer Kevin Fornshill had already arrived. As she drove into the park entrance, she noted a disabled vehicle off to the right on the ramp leading into the parking lot. Driving into the Fort Marcy parking lot itself, she observed two cars; one to her left toward the front of the lot which she later learned was Foster's vehicle. Officer Spetz cannot recall the color or make of the vehicle but does remember it had Arkansas tags on it. Officer Spetz stated that a second car, white in color, was in the rear of the parking lot, but she is unable to recall any other identifying data regarding this car. She stated that emergency vehicles (ambulance and fire truck) were also in the parking lot. Officer Spetz advised that Ferstl was in a marked car ahead of her and proceeded directly to the parking lot.

756 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: "Q. After you got there what did you do? A. We searched the grounds, we split up."

Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. Then after you parked what did you do? A. We got out of our units and decided to split teams. Q. How did you split them? A. Our teams were myself and Todd Hall, along with the Park Police officer. And as soon as we arrived, the Park Police officer was arriving also, right behind us. And the other team was Rick Arthur, Jay Iacone, Ralph Pisani, and Mrs. Wacha, firefighter Wacha.

757 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: "Q. Any cars there, any people there? A. Yes. There were some cars parked there. I don't recall seeing any people, no. I don't recall seeing any people."

758 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "Officer Hodakievic advised that shortly after 6:00 p.m. on July 20, 1993, while in an off-duty status and while traveling North on the George Washington Memorial Parkway in her personal vehicle, heard on her police radio that a dead body had been located at Fort Marcy Park."

body,[759] and one witness reported a female officer near the body upon its discovery.[760]

Endnote 4, 6:14:32-6:15: ***Body Site.*** Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill officially discovered the body, called for rescue workers,[761] and radioed that he had found the body.[762] Fire and rescue workers Todd Hall and George Gonzalez[763] joined Officer Fornshill at the body site.

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[759] Exhibit 77, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Firefighter James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Directed by citizen" Exhibit 78, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter James Iacone, March 11, 1994: "Iacone now believes that the crew of Medic 1 was directed by a citizen to a body, later identified as that of Foster, but he knows no detaiis regarding this citizen such as whether the person was a male or female."

> Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: A. I went back to the parking lot. There was a lot of confusion with other cars coming in. My car, Officer Ferstl's car, the sergeant's car, and about that time the investigators would be rolling in. I believe Officer Hodakievic, who at the time was a plainclothes investigator. Q. And he's an investigator? A. She, Christine, she was an investigator at the time. She's back in uniform now. She's at the same station you can reach me at.

Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Christine Hodakievic - investigator off duty - P/C [plainclothes]"

[760] Exhibit 179, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, April 27, 1994: "Hall believes that a female USPP officer was the third individual to arrive at the body. Hall remembers George Gonzalez possibly being the fourth individual to arrive at Foster's body."

[761] Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "I called out to the paramedics and had them respond over."

[762] Exhibit 169, Handwritten chronology notes of Park Police Officer J.H. Ramsden to Lieutenant Gavin, July 20, 1993: "18:14:32 - 261 found body asked for CIB"

[763] Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: A. Those two looked, I followed behind them. And thoroughly to make sure that the body wasn't covered up because there's a deep embankment right past the cannon. And then, from that point on, I went to the other part of the park and about the time that I was going up the hill. Officer

Endnote 5, 6:16: ***Body site.*** Fornshill, Hall and Gonzalez remained at the body site.[764]

Endnote 6, 6:17: ***Body site.*** These three officials remained at the body site. (Todd Hall reportedly told the FBI that a female Park Police Officer was the third person to arrive at the body site,[765] but other witnesses do not support this, including Hall's deposition.[766] The first person to find the body, Kevin Fornshill, did not say a female officer was third at the body site.[767]) George Gonzalez stated he was the third person to arrive at the body[768] and that Officer

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Fornshill and Todd Hall had already found the body at the second cannon. And I followed seconds later. Q. Did they say anything? How did you know they found the body? A. We found him, he's here. Just acknowledging the fact that they got a body. Q. Did you go over the body? A. Yes.

764 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Based on this scene, you determined that this was a suicide? A. When the EMS personnel came up and they said, there's a gun in his right hand, do you see the gun. Then I'm straining and looking for the gun. I couldn't see the gun. But when they told me that, I made the assumption, which I shouldn't have, and made a broadcast and said it appeared to he an apparent suicide.

Exhibit 58, Radio Transcript of Park Police Dispatcher and Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 20, 1993, 6:16 p.m.: "it appears to be a suicide."

765 Exhibit 179, FBI report of interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, April 27, 1994: "Hall believes that a female USPP officer was the third individual to arrive at the body. Hall remembers George Gonzalez possibly being the fourth individual to arrive at Foster's body."

766 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: "Well, by the time I got to check that, I saw the gun. I stood straight up, told the police to come back. By then, George and other guys had gotten there."

767 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Q. Do you remember how many of the paramedics came over? A. Originally there were two, Gonzalez and his partner."

768 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: "Officer Fornshill and Todd Hall had already found the body at the second cannon. And I followed seconds later."

Fornshill was the only officer present until male officer Franz Ferstl arrived.[769]

Parking lot. Based on the radio transmission, Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl arrived in the parking lot about this time. At 6:16 p.m., Ferstl radioed that he had passed an accident on the side of the parkway just below Route 123. After reporting the accident, the dispatcher stated the time as "18:17."[770] This places Ferstl less than a minute from Fort Marcy Park. After his arrival in the parking lot, Ferstl went immediately to the body site. Ferstl's FBI report reflects that when he left the lot for the body site, no one was in the lot.[771]

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769 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. Was Officer Fornshill the only officer present when you first discovered the body? A. Yes. Q. How long were just the three of you there? Q. Time wise? You lose track of time during those incidents. I can only guess. Q. Sure, your estimate. A. Maybe five to ten minutes maybe, when the next officer came up. Q. Do you remember the name of that officer? A. I could picture his face, a younger, Park Police officer, dark hair.

770 Exhibit 58, Transcript of radio transmissions, Park Police Dispatcher with Park Police Officers Franz Ferstl and Kevin Fornshill, July 20, 1993:

Dispatcher: 261 [Fornshill]
Fornshill: 261
Dispatcher: Do you copy?
Fornshill: 10-4
Dispatcher: Also 202 [Sergeant Edwards] advises that you respond back to your post when 211 [Ferstl] arrives.
Fornshill: When 211 gets here have him bring some crime scene tape.
Dispatcher: 10-4, 211 you copy?
Ferstl: 211
Dispatcher: 261 is requesting that you bring some crime scene tape on your arrival.
Ferstl: 10-4. Also I just passed a 10-50 into the trees apparently the operator is okay standing outside the car. Saw it southbound just south of 123. Ah, have 202 assign me back to there or do you want me to stay at Fort Marcy?
Dispatcher: (inaudible) 211 that is the accident from earlier the subject is waiting (inaudible).
Ferstl: 10-4.
Dispatcher: 18:17 [tape recording]

771 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl,

Endnote 7, 6:18: ***Body site.*** The FBI's report of Hall's interview states that firefighters (Iacone, Pisani Arthur, Wacha, Bianchi & Ashford) had responded to the body site[772] when Hall was there, but all of these firefighters were not present at the same time as Hall[773] (Bianchi & Ashford came later to transport the body). Soon after arriving at Fort Marcy Park, Officer Ferstl arrived at the body site at approximately 6:19 (based on the Police radio dispatch[774] having him pass an accident below Route 123, seconds from the park just before 6:17 p.m.)

According to Officer Ferstl[775] and Paramedic George Gonzalez,[776] when Ferstl arrived at the body site, only Officer Fornshill and

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May 2, 1994: To the best of his recollection, when he arrived, the only other USPP officer present in the park was Officer Fornshill, adding that Fornshill had already headed up into the park itself looking for the body. Officer Ferstl stated that Fairfax emergency vehicles were already on the scene and emergency personnel were searching the park in an effort to find the body. Ferstl stated that he made his way up to where the body had been located, stating that when he arrived, the only persons present were Officer Fornshill and one or two Fairfax County medics.

772 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "As Arthur returned to the parking area, Gonzalez and Hall were running back also from the left-hand path and yelled that they had found the body. Arthur went down the path to take a look."

773 Exhibit 179, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, April 27, 1994: "Hall believes he also may have spoken to Jennifer Wacha at the location of Foster's body."

Exhibit 66, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, March 18, 1994: Hall was aware that the following EMS personnel were at the death scene: Jay Iacone, Heavy Rescue Squad; Ralph Pisani, Engine Driver; Richard Arthur, Medic Unit; Jennifer Wacha, Engine or Ambulance; Bill Bianchi (came to scene later/truck unit): Corey Ashford, Ambulance EMT Technician; George Gonzalez, Medic 1/Officer.

774 Exhibit 58, Transcript of radio transmission of Park Police Dispatcher and Officer Franz Ferstl, July 20, 1993.

775 Exhibit 69, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "When he arr at 2nd C present were USPP Fornshill, one or two F Cty medics."

the two fire and rescue workers were present. Hall and Gonzalez left the body site and arrived at the parking lot about the same time as Officer Julie Spetz.[777] Also arriving in the lot at that time were the group of Arthur, Pisani, Iacone and Wacha, who had returned from searching another area of the park.[778] Firefighter Todd Hall recalled

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776 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: Q. Was Officer Fornshill the only officer present when you first discovered the body? A. Yes. Q. How long were just the three of you there? Q. Time wise? You lose track of time during those incidents. I can only guess. Q. Sure, your estimate. A. Maybe five to ten minutes maybe, when the next officer came up. Q. Do you remember the name of that officer? A. I could picture his face, a younger, Park Police officer, dark hair.

777 Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: In marked car at Glen Echo Station overheard dispatcher calling Franz Ferstl in car 211 to respond to FMP re a D.B. She automatically went to FMP to assist. She & FF [Franz Ferstl] were 2nd and 3rd USPP to arrive... As she arrived EMT & firefighters were coming back to their vehicles, having already been up to the death scene. She spoke briefly with firemen stating one remarked to her that he didn't think it was a suicide and words to effect that he'd seen a number of suicides and body was too clean.

778 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: As Arthur returned to the parking area, Gonzalez and Hall were running back also from the left-hand path and yelled that they had found the body. Arthur went down the path to take a look. He located Foster's body somewhat off the path, located such that if you were just walking the path you could miss it. Police were following Arthur to the scene. In Arthur's judgement, Foster was obviously dead and so he did not check for a pulse. He noted that the body was lying perfectly straight--like it was "ready for a coffin." A gun was lying on the ground under his right hand, with the barrel partially under Foster's thigh. He remembers the gun as being an automatic weapon of approximately .45 caliber. He noted what appeared to be a small caliber bullet hole in Foster's neck on the right side just under the jaw line about half way between the ear and the tip of the chin. He did not note anything else he thought might be a bullet hole. He did not touch the body and remained at a distance of two to four feet from it. He did not observe anybody touch the body. He did not observe anybody move the gun. As he left to return to the parking area, the U.S. Park Police were roping off the scene.

seeing a female officer as he was returning his equipment to the truck,[779] possibly Spetz or Hodakievic.

Parking lot. The FBI report of its interview with Officer Julie Spetz reflects that she arrived in her squad car after Officer Ferstl.[780] Paramedic Gonzalez and Firefighter Hall were returning to the lot from the West side of the park at the same time as Arthur, Iacone, Wacha and Pisani were returning[781] to the lot from the opposite direction. They saw each other.[782] Officer Spetz arrived in the lot and saw the Park Police cars[783] and the paramedics and firefighters who were returning to the parking lot from their search.[784]

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779 Exhibit 67, Deposition of Firefighter Todd Hall, July 20, 1994: "Q. What were the Park Police officers doing? Do you remember how many there were? A. I know there was the one who was with me, and then I remember a female officer arriving and I think, by then, I was starting to take equipment back to the unit."

780 Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994.

781 Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: Officer Spetz stated that as she arrived in the parking lot, emergency medical technicians and firefighters were coming back to their vehicles and she assumed they had already been up to the death scene. She stated that she spoke briefly with the firemen, stating that one remarked to her that he did not think it was a suicide, adding words to the effect that he'd seen a number of suicides and the body was "too clean."

782 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "As Arthur returned to the parking area, Gonzalez and Hall were running back also from the left-hand path and yelled that they had found the body."

783 Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "Officer Spetz stated that when first pulling into the parking lot, she did observe the Park Police vehicles but she did not see any officers and assumed that any officers on the scene, including Ferstl, were up at the death scene."

784 Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: In marked car at Glen Echo Station overheard dispatcher calling Franz Ferstl in car 211 to respond to FMP re a D.B. She automatically went to FMP to assist. She & FF [Franz Ferstl] were 2nd and 3rd USPP to arrive... As she arrived EMT & firefighters were coming back to their vehicles, having already been up to the death scene.

After regrouping in the parking lot with Hall and Gonzalez, who had just returned from the body site, Arthur, Pisani, Iacone, and Wacha went up to view the body. Spetz never went up to the body site.[785]

Endnote 8, 6:19-6:20: ***Body site.*** Ferstl left the body site seconds after his arrival to retrieve crime scene tape[786] and a camera from his patrol car. Two minutes before Ferstl's arrival at the body site, he confirmed by radio that he would bring the tape to the body site.[787] In a hurry to get to the body site, it appears Ferstl forgot to bring the tape.

Endnote 9, 6:21: ***Body site.*** Officer Fornshill remained alone at the body site.

Parking lot. At approximately this time, Officer Ferstl came back to get a camera and crime scene tape from his car and immediately returned to the body site.[788]

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785 Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "Off S [Spetz] never went up to the location where the body was found and thus never saw the body of VF. After providing background info re [redacted] to Inv Randy [sic] Abt and Cheryl Braun, she left FMP, returning to her patrol."

786 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl pointed out his primary responsibility was to secure the crime scene. He added that as soon as he took a look at the body, he returned to his police cruiser, obtained police crime scene tape, and then returned to the death scene and taped off the area."

787 Exhibit 58, Transcript of radio transmission of Park Police Dispatcher and Officer Franz Ferstl, July 20, 1993.

788 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Ferstl pointed out his primary responsibility was to secure the crime scene. He added that as soon as he took a look at the body, he returned to his police cruiser, obtained police crime scene tape, and then returned to the death scene and taped off the area. In doing this, Officer Ferstl stated that he did not see any other evidentiary items in the area and did not see any signs indicating that there had been a struggle. He specifically stated that he did not see any wine bottles or other debris in close proximity to the body. Ferstl advised that when he returned to the scene a second time, Officer Fornshill was still present; to the best of his

Endnote 10, 6:22: ***Parking lot.*** Sergeant Edwards arrived around this time. Officer Julie Spetz stated that she briefly spoke with firemen, one of whom remarked that it did not look like suicide.[789] About this time, Spetz proceeded down the path to speak to the couple who had been found earlier by firefighters. She asked them to return to the parking lot.[790]

Endnote 11, 6:23: ***Body site.*** About this time, fire and rescue workers Arthur, Iacone, Pisani and Wacha arrived at the body site after walking up from the parking lot. Fornshill remained at the body site while fire and rescue workers viewed the body.

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recollection, the Fairfax medical people were in the process of returning to the parking lot. Ferstl advised that he also took several Polaroid photos of the crime scene, adding that he is not sure if he did the photography or taping first. He stated that to the best of his recollection, on returning a second time to the death scene, the body appeared to be in the identical position it was when he first observed it.

789 Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: As she arrived EMT [Emergency Medical Technicians] & firefighters were coming back to their vehicles, having already been up to the death scene. She spoke briefly with firemen stating one remarked to her that he didn't think it was a suicide and words to effect that he'd seen a number of suicides and body was too clean.

790 Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: Officer Spetz stated that she located a path at the rear of the lot heading down in a southerly direction, away from where the body was located. She stated that she followed this path into the woods for approximately 75 yards when she noticed a man and a woman sitting down, apparently talking. She stated that as best she recalls, they had a blanket with them and were located in a partial clearing in the woods. She remembers asking them how long they had been there but cannot recall their reply. She did ask them if they had seen any other cars or individuals in the lot when they arrived, stating that one of them remarked that they had seen a white van in the parking lot. Officer Spetz was unable to recall any other details they might have provided to her. She stated that she asked them to come up to the parking lot where they identified their car and provided background information concerning themselves.

Parking lot. Sergeant Edwards proceeded to the body site. Edwards, carrying a camera, would pass Fornshill.

Endnote 12, 6:24: ***Body site.*** After Officer Ferstl had returned a second time to the body site,[791] Officer Fornshill turned the scene over to Ferstl. About this time, Officer Fornshill left[792] to return to the parking lot and he reportedly passed Sergeant Bob Edwards, who was on his way up to the body site.[793] Ferstl began to tape the area or photograph the body site.[794] As Ferstl was taping the crime

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791 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl advised that when he returned to the scene a second time, Officer Fornshill was still present; to the best of his recollection, the Fairfax medical people were returning to the parking lot."

792 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. So Ferstal [sic] and Edwards come. Did they come together or in separate cars? A. They came in separate cars. Officer Ferstal [sic], Franz, he relieved me, and basically took charge of the body and the crime scene. Q. When you say he relieved you, what do you mean? A. I mean he physically -- Q. Took charge? A. Yes, he physically. There's always someone there until we're relieved by a supervisor or the investigators, so I maintained the integrity of the crime scene until I was relieved by another officer. (discussion off the record.) A. Okay the death scene. So when I was relieved by Franz Ferstal [sic], I was cleared to return back to my beat, which I did.

793 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Who was the officer in charge of the scene? A. At the time I was there? That would have been Sergeant Edwards. Q. Were you present when the coroner arrived? A. No. Q. Did you observe any photographs taken of the body while you were at the scene? A. No, sir. Q. Did you see any personnel of any kind carrying photographic equipment? MR. STINSON: He already answered that earlier. Go ahead and answer again. Q. Sergeant Edwards, who was my sergeant for the day, I passed him on the hill, and he was carrying a Polaroid up the hill while I was coming down.

794 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Ferstl stated that to the best of his recollection, he took approximately seven photos; he cannot recall if he initialed or dated them, but he does not believe he did so. Ferstl advised that at some point, Sergeant Edwards arrived at the death scene. He thinks it was after he had taped off the area and taken the Polaroid shots.

scene,[795] fire and rescue workers Arthur, Pisani, Iacone, and Wacha returned to the parking lot. Upon returning to the lot, they gave their names to Officer Hodakievic[796] and examined Mr. Foster's car[797] before leaving at 6:37 p.m.[798]

Officer Fornshill was at the body site for about 12 minutes (and claimed not to have seen the gun, even after straining to see it[799] -- rescue workers saw it immediately).

Parking lot. Shift Commander Lieutenant Patrick Gavin arrived in the parking lot about this time. Investigator Hodakievic met Gavin in the parking lot.[800] Officer Fornshill, Sergeant Edwards and Officer Ferstl were not present in the parking lot but were up toward

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795 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "He did not observe anybody move the gun. As he left to return to the parking area, the U.S. Park Police were roping off the scene." Exhibit 136, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, April 27, 1994: "He did recall seeing yellow tape in the area marking a police crime scene."

796 Exhibit 76, Park Police report of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993: "Fairfax Co. EMS Medic 1: Todd Hall, George Gonzalez, Rick Arthur, Engine 1: Ralph Pisani, Jennifer Wacha, Jay Iacone" Exhibit 97, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic.

797 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "Once back in the parking area, the U.S. Park Police took all the EMT's names. He observed them gaining access to a cream colored car with a suit jacket and tie in it, looking for identification of some sort. Arthur was on the scene approximately 30-40 minutes."

798 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993: "18:37"

799 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "When the EMS personnel came up and they said, there's a gun in his right hand, do you see the gun. Then I'm straining and looking for the gun. I couldn't see the gun."

800 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "He [Gavin] stated that Investigator Hodakievic met him in the parking lot and later directed him up to where the body had been discovered."

the body site.[801] Although Officer Christine Hodakievic's report puts her arrival at the park at approximately 6:15, the record demonstrates that she arrived earlier (see above). Hodakievic interviewed Hall and Gonzalez about their observations at the body site.[802]

Endnote 13, 6:25: ***Parking lot.*** Officer Spetz returned to the parking lot with the civilian couple. Hodakievic continued her interviews of fire and rescue workers. Gavin did not go immediately to the body site. He remained in the parking lot directing officers to check the cars and interview the witnesses in the lot. Hodakievic, having been to the body site earlier,[803] did not direct Gavin to the body until later.[804] Fornshill walked from the body site back to the lot.[805] They spoke. Edwards ordered Fornshill to return to his post.[806]

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801 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "To the best of his recollection, the following US Park Police officers were present at the park, when he arrived: Officer Kevin Fornshill, Sergeant Bob Edwards, Officer Ferstl, Investigator Hodakievic."

802 Exhibit 76, Park Police Report of Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1994: "EMS Medic 1 Supervisor George Gonzalez notified me that they had discovered the body of a white male in the wooded area of Ft. Marcy."

803 Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Inv. Christine Hodakievic met him in Pk [parking] Lot, took up to scene, she'd been there."

804 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "He [Gavin] stated that Investigator Hodakievic met him at the parking lot and later directed him up to where the body had been discovered." Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Stayed in area 40-45 minutes, insured people in parking lot interviewed, car checked."

805 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Sergeant Edwards, who was my Sergeant for the day, I passed him on the hill, and he was carrying a Polaroid up the hill while I was coming down."

806 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "On the way back down the hill, I passed Sergeant Edwards who told me again to respond back to the CIA, since that's a priority beat for us."

Endnote 14, 6:26: ***Body site.*** Sergeant Edwards arrived about this time because he passed[807] Officer Fornshill who had left the body site around 6:25 p.m. Edwards took charge of the body site, took possession of the seven photographs Officer Ferstl[808] had taken, then ordered Ferstl back to the parking lot, instructing him to assist arriving investigators.[809]

Parking lot. Fornshill returned to the parking lot,[810] saw Hodakievic there,[811] and left the park.[812]

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807 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "Sergeant Edwards, who was my Sergeant for the day, I passed him on the hill, and he was carrying a Polaroid up the hill while I was coming down."

808 OIC, p. 73: "Ferstl said that he took Polaroids and, without initialing or marking them, gave them to Sergeant Edwards."

809 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Cheryl Braun and John Rolla also arrived on the scene, adding that at that point in time, Sergeant Edwards instructed him to go back to the parking lot and see if they needed assistance there."

810 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 21, 1994: Q. So Ferstl and Edwards come. Did they come together or in separate cars? A. They came in separate cars, Officer Franz Ferstl, he relieved me, and basically took charge of the body and the crime scene. Q. When you say he relieved you, what do you mean? A. I mean he physically -- Q. Took charge? A. Yes, he physically. There's always someone there until we're relieved by a supervisor or the investigators, so I maintained the integrity of the crime scene until I was relieved by another officer. So when I was relieved by Franz Ferstl. I was cleared to return back to my beat, which I did.

811 Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: "I went back to the parking lot. There was a lot of confusion with other cars coming in. My car, Officer Ferstl's car, the sergeant's car, and about that time the investigators would be rolling in. I believe Officer Hodakievic, who at the time was a plainclothes investigator."

812 Exhibit 79, Deposition Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Do you remember any of the other officers there? A. No. While I was leaving, the other officers were responding to the scene, the investigators would put themselves out over the radio as being in the area or at the scene. Q. At that point, did you leave the scene? A. Yes. I was ordered by Sergeant Edwards to return to my beat. *** Q. Did you talk to them before you left the scene? A. As far as who? Q. Ferstl or

Endnote 15, 6:27: ***Body site.*** After Officer Ferstl left, Sergeant Edwards remained alone at the body site for at least 15 minutes.

Endnote 16, 6:28-6:30: ***Parking lot.*** According to Investigator Abt, Fornshill was still present[813] when Investigators Braun, Abt, and Rolla arrived, but she was wrong. Investigator Braun testified that Officer Fornshill had left.[814] Investigator Rolla's report and testimony supports Fornshill's testimony -- Fornshill had left the park before investigators arrived.[815]

Edwards? A. Basically when Officer Ferstl found me. I said, you know, here you go. And again, I was told to respond back to the CIA as soon as possible. There was really no information to be exchanged because I didn't touch the body or any part of the death scene. On the way back down the hill, I passed Sergeant Edwards who told me again to respond back to the CIA, since that's a priority beat for us.

813 Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, July 20, 1993: "1815 [6:15] requested & responding (Braun, Rolla, myself) 1835 arrival, personnel on scene Hodakievic #32 Gavin, Bob Edwards #202, 211 Ferstl, 261 Kevin Fornshill located DB w Fairfax, 213 Spetz"

814 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. Okay. And who was at the park when you got there? A. When I got there, Officer Spetz was there. Officer Fornshill was there. *** Q. All right. Then after you got this information from Spetz, what did you do? A. We -- well, we were waiting initially for Officer Simonello to get there, and he got there a couple of minutes after we did, and then we all went up with, I think it was, Officer Ferdstall [sic] who took us up to the scene. I don't recall, I don't -- for some reason I don't think Officer Fornshill was still there because I think he was working a Wolf Trap detail or something and he had to respond to that.

815 Exhibit 6, Deposition Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Did you see Fornshill when you first got into the parking lot? A. No, Fornshill was already gone. We requested him to come back because we thought it was odd, first person on the scene, to find the body. There was other things going on, he was sent to another call. We requested him to come back.

Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla July 21, 1994: Q. Who was there when you got on the scene? A. I arrived on the scene. Christine Hodakievic was there. She was off duty, on her way home. heard the call and stopped there. Fornshill had already left. Sergeant Bob Edwards. Officer Ferstl. I don't remember his first name.

As ordered by Sergeant Edwards, Officer Ferstl was in the parking lot to assist the investigators.[816] After Ferstl briefed[817] Lieutenant Gavin, Hodakievic and the investigators,[818] Rolla requested Fornshill return to the park.[819] At 6:28 p.m., Ferstl radioed

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Q. Officer, sergeant? A. Officer Ferstle [sic]. The EMT medical units was pulling out when we pulled in were already leaving.

Exhibit 113, Park Police Report of Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993: "Upon arrival we met with Lieutenant Gavin, Off. Ferstl, car 211, Off. Spetz, car 213, and Sergeant Edwards, car 202."

Exhibit 79, Deposition of Park Police Officer Kevin Fornshill, July 12, 1994: Q. Do you remember any of the other officers there? A. No. While I was leaving, the other officers were responding to the scene, the investigators would put themselves out over the radio as being in the area or at the scene. Q. At that point, did you leave the scene? A. Yes. I was ordered by Sergeant Edwards to return to my beat.

816 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Cheryl Braun and John Rolla also arrived on the scene, adding that at that point in time, Sergeant Edwards instructed him to go back to the parking lot and see if they needed assistance there.

817 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: Investigator Rolla advised that upon arrival at the Fort Marcy Park the above officers were briefed by USPP Officer Ferstl and informed that the decedent had apparently died of a self inflicted gunshot wound to the head and was tentatively identified as Vincent Foster, Little Rock, Arkansas. Rolla also advised that a 1989 Honda Accord with Arkansas license plate discovered in the Fort Marcy parking lot was thought to belong to the decedent. Rolla advised that after this orientation and in the company of Officers Apt and Ferstl and possibly Officer Hodakievic proceeded to the death scene where they joined up with Sergeant Edwards (USPP) and possibly Officer Julie Spatz [sic] (USPP).

818 Exhibit 92, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "Christine Hodakievic also at the Pk [parking] lot."]

819 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21,1994: Q. Did you see Fornshill when you first got into the parking lot? A. No, Fornshill was already gone. We requested him to come back because we thought it was odd, first person on the scene, to find the body. There was other things going on, he was sent to another call. We requested him to come back.

for Fornshill to return.[820] Since investigators were on the scene prior to 6:28 p.m., reports stating they arrived later are wrong.[821] Braun testified that investigators, upon their arrival, closed the gate to the park.[822]

A passerby on the Parkway saw a man fitting Investigator Rolla's description opening the gate to the park.[823] (The passerby's report that the man was driving a blue Mercedes is incorrect. The female owner of the broken-down blue Mercedes had abandoned her car at the park entrance. It appears the man seen at the entrance was Investigator Rolla closing the gate, not opening it as reported by the passerby sometime before 6:30 p.m.)

At Gavin's direction, Officer Hodakievic interviewed the four other fire & rescue workers[824] when they returned to the parking lot. Braun[825] had reported the rescue workers had left, Rolla reported

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820 Exhibit 58, Transcript of Park Police radio transmission, July 20,1993: Dispatcher: 18:28 211 [Ferstl]: "211 [Ferstl] could you have 261 [Fornshill] return to the crime scene..."

821 Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, July 20, 1993: "1815 [6:15] requested & responding (Braun, Rolla, myself) 1835 [6:35] arrival" Exhibit 113, Park Police Report of Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993: "At approximately 1835 [6:35] hours we arrived at Ft. Marcy."

822 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Q. Had the area been roped off? A. No we didn't actually because of closing the gate. That kept anybody else from coming into the area."

823 Exhibit 86, Report of FBI interview of unknown female commuter on George Washington Memorial Parkway, March 21, 1994: On the day of Vincent Foster's death, July 20, 1994 [sic] she was traveling westbound on the George Washington Parkway (GWP) at approximately 5:30 - 6:30 p.m... On this particular night, as she was driving by the entrance to Fort Marcy Park, she noticed a well-dressed man out of his car opening the gate to the park. *** She described the man from the car as being "well dressed." She further described the man as a white male, slim, dark suit, aged 30's to early 40's and average in heighth [sic].

824 Exhibit 76, Park Police Report of Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21 1993.

825 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Q. Any medical personnel? A. No medical personnel."

they were leaving,[826] and Abt's notes did not comment. All fire and rescue personnel remained in the parking lot until 6:37 p.m.[827]

All Park Police personnel but Edwards were present in the parking lot; Edwards remained alone at the body site. Reports that Officers Spetz or Ferstl were present with Sergeant Edwards at the body site are false.[828]

Police interviews of witnesses continued while some of the fire and rescue workers gathered around the Arkansas Honda in the lot while

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826 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla July 21, 1994: Q. Who was there when you got on the scene? A. I arrived on the scene. Christine Hodakievic was there. She was off duty, on her way home. heard the call and stopped there. Fornshill had already left. Sergeant Bob Edwards. Officer Ferstl. I don't remember his first name. Q. Officer, Sergeant? A. Officer Ferstle [sic]. The EMT medical units was pulling out when we pulled in were already leaving.

Exhibit 113, Park Police Report of Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1993: "Upon arrival we met with Lieutenant Gavin, Off. Ferstl, car 211, Off. Spetz, car 213, and Sergeant Edwards, car 202."

827 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993: "18:37"

828 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl advised that he did not return to the death scene a third time, nor was he present at the death scene when other officers took Polaroid or 35mm pictures." Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "After providing background info re: [redacted] to investigators Renee Abt and Cheryl Braun she left FMP returning to her patrol" Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "Officer Spetz stated that she never did go up to the location where the body was found."

discussing its contents.[829] Lieutenant Gavin continued to monitor the activities in the parking lot.[830]

Endnote 17, 6:31: ***Parking lot.*** Officer Watson arrived with the intern in the parking lot.[831]

Endnote 18, 6:32-6:36: ***Parking lot.*** Before fire and rescue workers left[832] at 6:37 p.m.,[833] police searched the car[834] and found Mr. Foster's White House identification.[835] Paramedics saw police officers "gathered in the vicinity"[836] of the Arkansas Honda

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829 Exhibit 57, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Ralph Pisani, March 11, 1994. (see 6:32) Exhibit 66, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Todd Hall, March 18, 1994: "By this point in time, the rest of the EMS personnel were gathered in the vicinity of the vehicle bearing the Arkansas license tags. It was noted that USPP officers were also on scene."

830 Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Stayed in area 40-45 minutes, insured people in parking lot interviewed, car checked."

831 Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, July 20, 1993: "Post arrival Watson & intern"

832 Exhibit 87, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant William Bianchi, March 17, 1994: Bianchi was at Station 1 when the FCFRD personnel who responded to the initial call returned to the station. Bianchi heard two people who had been on the call, possibly Todd Hall and Rick Arthur, say it was a strange incident. Bianchi also heard from the returning FCFRD personnel that the victim was deceased and had been employed at the White House. In particular, Iacone already knew that the victim had been employed at the White House when he returned to Station 1. When Bianchi learned that the victim was a White House employee, he instructed Hall and Iacone to make their reports on the incident very detailed.

833 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993: "18:37"

834 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "He observed them gaining access to a cream colored car with a suit jacket and tie in it, looking for identification of some sort."

835 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July

"gaining access" to the car, "looking for identification."[837] Ferstl saw Braun recover Mr. Foster's identification.[838]

The two civilians were also present[839] and did not leave until after Braun had interviewed them.[840]

23, 1994: Q. Do you remember who the registration was? A. Yeah. It was to Vincent Foster. On the front seat of the vehicle was the jacket which matched Mr. Foster's pants. It was like folded neatly on the seat. Inside of the jacket was -- inside pocket -- was his wallet. And as I recall, the credentials I thought were tucked like not in a pocket but in the jacket like underneath it or inside the fold of it. And they were the White House credentials which identified him as Vincent Foster and the picture resembled the body that we had been looking at.

836 Exhibit 135, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic George Gonzalez, February 23, 1994: "Gonzalez identified the following EMS personnel as being located in the Ft. Marcy Park parking area in the vicinity of the vehicle believed to belong to Foster..."

837 Exhibit 71, Report of FBI interview of Paramedic Richard Arthur, March 16, 1994: "Once back in the parking area, the US Park Police took all the EMT's names. He observed them gaining access to a cream colored car with a suit jacket and tie in it looking for identification of some sort."

838 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Cheryl Braun and John Rolla also arrived on the scene, adding that at that point in time, Sergeant Edwards instructed him to go back to the parking lot and see if they needed assistance there... Ferstl stated that Officer Cheryl Braun was in the process of searching the Foster vehicle and he recalls her finding White House identification in the front passenger seat.

839 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: According to Investigator Apt, upon arriving at the Fort Marcy parking lot, her initial actions were to obtain necessary vehicle description and identification for a Mercedes vehicle which had been abandoned on the ramp leading up to the Fort Marcy parking lot. Subsequent to obtaining this vehicle information, she returned to the Fort Marcy parking lot where she observed Officer Spetz (USPP), interviewing a middle-aged, white couple who had apparently been picnicking in an area south of the parking lot.

840 Exhibit 116, Park Police report of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1993: "After receiving [redacted] and [redacted] information they were allowed to leave the area."

Seventeen people have now gathered in the parking lot and only Sergeant Robert Edwards was with Mr. Foster's body. In Gavin's presence, fire and rescue workers saw investigators gain access to the Arkansas Honda and recover the White House identification. When Investigator Braun recovered Mr. Foster's White House identification, she reportedly told Watson to tell Lieutenant Gavin.[841] (Gavin reported that he was not present when the White House identification was recovered.[842])

Endnote 19, 6:37: ***Parking lot.*** By the time the six fire & rescue workers left the park at 6:37 p.m.,[843] they knew the victim was a White House employee.[844] Investigators Rolla, Braun, Abt,

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841 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Q. You mentioned that you asked someone to notify Lieutenant Gavin? A. Right. Q. Who do you remember you asked? A. I believe it was Officer Watson. And he had been up there, he had stopped by. He had an intern, and asked permission."

842 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: Lieutenant Gavin stated that he stayed in the area for approximately 30-45 minutes, insuring that witnesses in the parking lot were interviewed and the vehicles in the parking lot were checked. By the time he left, the evidence officer, Peter Simonello, had arrived on the scene. Lieutenant Gavin stated that he thought that the victim might possibly have been a government appointee because of the Arkansas tags. He noted, however, that the White House identification was discovered in the vehicle after he left the scene. To the best of his recollection, one of the detectives at the scene called him later in the evening, informing him that they had found White House identification for Foster.

843 Exhibit 34, Electronic log of McLean Fire Station Engine 1, July 20, 1993: "18:37"

844 Exhibit 87: Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Lieutenant William Bianchi, March 17, 1994: "Bianchi was at Station 1 when the FCFRD personnel who responded to the initial call returned to the station. Bianchi heard two people who had been on the call, possibly Todd Hall and Rick Arthur, say it was a strange incident. Bianchi also heard from the returning FCFRD personnel that the victim was deceased and had been employed at the White House. In particular, Iacone already knew that the victim had been employed at the White House when he returned to Station 1. When Bianchi learned that the victim was a White House employee, he instructed Hall and Iacone to make their reports on the incident very detailed.

Hodakievic, Watson, and the Intern waited for Identification Technician Peter Simonello to arrive before going up to the body.[845] Officer Ferstl never returned to the body site but remained in the parking lot until the tow truck arrived to pick up the Arkansas Honda.[846]

Endnote 20, 6:38-6:41: ***Body site.*** Sometime during the over 15 minutes that Sergeant Edwards was alone with the body, an untraceable .38 caliber black revolver replaced the semi-automatic pistol in Mr. Foster's hand.[847]

Parking lot. While Investigators waited for Technician Simonello to arrive, Investigator Rolla ran the tags on the Arkansas Honda, from which Mr. Foster's White House identification had been retrieved. The registration "came back to Vincent Foster in Little Rock, Arkansas."[848]

Lieutenant Ronald Schmidt stopped at the park to offer assistance. According to Investigator Braun, Schmidt did not go up to the body scene. When Schmidt asked about the victim's identification, Braun reportedly told him they "had not found the credentials yet."[849]

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845 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Well we were waiting initially for Officer Simonello to get there."

846 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: Ferstl advised that he did not return to the death scene a third time, nor was he present at the death scene when other officers took Polaroid or 35mm pictures... Ferstl advised he accompanied the tow truck that removed the Foster vehicle to the USPP Anacostia station, insuring that the vehicle was properly stored and not in any way tampered with during the towing process.

847 Exhibit 110, Deposition of Paramedic George Gonzalez, July 20, 1994: "Q. Apparently you recall the gun being in a different position than what was photographed? A. That's correct."

848 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "Q. What happened after you were told that? A. We just wrote the tag down, I think I called communications on the car phone and ran the registration, it came back to Vincent Foster in Little Rock, Arkansas."

849 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July

Investigator Abt interviewed the civilian couple.[850] Lieutenant Schmidt then left the parking lot.

Hodakievic directed Gavin "up to where the body had been discovered."[851] According to Gavin, Hodakievic had been at the body site (before[852] the official discovery at 6:14). Rolla also testified that police were on the scene earlier.[853]

23, 1994: Q. Okay. Did some of these officials come to the scene? A. No. The only official that came by other than Lieutenant Gavin was Lieutenant Schmidt, who was -- he's in charge of our narcotics and vice unit. And he stopped by. And at that time I had not found -- when he stopped by, I had not found the credentials yet, and he asked, you know, was there anything I needed, and, I said, "No, everything's fine. You know, we have a suicide. We're, you know, doing our investigation.

850 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: According to Investigator Apt, upon arriving at the Fort Marcy parking lot, her initial actions were to obtain necessary vehicle description and identification for a Mercedes vehicle which had been abandoned on the ramp leading up to the Fort Marcy parking lot. Subsequent to obtaining this vehicle information, she returned to the Fort Marcy parking lot where she observed Officer Spetz (USPP), interviewing a middle-aged, white couple who had apparently been picnicking in an area south of the parking lot. Ms. Apt then advised she immediately proceeded to the death scene in the company of Investigators John Rolla, Cheryl Braun with Officer Peter Simonello following them to the scene.

851 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "He [Gavin] stated that Investigator Hodakievic met him at the parking lot and later directed him up to where the body had been discovered." Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Stayed in area 40-45 minutes, insured people in parking lot interviewed, car checked."

852 Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Inv. Christine Hodakievic met him in Pk [parking] Lot, took up to scene, she'd been there."

853 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 20, 1994: I have no idea why he would -- unless he just meant the time he was pronounced. Perhaps that's what he meant, I am pronouncing him. He said, well, make that the time of death. I knew it wasn't the time of death, officers were there before 1800 hours. So if he decide [sic] at 1800 hours, somebody is in trouble.

Still waiting for Technician Simonello to arrive, Investigator Abt finished interviewing the couple and walked down to check out the broken down Mercedes.

Endnote 21, 6:42-6:43: ***Body site.*** When Lieutenant Gavin had arrived at Fort Marcy Park, he did not go directly to the body site,[854] first seeing to it that some of the witnesses in the parking lot were interviewed, and that the cars were checked.[855] Gavin arrived at the body about 6:42 with Investigator Hodakievic (Hodakievic is said to have recalled that Ferstl was at the body with Edwards[856] when she and Gavin arrived Edwards was alone at the time[857]). Upon Hodakievic's arrival at the body site, Sergeant Edwards spoke with her and showed her a Polaroid of the body.[858]

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[854] Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "He [Gavin] stated that Investigator Hodakievic met him at the parking lot and later directed him up to where the body had been discovered."

[855] Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Stayed in area 40-45 minutes, insured people in parking lot interviewed, car checked."

[856] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: Officer Hodakievic advised that to the best of her recollection, upon arriving at the death scene, Sergeant Edwards (USPP) was basically in charge of the death scene and believes that Officer Franz Ferstl was also present. She could not recall any other individuals being present at the time she arrived at the death scene.

[857] Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl advised that he did not return to the death scene a third time, nor was he present at the death scene when other officers took Polaroid or 35mm pictures."

[858] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "She does recall being initially briefed by Sergeant Edwards, which included being informed that the decedent had a revolver in his right hand, as well as being shown a Polaroid photograph of decedent's position at the death scene."

Lieutenant Gavin and Investigator Hodakievic viewed the body. Gavin thought that the victim appeared to have been mugged.[859]

Parking lot. Investigator Braun recalled waiting five to ten minutes for Simonello's arrival.[860] Simonello stated that he might have arrived as late as 7:00.[861] Simonello reported that he saw Officer Fornshill when he arrived.[862] According to the investigators, Fornshill had left the park before they arrived. If Officer Fornshill returned to the park, it is not reflected in the record.

The two civilian witnesses left the park after Investigator Braun had spent five to ten minutes[863] interviewing[864] them in the lot, as Abt, Spetz and Ferstl had minutes earlier.

Technician Simonello arrived at the parking lot. (There, he reportedly saw Investigators Abt, Braun, Rolla, Hodakievic, and

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859 Exhibit 102, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "[T]hought victim could have been mugged."

860 Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "She advised that as best she recalls, she, Rolla and Abt remained in the parking lot for about 5 to 10 minutes, awaiting the arrival of evidence officer Peter Simonello."

861 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: "Q. About what time did you get to the scene? A. I believe it was around seven-ish. 7:00."

862 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: "Q. Do you remember officers' names? A. I believe Officer Fornshill was there, and there was a sergeant there."

863 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "Q. So you talked to this couple that was in the park before you went over to see the body? A. Right. Q. About how long were you talking to them? A. Probably about maybe five, ten minutes."

864 Exhibit 116, Park Police Report of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 20, 1993: "After receiving [redacted] and [redacted] information they were allowed to leave the area."

Officer Watson.[865] He also testified that he saw Abt, Braun, Rolla, Hodakievic, Fornshill, Edwards and a couple of patrol officers, probably Ferstl and Spetz.[866] Simonello was not specific about where he saw Edwards and Hodakievic, who were at the body site.)

Endnote 22, 6:44: ***Body site.*** After viewing the body, Lieutenant Gavin and Investigator Hodakievic "checked the surrounding area" for evidence.[867]

Parking lot. About this time, Officer Julie Spetz gave investigators information about the couple and left the park to return to her patrol.[868] Investigator Abt returned to the lot

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865 Exhibit 117, Park Police Report of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 25, 1993: "The undersigned responded to Ft Marcy and met with Inv. R. Abt at the entrance to the park. Inv. Abt directed me to the first parking lot inside the park where I met with the following persons: Inv. C. Braun, Inv. J. Rolla, Inv. Hodakievic, and Officer B. Watson."

866 Exhibit 104, Deposition of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 14, 1994: Q. Do you remember officers' names? A. I believe Officer Fornshill was there, and there was a Sergeant there. I can't remember his name right now. Q. Edwards? A. Sergeant Edwards, that 's correct. I don't remember the other officers. I think there were a couple more patrol officers and privates, but I don't have any recollection of who they were. I wasn't paying any attention to them at the time. Q. What about the investigators and detectives? A. Yes. There was Investigator Cheryl Braun, Investigator John Rolla, I believe Renee Apt. Investigator Apt, A-p-t [sic], and there's one more female investigator named Chris Hodakievic, and I don't know how to spell it. Q. Were there medical personnel there that you can recall? A. When I arrived, there wasn't. I didn't see any.

867 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: In addition to viewing in a cursory manner the decedent's location and body description, Officer Hodakievic checked the surrounding area of the death scene, advising that she did not observe any pedestrians within the general death scene area and maintained she did not observe any trampled grass, leaves or vegetation nor any other signs of a struggle at the death scene.

868 Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "After providing background info re:[redacted] to investigators Renee Abt and Cheryl Braun she left FMP returning to her patrol"

after gathering information on the Mercedes. Simonello and the investigators gathered their equipment and cameras needed for their investigation of the body site.

Endnote 23, 6:45: ***Body site.*** At about this time, Sergeant Edwards began taking Polaroid photographs. Investigators observed him photographing the body site when they arrived a couple minutes later.[869] Investigator Braun testified that the "determination [of suicide was made] prior to going up and looking at the body."[870]

Parking lot. About this time,[871] Cheryl Braun,[872] John Rolla,[873] Renee Abt,[874] William Watson, the Intern, and Peter Simonello,[875]

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869 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: Upon arriving at the death scene, she specifically observed Sergeant Edwards in the process of completing Polaroid photography of the body and to the best of her recollection, believes that contemporaneous with Edwards finishing his Polaroid photography, Investigator John Rolla commenced taking a series of Polaroid photographs.

870 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. Did he [Edwards] say he thought that the death was by suicide? A. I don't recall exactly how he did it, and he did show the pictures to it that he had snapped. Q. Was it your understanding that a determination had been made as to the cause of death? A. I think we more made that determination. You know, like I said, when we first got the call. It was for a dead body. Then I asked if it was natural or of suspicious nature. And I was told suspicious, so I had them close the gate. Then once we got there, maybe actually I do remember speaking to Lieutenant Gavin. So maybe it was Lieutenant Gavin who might have -- it might have been Lieutenant Gavin then who actually initially explained what the scene was, because I had some knowledge of it when I went to speak with the couple and ask them if they had heard anything or seen anything and ask them about other vehicles that were in the area. Yeah, I would say it was Lieutenant Gavin actually. Q. Did Lieutenant Gavin mention anything about suicide? A. I can't recall. I don't -- I don't recall if he or if that was what we -- it seems to me that we had made that determination prior to going up and looking at the body.

871 Exhibit 92, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "As best recalls she and Rolla & Abt remained in P lot for 10 minutes awaiting arrival of evidence officer Peter Simonello."

began walking up to the body site where they met Sergeant Edwards, Lieutenant Gavin, and Investigator Hodakievic.

Endnote 24, 6:46-6:48: ***Body site.*** When joined by more Park Police, Edwards was observed taking photographs.[876] Technician Peter Simonello,[877] Investigator Abt,[878] Investigator Braun,

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872 Exhibit 91, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, April 28, 1994: "She stated to the best of her recollection, she, Simonello, Rolla and Abt all walked up to the death scene together."

873 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: "Rolla advised that after this orientation and in the company of officers Apt and Ferstl and possibly Officer Hodakievic proceeded to the death scene where they joined up with Sergeant Edwards (USPP) and possibly Officer Julie Spetz (USPP)."

874 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: Ms. Abt then advised she immediately proceeded to the death scene in the company of Investigators John Rolla, Cheryl Braun with Officer Peter Simonello following them to the scene. She recalled that at the death scene she observed Sergeant Edwards, USPP and possibly Officers Franz Ferstl and Christine Hodakievic, USPP.

875 Exhibit 117, Park Police Report by Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 25, 1993: "I followed Investigators Rolla and Abt to the scene of the incident the location of which was referred to as "the last cannon gun at Ft. Marcy." I arrived at the scene and observed that the scene was secured with crimescene tape and that Sergeant Edwards was present."

876 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: "Upon arriving at the death scene, she specifically observed Sergeant Edwards in the process of completing Polaroid photography of the body..."

877 Exhibit 117, Report of Park Police Evidence Technician Peter Simonello, July 25, 1993: "I followed Investigators Rolla and Abt to the scene of the incident the location of which was referred to as 'the last cannon at Ft Marcy.' I arrived at the scene and observed the scene had been secured with crimescene tape and that Sergeant Edwards was present."

878 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: Ms. Abt then advised she immediately proceeded to the death scene in the company of Investigators John Rolla, Cheryl Braun with Officer Peter Simonello following them to the scene. She recalled that at the death scene she observed Sergeant Edwards, USPP and possibly Officers Franz Ferstl and Christine Hodakievic, USPP.

Officer Watson, an Intern,[879] and Investigator Rolla[880] all arrived at the body scene about this time. (Reports that Officers Julie Spetz or Franz Ferstl were also present are incorrect.[881]) Hodakievic claims she was at the body site when investigators arrived,[882] but Abt reportedly claimed that upon her arrival at the body site, Hodakievic was not present.[883])

Parking lot. Officer Ferstl remained in the parking lot

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879 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "I believe it was Officer Watson. And he had been up there, he had stopped by. He had an intern, and asked permission. I escorted him up to see the scene. And then they left, came down with me when I went through the car and left shortly after that."

880 Exhibit 100, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: "Rolla advised that after this orientation and in the company of officers Apt and Ferstl and possibly Officer Hodakievic proceeded to the death scene where they joined up with Sergeant Edwards (USPP) and possibly Officer Julie Spetz (USPP)."

881 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl advised that he did not return to the death scene a third time, nor was he present at the death scene when other officers took Polaroid or 35mm pictures." Exhibit 170, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "After providing background info re: [redacted] to investigators Renee Abt and Cheryl Braun she left FMP returning to her patrol." Exhibit 70, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Julie Spetz, May 2, 1994: "Officer Spetz stated that she never did go up to the location where the body was found."

882 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: To the best of her recollection, she was at the death scene for approximately five to ten minutes when USPP John Rolla, Cheryl Braun, and Renee Abt arrived. She immediately briefed these officers regarding her observations to include informing them that a weapon had been located in the decedent's right hand.

883 Exhibit 155, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: "Don't recall Chris Hodakievic at the scene."

Endnote 25, 6:49-6:53: ***Body site.*** Lieutenant Gavin remained at the body scene until after Simonello arrived,[884] remaining at the park for "40 to 45 minutes.[885] At about this time, Edwards completed taking Polaroid photographs. Investigator Rolla stated that no one knew who Edwards was and Rolla demanded Sergeant Edwards turn over the photographs.[886]

According to Investigator Abt, when Sergeant Edwards finished taking photographs, Investigator Rolla began taking photographs,[887] reportedly at 6:50 p.m.[888] Investigator Braun then instructed Rolla on how to conduct his very first homicide investigation.[889] Rolla testified that Lieutenant Gavin was the

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884 Exhibit 98, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "By the time he left, the evidence officer, Peter Simonello, had arrived on the scene."

885 Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Stayed in area 40-45 minutes, insured people in parking lot interviewed, car checked."

886 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Did anybody else take photographs that you are aware of? A. I think that Edwards, Sergeant Edwards took a couple of Polaroids, and I told him to give them to me, not having a collection -- you know, I didn't know who this guy was, nobody [knew] who this guy was, but we are not going to have a collection of dead body photographs, and I don't think that was their attempt, but a lot of times -- I just wanted to make sure I had everything, and there wasn't anything walking around out there. Q. Did you use the same camera that he used? A. No.

887 Exhibit 99, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, May 2, 1994: Upon arriving at the death scene, she specifically observed Sergeant Edwards in the process of completing Polaroid photography of the body and to the best of her recollection, believes that contemporaneous with Edwards finishing his Polaroid photography, Investigator John Rolla commenced taking a series of Polaroid photographs.

888 Exhibit 115, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, April 27, 1994: "Polaroids were taken at approx 6:50 p.m."

889 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July

superior officer at the scene but he did not tell Rolla what to do at the scene. Rolla stated that Investigators Braun and Hodakievic did the "decision making."[890]

Investigators Braun[891] and Hodakievic[892] observed Rolla search Mr. Foster's pockets for a note and keys. They found neither and were "puzzled why [they] found no keys to the car."[893]

Endnote 26, 6:54-7:14: ***Parking lot.*** Investigators Hodakievic and Braun decided to recheck the car and returned to the parking lot with

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23, 1994: I was basically directing Investigator Rolla what to do because he was new in the office. I wanted him to get the experience of handling a crime scene. So I was directing him what to do and then I gave him some instructions. And to help save time I then went down to the car to start going through the car to look for identification and a suicide note.

890 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. But he was the superior officer on the scene. A. Right. He was the superior officer on the scene. *** Q. So Lieutenant Gavin wasn't telling you to do anything at the scene? A. No. Q. Was he participating at all in your conversations or decision making? A. No. Q. So, it was you, Detective Abt and Detective Braun? A. Braun and Christine Hodakievic, who was an investigator at the time, has since left...

891 Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: Q. Did you stay with the body? A. I stayed with the body for probably maybe 15, 20 minutes or so, maybe half an hour, while they were taking the photos. And I directed Investigator Rolla to check the pockets and see if he could find any identification or a suicide note or anything like that, which he didn't have any success with that.

892 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "In regards to determining subsequent activities at the death scene, Officer Hodakievic stated that she does recall Investigator John Rolla checking the decedent's body for identification, specifically the decedent's front and rear pockets, but can't recall if any other individual might have touched or rolled the body."

893 Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: "Q. Did you get any keys? A. I searched his pants pockets. I couldn't find a wallet or nothing in his pants pockets. Later on Investigator Braun and myself searched the car... We searched the car and we were puzzled why we found no keys to the car."

Officer Watson and the Intern.[894] Investigator Hodakievic may have returned to the parking lot scene to telephone her daughter.[895] Investigator Braun returned to the parking lot to search the car again, looking for suicide note and car keys,[896] which were not found in the car or Mr. Foster's pockets.[897]

Officer Hodakievic interviewed the driver of the tow truck who had responded to tow the broken down Mercedes.[898]

Endnote 27, 7:15: ***Body site.*** Gavin stated that he remained for 40 to 45 minutes after his arrival at the park, putting his departure

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[894] Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "I believe it was Officer Watson. And he had been up there, he had stopped by. He had an intern, and asked permission. I escorted him up to see the scene. And then they left, came down with me when I went through the car and left shortly after that."

[895] Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "She further related that she rotated between the death scene and the parking lot, specifically recalling that on one occasion she was in the parking lot for approximately ten minutes in order to call her residence to advise her daughter of her delay."

[896] Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994: Q. Did you get any keys? A. I searched his pants pockets. I couldn't find a wallet or nothing in his pants pockets. Later on Investigator Braun and myself searched the car... We searched the car and we were puzzled why we found no keys to the car.

[897] Exhibit 171, Senate testimony of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 20, 1995: "Q. You didn't search his person at the scene did you? A. After it was pronounced, we emptied his pockets. Yes, I did remove his personal property and search them." Exhibit 101, Deposition of Park Police Investigator Cheryl Braun, July 23, 1994: "I was basically directing Investigator Rolla what to do because he was new in the office. I wanted him to get the experience of handling a crime scene. So I was directing him what to do, and then I gave him some instructions."

[898] Exhibit 76, Park Police report of Investigator Christine Hodakievic, July 21, 1993: "At approximately 1900 hrs., a crane from Al's Towing... arrived at Ft. Marcy... to pick up the Merz."

shortly after 7:00.[899] Sergeant Edwards left after Investigators arrived at the body site, as there were no more references to his being present.

Parking lot. Officer Hodakievic met the medical examiner,[900] Dr. Donald Haut, along with his driver[901] in the lot upon their arrival. Hodakievic, possibly accompanied by Braun,[902] escorted Haut to the body site. Ferstl remained in the parking lot.[903]

Endnote 28, 7:16-7:17: ***Body site.*** Investigators Hodakievic and Braun escorted Dr. Donald Haut to the body scene.[904]

Parking lot. Officer Ferstl, along with Dr. Haut's female driver, remained in parking lot.

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899 Exhibit 80, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Lieutenant Patrick Gavin, April 28, 1994: "Stayed in area 40-45 minutes, insured people in parking lot interviewed, car checked."

900 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "During one of the periods of time when she was at the Fort Marcy parking lot, Hodakievic recalls the medical examiner arriving, whom she met in the parking lot and escorted to the death scene."

901 Exhibit 172, Handwritten notes of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "M.E. eventually arrived with female driver - met in parking lot & escorted to the scene."

902 Exhibit 73, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994: "Upon arriving at Fort Marcy Park, USPP officers escorted Haut to the body of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., which was located approximately 150 yards into a wooded area at the park."

903 Exhibit 96, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Officer Franz Ferstl, May 2, 1994: "Ferstl stated that he remained in the parking lot until the ambulance came and removed the body. Ferstl advised that he did not return to the death scene a third time..."

904 Exhibit 81, Report of FBI interview of Park Police Investigator Christine Hodakievic, May 2, 1994: "During one of the periods of time she was at the Fort Marcy parking lot, Hodakievic recalls the Medical Examiner arriving, whom she met in the parking lot and escorted to the death scene." Exhibit 73, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Donald Haut, April 12, 1994: "Upon arriving at Fort Marcy Park, USPP officers escorted Haut to the body of Vincent W. Foster, Jr..."

Endnote 29, 7:18-7:43: ***Body site.*** Medical Examiner Donald Haut and investigators examined the body.

Endnote 30, 7:44: ***Body site.*** Upon finishing the inspection of the body, Dr. Haut left.[905]

Endnote 31, 8:01-8:06: ***Parking lot.*** Corey Ashford arrived at the park around 8:00[906] and observed a "dull red"[907] Honda in the space where Mr. Foster's silver Honda was reported to have been. Firefighter Ashford drew and labeled this Honda, police vehicles, his ambulance, a white Ford Crown Victoria, and a Black Cadillac for FBI investigators. His drawing did not show a vehicle matching the description of Mr. Foster's silver Honda and he was later "informed that the [red] Honda belonged to the victim, Foster."[908]

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[905] Exhibit 118, Handwritten notes of Park Police Investigator Renee Abt, July 20, 1993: "1943 hours coroner Haut FFX Co. take to FFX Co. Hosp. to be pronounced rolled [sic]."

[906] Exhibit 182, Fairfax County Fire & Rescue Department, dispatch record, July 20, 1993: "20:02 - onscne"

[907] Exhibit 139, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Corey Ashford, April 27, 1994: "Upon entering Fort Marcy Park, Ashford recalls seeing a vehicle believed to be a Honda Civic, that was possibly dark red in color. It was either a 1986 or a 1988..."

[908] Exhibit 74, Report of FBI interview of Firefighter Corey Ashford, February 23, 1994: "Also recalled was a red, Honda Civic. Ashford was later informed that the Honda belonged to the victim, Foster."

Endnote 32: Correspondence with Congress.

JOHN H. CLARKE
[redacted]

June 19, 1996

The Honorable
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Report of Witness Tampering -
Harassment of Whitewater Grand Jury Witness

Dear Senator :

I am writing you to inform you of a very disturbing crime committed against my client, Mr. Patrick J. Knowlton. Its implications are of significant interest to the public.

Mr. Knowlton was in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, within 80 minutes of the discovery of the body of deputy White House counsel Vincent Foster. On October 22, 1995, Mr. Knowlton's story was published in a London newspaper, along with allegations that the FBI falsified reports of Mr. Knowlton's account of what he saw in the park. Four days later, on Thursday, October 26, Mr. Knowlton was served a subpoena to testify the following Wednesday, November 1, before the Washington, DC grand jury investigating Whitewater and other matters, including Mr. Foster's death.

During the time Mr. Knowlton spent in public the same day he received the subpoena, and continuing into the following day, he was the target of an orchestrated campaign of harassment and intimidation perpetrated by 25 or more men. We believe the harassment was an attempt to warn, destabilize and discredit Mr. Knowlton on the eve of his grand jury appearance.

The complete account of what happened to Mr. Knowlton is contained in the captioned Report. It is available to the public (see attachment). Mr. Knowlton and I thank you for your attention to this very disturbing crime.

Very truly yours,

John H. Clarke

Personalized letter, hand delivered to all 535 members of Congress, envelope marked "Member's personal attention." All seven responses follow.

[illegible]
[illegible] District, California
WASHINGTON OFFICE
[illegible]
DISTRICT OFFICE
[illegible]

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

[illegible]
[illegible]

June 19, 1996

Mr. Louis Freeh
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building
Ninth Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Freeh:

It has come to my attention that Patrick J. Knowlton, a Whitewater Grand Jury witness, believes he is the target of harassment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Mr. Knowlton was in Fort Marcy Park the day Vincent Foster's body was found. He saw a suspicious looking man and a vehicle that are not consistent with the official version of events. The FBI interviewed Mr. Knowlton about what he saw at Fort Marcy Park. Mr. Knowlton claims that the FBI did not accurately report his testimony after the interview. Even more disturbing, Mr. Knowlton believes he was followed and harassed by a team of what he thinks may have been FBI agents after he went public with his story in order to destablise him before his grand jury appearance.

I would like to know if the FBI has conducted a surveillance of Patrick Knowlton. If so, who requested the surveillance? Most importantly, were the proper FBI procedures adhered to in the Foster case?

I appreciate your immediate attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Dana Rohrabacher
Member of Congress

DR:lw

BARNEY FRANK
4TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2104
(202) 225-5931

29 CROFTS STREET
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

234 PLEASANT STREET
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NEW BEDFORD, MA 02740
(508) 999-6462

222 MERRIMACK PLACE
THIRD FLOOR
FALL RIVER, MA 02721
(508) 674-3551

99 MAIN STREET
DARTMOUTH, MA 02334
(508) 997-0468

June 20, 1996

Mr. Kenneth W. Starr
Independent Counsel
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Suite 490 North
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Starr,

I recently received a letter from John H. Clarke, an attorney, on behalf of his client Patrick Knowlton. He said in the letter and in a subsequent conversation which I initiated that his client has been harassed by people whom he believes are trying to prevent his testifying in the matter of Vincent Foster, and in also discrediting Mr. Knowlton with regard to the testimony he has already given. When I asked, he told me that he already reported this to your office and I told him that I had full confidence that your office would thoroughly investigate this. I did tell him that I would write to you noting that I had received this. As I told Mr. Clarke, I am fully confident that you and your office are giving this the attention it deserves.

BARNEY FRANK

BF/mg

BEST AVAILAB

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV
WEST VIRGINIA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4802

June 21, 1996

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Your letter of June 19, 1996 has been received.

We respectfully suggest you bring this matter to the attention of the proper legal authorities if you think there has been some violation of federal law with regard to your client.

Sincerely,

R. Lane Bailey
Chief of Staff

Mr. John H. Clarke
720 Seventh Street, NW
Suite 304
Washington, DC 20001

BLE COPY

KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON
TEXAS

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES
SMALL BUSINESS
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
SELECT INTELLIGENCE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4304

June 26, 1996

John H. Clarke, Esq.
720 Seventh Street, N.W.
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Thank you for your recent letter and enclosure.

A number of the circumstances of the matter in question continue to be troubling. In an effort to be of assistance, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter and the accompanying material to Senator Orrin Hatch, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr.

Sincerely,

Kay Bailey Hutchison

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1004

PAUL D. COVERDELL
GEORGIA

CHAIRMAN
WESTERN HEMISPHERE SUBCOMMITTEE
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

June 26, 1996

Mr. John H. Clarke
Law Offices of John H. Clarke
720 Seventh Street, N.W. , Suite 304
Washington, D.C., 20001

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 1996, regarding your allegations of harassment of your client Patrick J Knowlton.

While I would like very much to be of direct assistance to you in this matter, there is a long-standing policy of Congressional courtesy which reserves for a Representative the privilege of handling the affairs of her constituents. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of referring your correspondence to Eleanor Holmes Norton, since she represents the District of Columbia. I am confident Representative Norton will do everything possible to assist you.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Coverdell
United States Senator

PDC/jrp

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
District of Columbia

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT

SUBCOMMITTEE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 27, 1996

John H. Clarke, Esq.
720 Seventh Street, N.W.
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding your client, Mr. Patrick J. Knowlton. I have forwarded your correspondence to the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee which has jurisdiction over such matters.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Holmes Norton

DANIEL K. INOUYE
HAWAII

APPROPRIATIONS
Subcommittees on Defense
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
DEMOCRATIC STEERING COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

United States Senate

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PRINCE KUHIO FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 7128, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
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FAX (808) 541-2549

101 AUPUNI STREET, NO. 205
HILO, HI 96720
(808) 935-0844
FAX (808) 935-3149

July 1, 1996

John H. Clarke, Esquire
720 Seventh Street, N.W.
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Clarke:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is away from the office, I wish to acknowledge receiving your letter concerning the alleged harassment and intimidation of your client, Mr. Patrick J. Knowlton, in conjunction with the investigation of Vincent Foster's death and the Whitewater affair. Before he left the office, the Senator asked me to acknowledge your letter and thank you for sharing this information with him.

Aloha,

Margaret L. Cummisky

MARGARET L. CUMMISKY
Legislative Director

MLC:r

LAW OFFICES
JOHN H. CLARKE
720 SEVENTH STREET, N.W.
SUITE 304
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 338-3030

July 16, 1996

COPY

<1Contact>
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, DC 20515

Re: Obstruction of Justice in the Foster investigation

Dear Congressman <65Last_Name>:

By letter dated June 19th, I informed you of a very disturbing crime committed against my client, Mr. Patrick J. Knowlton.

Last October, Mr. Knowlton's account of what he witnessed in Fort Marcy Park was published in a London newspaper, along with allegations that the FBI "falsified" their reports of his account. Four days later, Mr. Knowlton was subpoenaed to testify before Mr. Starr's Whitewater grand jury. Beginning that same day and into the following day, Mr. Knowlton was the target of a far-reaching campaign of harassment and intimidation. Only the FBI and Mr. Starr's Office of Independent Counsel (OIC) knew that Mr. Knowlton was a subpoenaed witness.

Enclosed are: (1) a journalist's account of what his sources told him regarding this case, including that "the number plates of a car seen by Knowlton... was in the computer system as a deniable plate used by the government;" (2) a summary of the facts of this case; and (3) correspondance from experts who are familiar with the type of harassment Mr. Knowlton suffered.

Congress relies on the OIC and FBI to: (1) uncover the truth behind falsified FBI reports; (2) solve crimes intended to discredit the account of those falsified FBI reports, and (3) identify FBI or OIC personnel responsible for leaking that Knowlton was subpoenaed. The facts of this case of obstruction of justice implicate the very investigators upon whom Congress and the public rely to solve the case. Mr. Knowlton as well as other good citizens of this country deserve better. Please look into this case.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Clarke

Enclosures

Personalized letter, hand delivered to 84 members of Congress – those members of committees having jurisdiction over the matter, envelope marked "Member's Personal Attention." No response.

Law Offices
JOHN H. CLARKE
1730 K Street, N.W.
Suite 304
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 332-3030

November 16, 1998

By Hand

The Honorable Henry J. Hyde
2110 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515-1306

Re: (1) Patrick Knowlton v. FBI Agent Russell Bransford, et al., USDC for DC, Conspiracy to interfere with Civil Rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2), Obstructing justice;
(2) Report on the Death of Vincent Foster, Jr. By the Office of Independent Counsel
In re: Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan Association

Dear Chairman Hyde:

The evidence of an FBI cover-up of the facts of Mr. Foster's death is clear. The Special Division of the US Court of Appeals ordered Mr. Starr to append evidence of this FBI cover-up to the only report Mr. Starr has filed with that Court, the Report on the Death of Vincent Foster. Congress runs the risk of looking ineffective if it ignores its Constitutional responsibility to act on this matter.

Mr. Starr's repeated and accurate description of his office as a "microcosm of the Justice Department" demonstrates his failure to create a prosecutorial office independent from the Department of Justice. This explains the Office of Independent Counsel's failure to bring a single indictment regarding the Travel Office matter and FBI files matter.

Personalized letter, hand delivered to all members of the House Judiciary Committee on the eve of Mr. Starr's testimony regarding the impeachment of the President. No response.

Mr. Starr's Office of Independent Counsel being a microcosm of the Justice Department also explains the contents of its Report on Mr. Foster's death, which is nothing more than another layer of the same, ongoing Justice Department cover-up. Not one single finding in that Report can withstand scrutiny when compared to the publicly available underlying investigative record. Mr. Starr has undermined our Ethics in Government Act.

In four-and-a-half years, the Office of Independent Counsel has filed two Reports regarding its investigations. If you ask Mr. Starr only about the Lewinsky Report, you will have ignored your Constitutional responsibility to exercise oversight over the Executive. The public has a right to know Mr. Starr's answers to the enclosed questions regarding his Report on the Death of Vincent Foster.

We are informing all members of the House Judiciary Committee of the facts before filing in court the proof of the allegations in the enclosed Amended Complaint, filed October 21, 1998.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Clarke

Enclosures:
Appendix to Report on the Death of Vincent Foster
Second Amended Complaint (excerpts)
with Motion for Leave to File
Transcript of oral argument in the trial court
(excerpts)
Questions prepared for Mr. Starr re the Office of
Independent Counsel's Report on the Death of
Vincent Foster

Endnote 33: The media.

March, 1996, Report of Witness Tampering provided to: Sarah Fritz & Tom McCarthy, LA Times; Robert Hohler, Boston Globe; R.W. Apple, New York Times; Marilyn Rauber, John Crudele, & Steve Dunleavy, N.Y. Post; Jerry Seper, Wash. Times; Anne Devroy, Wash. Post; Michael Isikoff, Newsweek; Micah Morrison, Wall Street Journal; Lou Kilzer, Denver Post; editor, Chicago Tribune; editor, Philadelphia Inquirer; Jack Loftis, Houston Chronicle; Charles Zehren, Newsday; Jamie Dettmer, Insight on the News; Washington editor, *Reuters News Agency;* Pete Yost, *Associated Press*; Brian Gaffney, *Dateline NBC*; Ted Koppel; Julia Malone, *Cox News*; Lisa Tutman, *Cox Broadcasting*; *HardCopy*; *Unsolved Mysteries*; *Inside Edition.*

Representatives from the following media organizations present at a November 12, 1996, press conference on the steps of federal District Court in Washington, unsealing Patrick Knowlton's civil rights lawsuit: CNN, *Insight on the News*, Wash. Post, N.Y. Times, Wash. Times, ABC News, NBC News, CBS News, Fox News, Time Magazine, N.Y. Observer, Cox News, among others.

Media accounts of the October, 1997, release of the OIC's Report on Mr. Foster's death, mentioning Patrick Knowlton's name but failing to report the existence of his Court-ordered Appendix:

> S. Labaton, *Report of Foster's Suicide portrays a depressed man*, N.Y. Times, October 11, 1997: The report also dismisses the testimony of Patrick Knowlton, a witness who says he was at the park the day Foster died and did not see his car but did see a person who stared at Knowlton menacingly. The report concludes that there is no reliable evidence that anyone at the park "had any connection to Foster's death."

B. York, *Vince Foster, In the Park, with the Gun*, The Weekly Standard Magazine, October 27, 1997: Byron York is an investigative writer with the *American Spectator* *** [C]onspiracy theorists... have already begun to complain about Starr's treatment of Patrick Knowlton, a motorist who says that on July 20 he stopped in Fort Marcy to relieve himself and saw a man in a car who stared at him menacingly... But Starr found no other evidence to support Knowlton's story, and the report mentions the incident only briefly.

M. Morrison, *In Re: Vincent Foster*, Wall Street Journal, November 25, 1997: "Most of the other allegations, including the recollections of much-touted witness Patrick Knowlton, represent the confusions inevitable in any large investigation of a dramatic event."

Some responses from journalists when asked by the authors whether they are interested: George Will, Feb., 1996: "We're not interested in that [Foster case]; Fred Barnes, Feb. 23, 1996: "Conservatives should ignore the death of Vincent Foster and stick to the real issues... It was a suicide... No, I don't want to meet Patrick Knowlton;" Tim Russert, Feb. 29, 1996: "I appreciate your taking the time... It is important to have your input;" James Stewart, March 20, 1996: "Now I think it is too much of a coincidence that he [Foster] would be that depressed and then that somebody would somehow move in and fake some kind of crime. Life just doesn't work like that;" Haynes Johnson, May 28, 1996: "You have raised provocative questions;" Ted Gest, 1996: "Our magazine [*Newsweek*] covers consumer issues, that is not the kind of story we cover, try one of the daily papers;" James Whalen (St. Paul Journalism Prof.), "If there was anything suspicious about Foster's death the Washington press would cover it;" Paul Gigot (*Wall St. J.*), July 23, 1996: "Foster committed suicide. Everything points to that... No, I don't want to meet him [Patrick Knowlton] and you probably think I am part of the conspiracy;" Michael Barone, July 30, 1996: "I'm not

going to defend the coverage of Vincent Foster by *U.S. News & World Report*, I do not know enough about the Foster story;" Jerry Seper (*Wash. Times*), Oct. 17, 1996: "I don't cover Foster, I'm covering Whitewater. Ask George Archibald, he has been assigned the Foster story;" George Archibald, Oct. 24, 1996: "Foster is dead. I don't cover Foster... My time is limited;" Eugene Meyer (*Wash. Post*), Nov. 5, 1996: "No, it's not my job... I don't care about your friend;" Karen Ballard (*Wash. Times*), Nov. 5, 1996: "Why don't you write the story;" William Kristol, Nov. 8, 1996: "Amazing... What kind of work does Mr. Knowlton do?" Candy Crowley (CNN), Kwame Holman, Peter Kenyon (NPR), Nov. 19, 1996: "If it was reported I would cover it... I have to cover other news, it's not my job;" Carl Stern, Michael McCurry, Marlin Fitzwater, & Charles Bierbauer (CNN), Feb. 13, 1997: "We don't know anything about it;" Cokie Roberts, April 13, 1997: "Thousands of reporters have looked into the death of Vincent Foster and everyone including the numerous investigations have concluded that his death was a suicide;" Paul Harvey, July 16, 1997: "The death of White House counsel Vincent Foster has now been investigated four times including Kenneth Starr's most recent one and all four have reached the same conclusion. There was no conspiracy, no cover-up, it was suicide;" Mike Wallace, July 23, 1997: "Just wait until Ken Starr's report is released, then you can apologize to me;" Tom Sherwood, WRC-DC, July 31, 1997: "I can't believe there would be a cover-up... Why don't you contact Mike Isikoff;" Michael Isikoff, Aug. 13, 1997: "[I] do not have enough evidence to go with the story about Patrick Knowlton's allegations;" Martha Malan, (*St. Paul Press*), Oct. 12, 1997: "We don't have the resources to cover the Foster story... No, I don't want to talk to Patrick Knowlton;" John Crudele (*N.Y. Post*), Nov., 1997: "I don't believe there is a cover-up;" Steve Labaton, (*N.Y. Times*), Nov., 1997: "The court had to attach your submission;" Bob Zelnick, May 30, 1998: "[There isn't] any credible evidence that Vincent Foster was murdered. Can I ask to change the subject?" Harold Hostetler, June 25, 1998: "Mr. Knowlton does appear to be an honest and forthright person who is sticking up for his

principles and beliefs. However, I do not see this as a potential story for *Guideposts*;" Sam Fullwood (*L.A. Times*) at Sanford Ungar AU forum (with L. Brent Bozell III, Karen DeYoung & Bill Plante), Sept. 8, 1998: "It's not my kind of story... Why don't you post it on the Internet then everyone will know... Why don't you write a book, you could make lots of money;" Matt Drudge, "I'll read this [written materials] but I was just about ready to believe the body was moved and now you're saying he was murdered;" Frank Sesno, Sept. 24, 1998: "I'll look at this;" Helen Thomas, Oct. 7, 1998: "[T]his should be reported to the American people;" Helen Thomas, April 9, 1999: "Q. I gave you the addendum to Starr's Report. Will you write about Patrick Knowlton? A. No... I don't have time. Q. Can I quote you? A. No. Q. You said then that his story should be reported. A. It is very unfair of you to do this to me. Just forget it."

Attacks on Patrick Knowlton's mental stability: Excerpt from Knowlton v. Edwards et al, USDC, DC, CA No. 96-2467:

> 170. Defendants also accomplished their object of publicly discrediting Plaintiff. On November 24, 1997, a book review entitled *The Secret Life of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard,* written by Michael Isikoff, appeared in the widely circulated Weekly Standard Magazine. In it, Isikoff wrote:
>
> * * *
>
> Evans-Pritchards' work, such as it is, consists of little more than wild flights of conspiratorial fancy coupled with outrageous and wholly uncorroborated allegations offered up by his "sources" - largely a collection of oddballs... and borderline psychotics.
>
> * * *
>
> Back in Washington, Evans-Pritchard breaks one of his big stories: Patrick Knowlton, a construction worker who stopped to urinate at Fort Marcy Park on the afternoon of Vince

Foster's death and -- here's the key part -- recalls seeing a mysterious Hispanic-looking" man lingering around the parking lot. No sooner has Evans-Pritchard popped this bombshell in the *Telegraph* than, Knowlton reports, menacing-looking men in business suits begin following him and staring really hard at him...

* * *

But for the moment I prefer my own conspiracy theory: Evans-Pritchard doesn't believe a word he has written... designed to discredit critics of the Clinton White House by making them look like a bunch of blithering idiots.

* * *

The next day, November 25, 1997 another book review, entitled *Conspiracy Central*, authored by Jacob Cohen, appeared in the widely circulated National Review Magazine. In it, Cohen wrote:

* * *

...Patrick Knowlton, who claims that he came to the park at 4:30 on the afternoon of July 20 to relieve himself, and at that time saw in the parking lot a brown Honda with Arkansas plates...

* * *

He insists that a very sinister-looking man was hovering around the parking lot and may have monitored his peeing... Knowlton seems to have a penchant for seeing the sinister in the glances of those he meets... Mysterious cars follow him, he says. Carefully organized teams of men constantly pass him and his girlfriend on the streets, giving them very

menacing stares... Apparently, they are present during every walk Knowlton takes, so that any experimental stroll will reveal them. One wonders, is there a school that teaches federal agents this methodology of intimidation?

An analysis of the use of the media during the progress of the cover-up could include:

(1) A comparison of the initial published accounts of Mr. Foster's demeanor (no noticeable signs of distress) to the accounts that suddenly began appearing upon the "discovery" of torn note six days after the death (rapid weight loss and other symptoms consistent with severe depression);

(2) The alliance between the Washington press corps and the Justice Department -- permanent institutions of government;

(3) The chilling effect on witnesses of the steady stream of press leaks that the OIC was soon to issue a report validating earlier official conclusions (see January 1995 Scripps-Howard wire reporting Starr's suicide conclusion appearing the same day that the OIC began grand jury proceedings into the death, February, 1995 *Wall Street Journal* feature quoting sources close to Starr as saying the case had been closed as a suicide, October, 1995 *60 Minutes* piece declaring that Starr's suicide report would be out shortly, December, 1995 Fox News report that Starr's Washington office was to issue a suicide report within six weeks, July, 1996 *60 Minutes* piece declaring that Starr had concluded the death was a suicide and that a report would be issued that summer, November, 1996,

Newsweek cover story by M. Isikoff quoting unidentified sources as saying that the suicide report was to be released imminently);

(4) Years of repeating of the official suicide conclusion in stories about other matters, like the OIC's Supreme Court litigation of its subpoena of attorney James Hamilton's notes of a consultation he had with Mr. Foster shortly before the death;

(5) Pulitzer Prize winning journalists who misreported the Foster story: Haynes Johnson, David Broder, Bob Woodward, Anthony Lewis, Mary McGrory, James Stewart, and Mike McAlary;

(6) The accounts of the death in virtually every book written on the Clinton Presidency: Bob Woodward, The Agenda, Simon & Schuster, 1994; David Brock, The Seduction of Hillary Clinton, Free Press, 1996; Haynes Johnson & David Broder, The System, Little & Brown, 1996; James Stewart, Blood Sport, Simon & Schuster, 1996; Gary Aldrich, Unlimited Access, Regnery, 1996; R. Emmett Tyrrell, Boy Clinton, Regnery, 1996; Howard Kurtz, Spin Cycle, The Free Press, 1998; Ann Coulter, High Crimes and Misdemeanors, Regnery, 1998; Michael Isikoff, Uncovering Clinton, Crown Publishing, 1999; George Stephanopoulos, All Too Human, Little Brown & Company, 1999; Lanny J. Davis, Truth To Tell, Free Press, 1999; Joyce Milton, The First Partner, William Morrow & Company, 1999; Helen Thomas, Front Row At The White House, Scribner, 1999;

(7) Unpublished accounts of witnesses -- in addition to Patrick Knowlton -- who contacted

members of the news media to report what they know of the cover-up.

W. Barret, *Freedom to Steal, Why Politicians Never go to Jail*, New York Magazine, February 4, 1980: Crooked politicians have nothing to fear in New York. Contrary to much of the post-Watergate anti-corruption ballyhoo, the three United States attorneys who have served in Foley Square for the last ten years have failed to make a single case against a crooked politician within their jurisdiction. As astounding as it may seem, not since the legendary Carmine DeSapio was convicted back in 1969 for bribery has a top politician or any of the thousands of public officials in the Southern District's territory -- Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester -- found himself in handcuffs. It is uncertain whether this pattern of timidity on the part of the politically appointed prosecutors will change now that John S. Martin has been designated by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan to replace Robert B. Fiske in the prestigious post... The failure on the part of the federal prosecutors in the Southern District to involve themselves in political-corruption cases is one of the most fascinating, if unspoken, mysteries in city government. The end of Fiske's term, in March will, in fact, conclude a ten-year period in which Nixon- and Ford-appointed U.S. Attorneys have presided over the transformation of the Southern District into a red-light district for political corruption. *** The description of all political-corruption cases handled during the first three years of Fiske's term consumes only 6 of the 187 pages enumerating major cases in the U.S. attorney's annual reports. *** [T]he former WNEW-TV reporter who broke much of the Velez story, recalls numerous meetings with Weinberg and Fiske. "Once I know I brought them absolute, cold evidence of a crime," he said... but nothing happened. *** Charges of campaign-finance irregularities had been made [against Al DelBello] ...Fiske closed it [the

grand jury] four months after he opened it... [and] sharply limited this inquiry... *** Fiske's office terminated an eight-month probe of the city's most political bank. Jack Newfield's recent piece on Staten Island Congressman Murphy in the *Village Voice* centers on an alleged $50,000 bribe *** [It] has now been quietly closed without result. *** Then U.S. Senator James Buckley delayed Fiske's appointment for several weeks because of his concern that Fiske's long-standing connections to Morgan Guaranty, one of the city's six major banks... Fiske did not "recuse" - the legal term for withdrawing... *** Nonetheless, six months after the SEC final report, Fiske released a one-page statement closing the securities case... There are a number of other cases, reported in the media, that have been covered by Southern District silence and inactivity... *** Agents from various federal departments say they prefer to work with assistants from other offices where assistants are closer to the streets and more willing to work with agents as partners... Fiske, for example, has a hard-and-fast rule that assistants are not to do field work with agents, a rule that has no parallel in other, neighboring federal districts. The price we all pay for these relationships and priorities is a federal jurisdiction where official corruption appears legally impenetrable.

Compare *Now You Know...*, Wash. Post June 22, 1998: President and Hillary Rodham Clinton fed the hands that bite them Friday night, hosting more [than] 1,000 White House reporters, spouses and progeny at a South Lawn carnival.*** But tickled reporters jammed the Ferris wheel, arcade, merry-go-round and Twister, a stomach-churning pendulum. Nothing could kill the horde's locust like appearance for children, sausages, ice cream and cotton candy.

Endnote 34: ***What you can do.*** The public has been told that the Park Police, the news media, the Congress, and independent counsels have repeatedly scrutinized Mr. Foster's death, and that there was no criminal wrongdoing. If you agree that this filing proves the existence of a cover-up, then you have concluded that two of the three branches of our government, the executive and the legislature, as well as the press, failed the public trust.

If the facts of the case do become widely known, the public will be forced to examine how far our democracy has strayed from what its founding fathers envisioned. Whether the facts of this case act as a wake-up call to the public is up to you. Only you can tell your family, friends, neighbors, acquaintances, co-workers, school, church, or synagogue about the facts of this case. You can print this filing from the Internet, link your own website to it, order copies from any bookstore, ask your library to order it, or, if the Court grants the motion, order it from any government printing office. You can decide what you can best do to get the facts into your community. Please act now and start getting the facts out.

We can improve the quality of our press and government by holding them accountable, but only if the public knows of their failure to confront the truth. We have the right to learn the facts and judge for ourselves whether America's democratic institutions have in fact accepted the responsibilities that come with the public truth -- and whether our true history is being taken from us.

Appendix B
List of exhibits to June 23, 1999 proposed amended Appendix to the OIC's interim July 15, 1999 Report on the Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.

EXHIBITS LODGED

Sources of Exhibits:

(1) S. HRG. 103-889. Hearings Related to Madison Guaranty S&L and the Whitewater Development Corporation – Washington, DC Phase, [SENATE] COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE, ("*1994 SENATE WHITEWATER*");

(2) S. HRG. 104-869. Investigation of Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters, SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITEWATER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND RELATED MATTERS, ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE ("*1995 SENATE WHITEWATER*");

(3) H.R. 104-849. INVESTIGATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE FIRINGS AND RELATED MATTERS, ("*1996 House Travel Office*");

(4) Produced pursuant to Freedom of Information Act requests or lawsuits ("*FOIA*");

(5) National Archives ("*Archives*");

(6) Report of the [regulatory] Independent Counsel In Re Vincent W. Foster, Jr. WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 30, 1994 ("FISKE REPORT");

(7) Summary Report by Representative William F. Clinger, Jr., August 12, 1994; and

(8) *Exhibits not generated by the government.

Exhibits (lodged): Pages: (refers to lodged Exhibits)

Exhibit 1, Report of FBI interview of Deputy Attorney General Webster Hubbell, April 14 & 15, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1477-1479).....1-3

Exhibit 2, Report of FBI interview with Executive Assistant to Deputy Counsel Deborah Gorham, April 19 and 26, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1444).....4

Exhibit 3, Report of FBI interview of Assistant Counsel at the White House Beth Nolan, June 7, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1755).....5

Exhibit 4, Report of FBI interview of Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs Timothy J. Keating, June 12, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1762).....6

Exhibit 5, Report of FBI interview with attorney John Phillip Carroll, May 17, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1724 & 1726).....7-8

Exhibit 6, Deposition of Park Police Investigator John Rolla, July 21, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 380, 385, 387, 388-389, 392-394, 397-398, 401-402, 406-408, 412-414, 421, 423-427, 430, 437, 443, 449, 457 & 499).....9-38

Exhibit 7, Report of FBI interview of Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy, May 6, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1612, 1614-1616, & 1619).....39-43

Exhibit 8, Report of FBI interview of Associate Attorney General of Legislative Affairs Sheila Anthony, April 28, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1577-1580).....44-48

Exhibit 9, Report of Park Police interview of Beryl Anthony, July 27, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 2146).....49

Exhibit 10, Transcript of Mr. Foster's speech to the University of Arkansas Law School, May 8, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 360-363).....50-53

Exhibit 11, Report of FBI interview of Rose Law Firm Secretary Loraine Cline, May 25, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1729).....54

Exhibit 12, Fiske Report, pp. 2, 6, 9, 17, 22, 26-28, 31, 34-37, 39-40, 42-44, 47-48, 55-57, 2/1-2/3, 2/8, 2/10-2/12, 3/17, 3/20-3/21.....55-89

Exhibit 13, Report of FBI interview of Assistant to the President Bruce Lindsey, June 22, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1801).....90

Exhibit 14, Report of FBI interview of Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, June 7, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1744-1745).....91-92

Exhibit 15, Report of FBI interview of Director of White House Personnel David Watkins, June 22, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1791).....93

Exhibit 16, Report of FBI interview of Mrs. Lisa Foster, May 9, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1636, 1643-1645.....94-97

Exhibit 17, Testimony of FBI Agents Lawrence Monroe and William Colombell, July 29, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1 & 49-50).....98-100

Exhibit 18, Report of FBI interview with attorney Susan Thomases, June 14, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1778).....101

Exhibit 19, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Assistant to the President Nancy Henreich (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, June 12, 1994, p. 1765).....102

Exhibit 20, Report of FBI interview with Deputy Assistant to the President Marsha Scott, June 9, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1748-1749).....103-104

Exhibit 21, Report of Park Police interview of Executive Assistant to the Counsel of the President Betsy Pond, August 22, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 2130).....105

Exhibit 22, Report of FBI interview of Dr. Larry Watkins, May 16, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 1675-1676).....106-107

Exhibit 23, Report of Autopsy, July 21, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 2173 & 2177-2178).....108-110

Exhibit 24, Park Police handwritten note, author unknown, July 30, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 2230).....111

Exhibit 25, Virginia Division of Forensic Science Autopsy Lab Report, July 26, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, p. 2179-2182).....112-115

Exhibit 26, Senate Banking Committee opening statements, July 29, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1, 21-22, 29, 32 & 37-39).....116-123

Exhibit 27, FBI Lab Reports, Washington Metropolitan Field Office, June 13, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 2046 & 2048-2050).....124-127

*Exhibit 28, Opinion of Reginald E. Alton, September 18, 1995.....128-144

Exhibit 29, U.S Capitol Police Identification Section Report, Sergeant Larry G. Lockhart, July 29, 1993 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 2164-2166).....145-147

*Exhibit 30, Affidavit of Reed Irvine re interview with Sergeant Lockhart, April 23,. 1997.....148

Exhibit 31, FBI Lab Report handwriting analysis, June 17, 1994 (*1994 Senate Whitewater*, pp. 1925-1926).....149-150

*Exhibit 32, Opinion of Vincent J. Scalice, October 6, 1995.....151-153

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